ZIMPLATS

Member of the Implats Group

Creating A Better Future

2022 Annual Financial Statements

WELCOME TO OUR 2022 **ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This report contains the consolidated financial statements and the separate annual financial statements of Zimplats Holdings Limited ('Zimplats' or 'the Company') for the year ended 30 June 2022. The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group'). The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

Zimplats is a limited liability company which is registered in Guernsey and is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange ('ASX'). The Group's principal business is producing platinum group metals ('PGMs') (which primarily include platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium and ruthenium) and associated metals (nickel, gold, copper, cobalt and silver). The Company is a subsidiary (87% shareholding) of one of the world's leading globally integrated metals producer, the South African based and listed Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats).

The Company's majority owned operating subsidiary is Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, which is a significant producer of PGMs and associated metals.

The operating subsidiary mines and processes high quality metal products safely, efficiently, and responsibly from the ore bodies located on the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe - one of the most significant PGM bearing ore bodies in the world.

The operating subsidiary operates five underground mines which supply ore to three concentrator modules (two at Ngezi and the third one at Selous). Production from the mining operations is processed by the three concentrators and then further refined at Selous Metallurgical Complex where the smelter is located.

Our purpose

Creating a better future

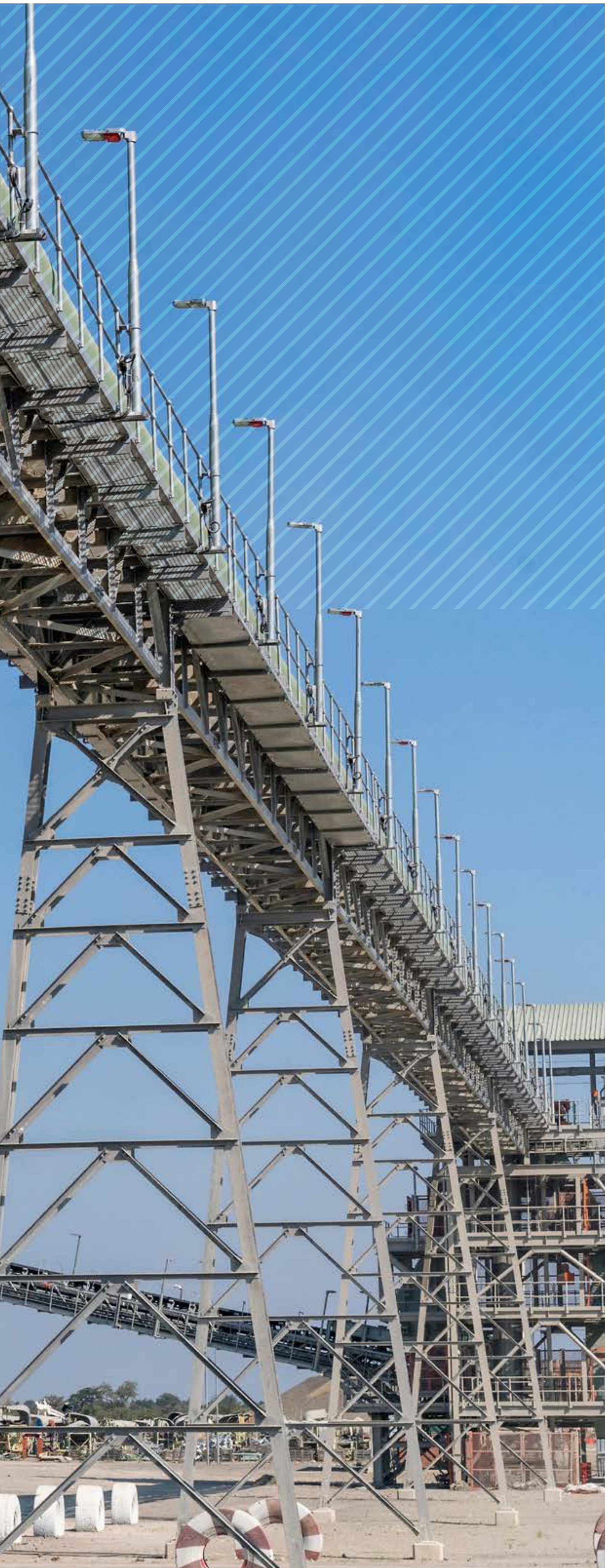
We seek to create a better future – through the way we do business, the metals we produce and superior economic performance – to improve the lives of future generations

Our vision

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

Our values

The values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviours that we share set us apart and make Zimplats unique and special



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Audit and Risk Committee Report

INTRODUCTION

The Group audit and risk committee (the 'committee') is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The committee discharged its duties, informed by its terms of reference which require that the committee support and assist the board of directors of the Company in discharging their responsibilities relating to; the safeguarding of assets, the operation of adequate and effective systems and control processes, the preparation of fairly presented financial statements in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements and accounting standards, and the oversight of the external and internal audit appointments and functions. The discharge of the aforementioned duties are informed by good corporate governance practices, and in line with the requirements of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, Third Edition ('the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations'), and the requirements of the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (King IV) and all other duties assigned to it by the board.

The committee is an advisory committee and not an executive committee, and thus does not perform any management functions nor does it assume any management responsibilities. Further, the committee performs its duties on behalf of all the subsidiaries of the Company.

The duties of the committee are delegated to it by the board. The role of the committee is governed by formal board approved terms of reference, a Group Approval Framework, and other Group policies, all which collectively are reviewed annually and approved by the board, to ensure that the committee is capacitated to discharge its duties through reference and application of comprehensive source documents, in an independent and objective manner, ultimately for the benefit of and in the best interests of the Group and its stakeholders. Details of the membership, objectives and corporate governance practices of the committee are included in the integrated annual report which will be released on or before 6 October 2022 and can be accessed at www.zimplats.com. Likewise, the committee's terms of reference can be accessed on www.zimplats.com.

MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE - DISCHARGE OF DUTIES

The committee discharged its obligations from a rolling agenda, which is informed by a comprehensive 'Work Plan' which is aligned to the terms of reference, which set out the standard matters for consideration at the quarterly and year end audit and risk committee meetings. These are categorised into, external audit – financials, internal audit, risk management, compliance, financial information, taxation, sustainable development information, ICT governance, integrated report and other. Details of the specific issues falling into each category, that the committee looked at is detailed in the latter part of the report.

In line with issues that are gaining global emphasis and recognition, the committee paid particular emphasis on issues pertaining to ICT particularly as the committee is cognisant of the critical role ICT plays in the implementation of the overall Group strategy, with the resultant effect of significantly improving operational excellence and organisational effectiveness. Other areas of special emphasis the committee spent time on pertained to ESG, sustainable development, climate change, and the business risks whose profile was elevated as a result of events that occurred at a global scale. In considering these and other key risks, the Company reviewed and recommended to the board, the Company's risk appetite and tolerance curves for significant risks that impact the business, ranging from; safety, health, environment, industrial relations, production. The committee's recommendation was approved by the board and now guides management in its decision-making process throughout the year.

The committee also performed the following activities during the year to discharge its responsibilities:-

External reporting

- Reviewing accounting policies and key accounting judgements and estimates
- Reviewing tax provisions and contingencies including uncertain tax matters

Audit and Risk Committee Report *(continued)*

- Reviewing reports of the external auditors and their concerns arising out of their audits and requested appropriate responses from management. Where weaknesses in specific controls were identified, management undertook to implement appropriate corrective actions to mitigate the weakness identified
- Monitoring the reporting process and the preparation of fairly presented financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and accounting standards
- Reviewing and recommending for adoption by the board, the financial information that is publicly disclosed, which for the year included:
  - the interim results for the half year ended 31 December 2021;
  - the annual results for the year ended 30 June 2022; and
  - ASX Quarterly activities reports
- Reviewing a documented assessment prepared by management on the going concern status of the Group and Company, including the key assumptions, and made recommendations to the board accordingly
- Reviewing the key audit matters in the external auditors' report. The committee was comfortable with the conclusions reached by management and the external auditors
- Recommending the integrated annual report to the board for approval.

External auditors

The committee:-

- Ensured that the audit plan made provision to effectively deal with and address key risk areas in the business
- Monitored closely the activities of external auditors including their independence and ensuring that the scope of their non-audit services do not impair their independence
- Approved the auditor's remuneration for audit and non-audit services, after satisfying itself that the fees were appropriate given; the size of the Group, complexity of the issues the external auditor is to handle during the audit, and quality of work the external auditor is to submit during the course of the year
- Met with the external auditors where management was not present and discussed (i) major issues which arose during the audit, (ii) accounting and audit judgements and (iii) levels of errors identified during the audit
- The committee is responsible for making a recommendation to the board for it to put to the Company's shareholders for approval at the annual general meeting (AGM), the appointment, reappointment or removal of the external auditor. At the November 2021 AGM, the shareholders approved the resolution to reappoint Deloitte and Touche Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) as the external auditor until the conclusion of the next AGM. The committee is satisfied with the quality and independence of the audit conducted by the external auditor, and it has recommended to the board that it propose at the October 2022 AGM that Deloitte and Touche Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) be appointed as the external auditor of the Company for the year ending 30 June 2023.

Internal controls and risk management

- Reviewed the reports of the internal auditors and their concerns arising out of their audits and requested appropriate responses from management. Where weaknesses in specific controls were identified, management undertook to implement appropriate corrective actions to mitigate the weakness identified
- Considered the performance and effectiveness of internal audit, reviewed the three-year operational strategic internal audit plan and monitored adherence of internal audit to its annual plan
- Reviewed reports received through the "whistle-blowing" system
- Reviewed and approved the internal audit terms of reference
- Received and reviewed the internal auditors' FY2022 written assessment on effectiveness of internal controls and risk management process
- Reviewed and approved the internal auditors' FY2022 audit plan
- Met with the internal auditors where management was not present
- Considered and reviewed with management and the internal auditors, significant findings during the year and management's responses thereto in relation to reliable reporting, corporate governance and adequate and effective internal control

Audit and Risk Committee Report *(continued)*

- Monitored the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records, the overall operation and financial reporting environment and the performance of the internal audit function in terms of agreed goals and objectives
- Ensured that the combined assurance model was applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities
- In respect of the internal audit function, the committee received written confirmation from the service provider of their fulfilment of the internal audit mandate during the year and the conclusion on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal financial controls and;
- Considered and reviewed with management and the internal auditors, significant findings during the year, and management's responses thereto, in relation to, reliable reporting, corporate governance and adequate and effective internal controls. Further, the combined assurance review of the risk management process was rated as good by the internal auditors. The committee has reported accordingly to the board.

Ethics and Governance

The committee is obligated to assist with the establishment of a clearly defined and documented code of ethics, giving due cognisance to the various statutory, common law and other requirements that cover the ethical behaviour of the directors and employees of Zimplats. As it relates to this function, the committee, during the course of the year, inter alia :-

- Reviewed and made recommendations regarding dividend declarations in line with the Group capital allocation framework, dividend policy, liquidity and solvency test
- Reviewed and recommended for board approval, the Group Approval Framework, and the Tax Risk Policy and ensured compliance therewith
- Reviewed and approved contracts in excess of US$7 million and ensured that the procurement protocols and policies pertaining to the aforementioned contracts were followed
- Received, considered and interrogated the information and technology reports. The committee is excited by the long-term evolution (LTE) project, the Company is pursuing which will see increased automation of mine site technologies. The committee also received reports throughout the year on the various technologies that have been deployed to monitor and report ESG, including gas, air quality, carbon emission and tailings water level monitoring technologies
- Considered the outcomes of the ICT Governance and application security audit carried out by the Internal auditor. The committee is pleased to report that the Internal Auditors findings showed an improvement from the previous years of the maturity of the security function
- Received and considered the legislative developments and legal update throughout the year and ensured compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that govern Zimplats operations and business conduct.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The committee has advised the board that in its view the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's financial position and performance. The committee, in advising the board of this position; critically assessed the financial statements against the external auditors workplan and parameters set out in its letter of engagement, discussed with external audit and management extensively on issues arising from the financial statements, and where necessary required external counsel to opine on specific issues, as well as discussed and considered input from management, in ensuring that the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 comply, in all material aspects, with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, and the Listing Requirements of the Australian Stock Exchange.

Audit and Risk Committee Report *(continued)*

The committee assessed and confirmed the appropriateness of the going-concern assumption used in the annual financial statements, considering the reasonableness of the values and commodity prices included in management budgets and the capital and liquidity plans. Accordingly, the committee has recommended the approval of the annual financial statements to the board. The board has subsequently approved the annual financial statements.

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER AND FINANCE FUNCTION REVIEW

Mrs Patricia Zvandasara is a fellow chartered accountant, and she was appointed chief finance officer with effect from 1 November 2019. The committee has reviewed her qualifications and expertise and found her to be suitably qualified and experienced to lead the finance function.

CONCLUSION

The committee is satisfied that it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in accordance with its mandate, statutory responsibilities and terms of reference during the current year.

Mtasa

Mrs C Mtasa
Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee

2 September 2022

Directors' Report

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting their report, together with the consolidated and separate financial statements for Zimplats Holdings Limited ('Zimplats' or 'the Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') for the year ended 30 June 2022.

PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

Zimplats' main purpose is the production of platinum group metals from its reserves and resources on the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe. At present, the Group's mining activities are operated by Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, a 90% owned subsidiary.

REPORTING CURRENCY AND ROUNDING OFF OF AMOUNTS

The financial statements have been prepared in United States Dollars (US$).

In accordance with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, amounts in the financial reports have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the Company remains unchanged since the last period at 500 million ordinary shares of US$0.10 each.

Issued share capital

The issued share capital of the Company remains unchanged at 107 637 649 shares.

Unissued share capital

In terms of the articles of incorporation of the Company, unissued shares are under the control of the directors.

Majority Shareholding in the Company

The number of shares held by the majority shareholder, Impala Platinum B.V., was unchanged at 93 644 430 shares.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Zimbabwe continues to experience a decline in Covid-19 cases nationwide. Cognisant of this decline in cases, government has further relaxed the non-economic activity related Covid-19 restrictions, whilst intensifying vaccination activities for the nation to achieve herd immunity. Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited remained designated an "essential service" and was able to continue mining operations, subject to complying with the health and safety guidelines, fortified by international best practices, set out in Covid-19 Code of Practice which applies to all internal staff, contractors and third parties.

Through the roll out of a successful vaccination campaign, Zimplats is pleased to report that 100% of its employees and contractors were vaccinated at operations. This notwithstanding, the Covid-19 situation remains fluid, and the Company remains vigilant and shall continue to implement the health and safety guidelines set out in the Code of Practice informed by any laws gazetted by the government from time to time, and/or issued by the World Health Organisation.

EMPOWERMENT

The position as it relates to empowerment remains as previously reported. The Government of Zimbabwe, through Finance (No. 2) Act, 2020 amended section 3(1) of the Indigenisation and Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] (the Act) by giving the Minister, the discretion to prescribe which entities shall be classified as "designated extractive businesses", being a company, entity or business involved in the extraction of such mineral as may be prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for Mines and Mining Development and the Minister responsible for Finance. Finance Act

Directors' Report *(continued)*

(No.2) repealed section 3 (a) and (b) of the Act, which previously required that only businesses involved in the extraction of "platinum" or "diamonds", comply with the 51% ownership by an appropriate designated entity requirement.

The above mentioned amendment to the Act was clarified by a Joint Press Statement, issued by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development and Minister of Mines and Mining Development, dated 2 February 2021. The Press Statement clarified the government position, which is that "there are no minerals the extraction of which require a business extracting same to have 51% of its shareholding being owned by a designated entity". The amendments appearing in Finance (No. 2) Act, 2020, which imply otherwise, are to be deleted, to align the Act with the mantra "Zimbabwe is open for business".

The amendments to the Indigenisation laws, clarified by the Press Statement, mean that there is no express indigenisation requirement as was in previous legislation. Accordingly, Zimplats focus is now on empowerment, guided by government statements to date on its desire to enact empowerment focused legislation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The financial results for the year are set out on pages 17 to 74. The Company's financial results were positive, notwithstanding the challenging economic environment the Company operates in, which was further impacted by events that occurred at a global scale.

There have been no significant events that have occurred since the date of these financial statements and the date of approval that would affect the ability of the user of these financial statements to make proper evaluations and decisions.

The financial statements were prepared using the appropriate accounting policies and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis using appropriate accounting policies and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. However, given the current economic environment, and impact of the continuing Russia and Ukraine war, this expectation will need to be continuously reassessed to determine its reasonableness.

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

After the reporting date, the board of directors declared a final dividend of US$120 million (equating to US$1.11 per share) to shareholders on record as at 22 August 2022. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 10, Events After Reporting Period, and IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

The dividend declaration is in line with the Company's commitment to prioritising returns to shareholders and it satisfies the requirements of the Company's memorandum and articles of incorporation (article 30) and the solvency test as provided in the Companies (Guernsey) Law.

There are no other significant events after the statement of financial position date that have a bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER CERTIFICATION

The chief executive officer and chief finance officer have made the following certification to the board on the basis that there is nothing that has come to their attention that would cause them to report otherwise:-

- That the financial statements present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the Group and Company are in accordance with relevant accounting standards;
- That the Group has adopted an appropriate system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the board and forms the basis of the statement given above; and
- That the Group's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

No directorate changes occurred during the year under review. The members of the board of directors remain as follows:

- Professor F S Mufamadi
- Mr A Mhembere
- Mrs P Zvandasara
- Ms M Kerber
- Ms T N Mgoduso
- Mrs C Mtasa
- Mr A Muchadehama
- Mr N J Muller
- Dr D S M Shoko
- Mr Z B Swanepoel

In terms of the articles of association of the Company (the Articles), at least one third of the directors, excluding the chief executive officer, will retire each year. The directors to retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company consist of directors retiring in terms of article 16.2 of the Articles are set out below:

- In terms of article 16.2 of the Articles, a director will retire from office no later than at the third annual general meeting following his or her last election and will be eligible for re-election. Mrs C Mtasa, Mrs P Zvandasara and Mr Alec Muchadehama will be retiring in terms of article 16.2 of the Articles
- All the retiring directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

BOARD DIVERSITY

Gender	
Male	6
Female	4
Nationality	
South African	5
Zimbabwean	5
Independence	
Executive	2
Non-Executive	8

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

There are no shares or share options in the Company held by either non-executive or executive directors of the Company at the date of release of this report. None of the non-executive or executive directors had any interests in the shares of the Company's subsidiaries at any time during the year and up to the release of this report, nor did they have an interest in any significant contract with the Group during the year and up to the date of this report. In all preceding instances, the position is unchanged from that of the prior year.

INDEMNITY OF OFFICERS

The Company's memorandum and articles of incorporation include indemnities in favour of persons who are or have been officers of the Company. To the extent permitted by law, the Company indemnifies every person who is or has been an officer against:

- Any liability to any person (other than the Company or related entities) incurred while acting in their official capacity and in good faith
- Costs and expenses incurred by the officer in successfully defending legal proceedings and ancillary matters.

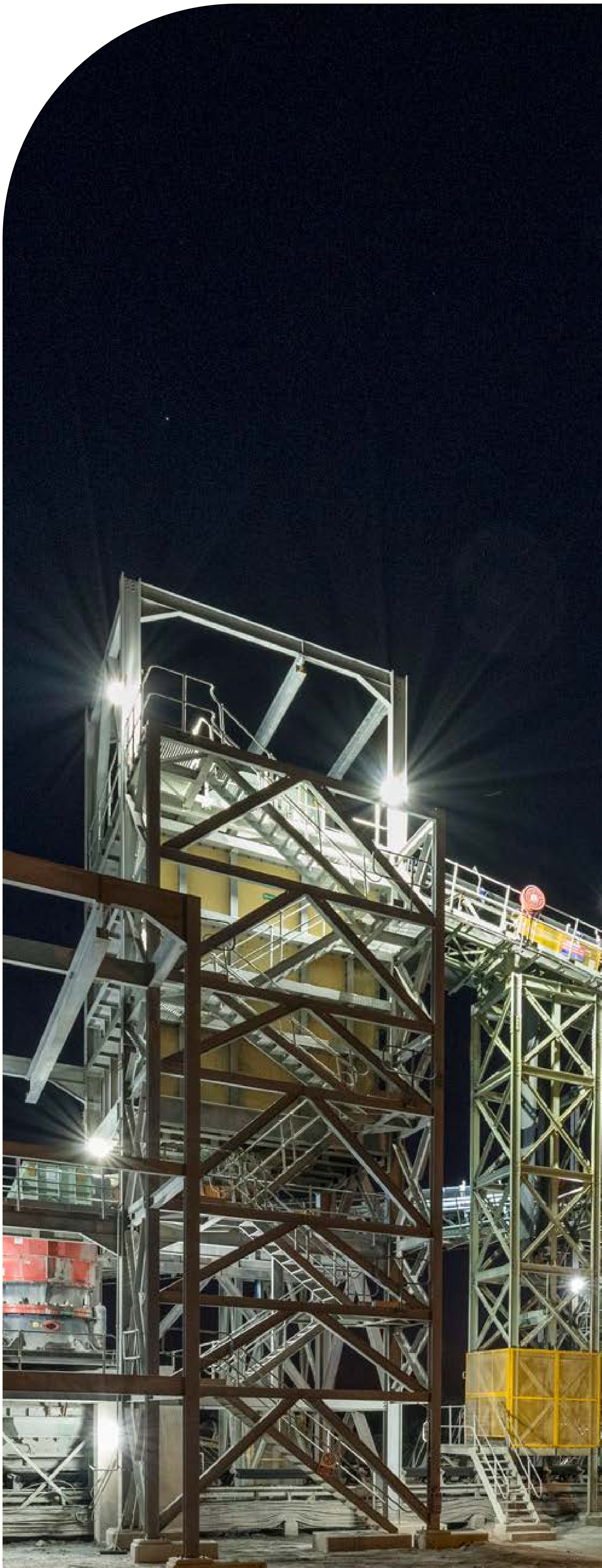
For this purpose, "officer" means any director or secretary of the Company or any of its controlled subsidiaries, and includes any other person who is concerned, or takes part, in the management of the Company or is an employee of the Company or any controlled subsidiaries thereof.

The Company has given indemnities by deed of indemnity in favour of certain officers in respect of liabilities incurred by them whilst acting as an officer of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company. No claims under the above mentioned indemnities have been made against the Company during or since the end of the financial year.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED

No special resolutions were passed by shareholders during the year.

Directors' Report *(continued)*



INSURANCE FOR OFFICERS

During and since the end of the financial year under review, the Company has paid premiums in respect of contracts insuring persons who are or have been officers of the Company against certain liabilities incurred in that capacity.

For this purpose, "officer" means any director or secretary of the Company or any of its controlled subsidiaries, and includes any other person who is concerned, or takes part, in the management of the Company or is an employee of the Company or of any controlled subsidiaries thereof.

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe), the Company's independent auditors, have indicated their willingness to continue as the Company's auditors. A resolution to authorise their re-appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting. In line with best practice, the auditors of the Company are requested to attend the annual general meeting in order to be available to answer shareholder questions concerning the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the audit report.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The twenty second annual general meeting (the meeting) of the Company will held at the offices of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited, 2 Fricker Road, Illovo, Johannesburg, South Africa and virtually at *https://78449.themediaframe.com/links/zimplats221020.html* on Thursday 20 October 2022, at 11:00am, South African time (GMT +2). Notwithstanding the relaxation of Covid-19 restrictions worldwide, in the interests of health and safety of all stakeholders, the annual general meeting will be held virtually. Fuller details relating to registration, participation, resolutions and voting appear in the notice of the annual general meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

2 September 2022

The Directors' Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the financial statements, comprising the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2022, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

To enable the directors to meet those responsibilities:

- The board and management set standards and management implements systems of internal control, accounting and information systems aimed at providing reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and the risk of error, fraud or loss is reduced in a cost effective manner, and make appropriate accounting estimates. These controls, contained in established policies and procedures, include the proper delegation of responsibilities and authorities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties
- The Group's internal audit function, which is outsourced and operates independently, appraises, evaluates and, when necessary, recommends improvements in the systems of internal control and accounting practices, based on audits carried out on various functions or aspects of the business
- The audit and risk committee, together with the internal auditors, plays an integral role in matters relating to financial and internal control, accounting policies, reporting and disclosure.

Based on the results of a formal documented review of the system of internal controls and risk management, covering both the adequacy in design and effectiveness in implementation performed by the internal audit function during the year, the board of directors has considered:

- the information and explanations provided by line management
- discussions held with the independent auditors on the results of the audit
- the assessment by the audit and risk committee.

Nothing has come to the attention of the board that has caused it to believe that the Company's systems 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.

To their best knowledge and belief, based on the above, the directors are satisfied that no material breakdown in the operation of the systems of internal control and procedures has occurred during the period under review.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors believe that the Group and Company will continue to be in operation in the foreseeable future.

It is the responsibility of the independent auditors to report on the financial statements. Their report to the shareholders of the Company is set out on pages 13 to 15.

These financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief finance officer, Patricia Zvandasara, a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe (ICAZ) membership certificate number M2948, registered with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board, registration number 3328.

The directors' report and the financial statements were approved by the board of directors.

A Mhembere
Chief Executive Officer

P Zvandasara
Chief Finance Officer

2 September 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of Zimplats Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Zimplats Holdings Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') set out on pages 17 to 74, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 Company as at 30 June 2022 and its consolidated and separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008.

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Zimbabwe. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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

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, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no matters determined to be key audit matters for the current year.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the audit and risk committee report, the directors' report, the directors' statement of responsibility and the additional information section of the annual financial statements, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and the 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 that we 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008 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 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

- 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 and Company's internal control.
- 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 and 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, 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.

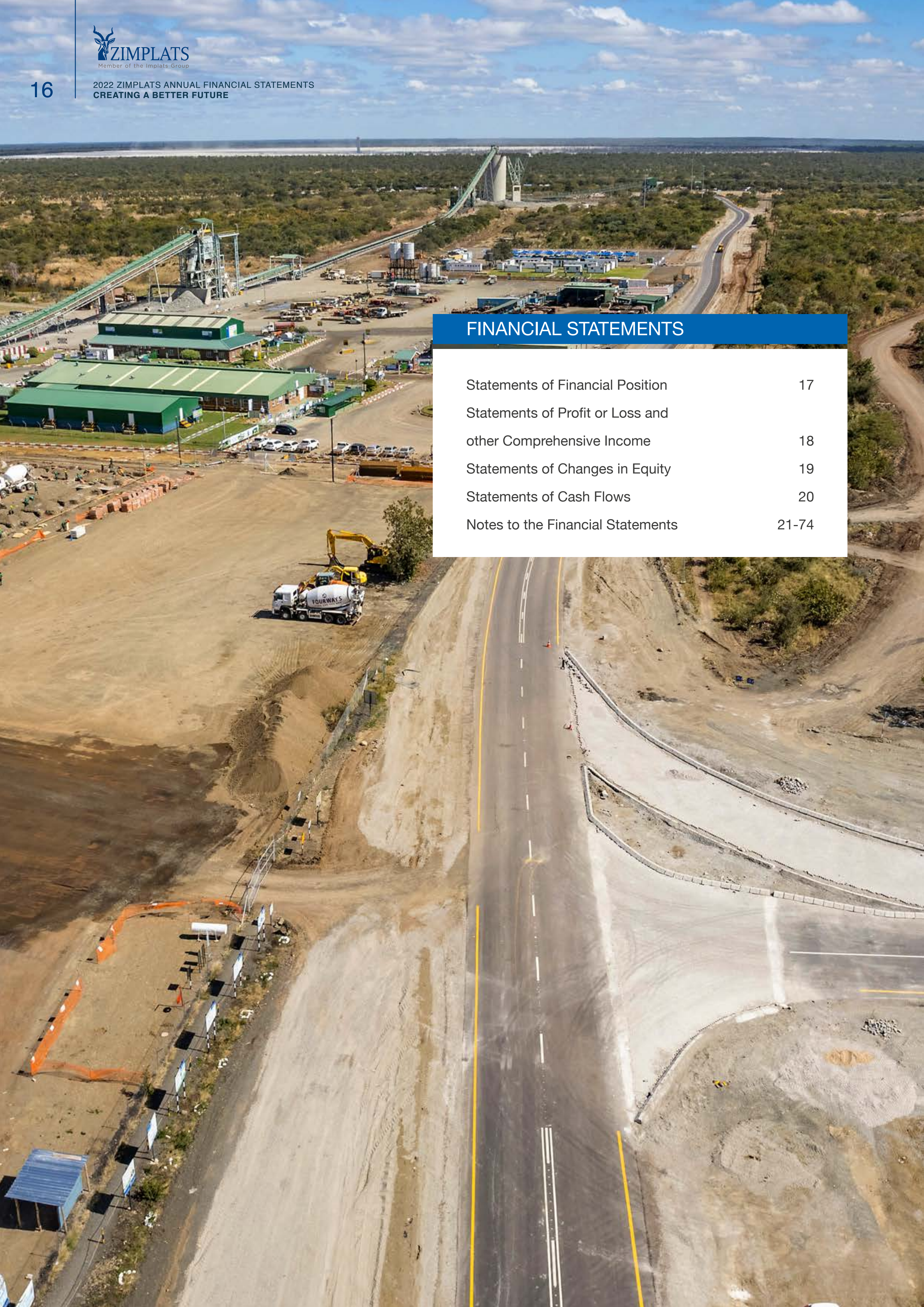
Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Per: Charity Mtwazi – Audit Partner

Registered Auditor
Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB), Practice Certificate Number 0585
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales Membership and Practicing certificate Number 8190859

Harare
Zimbabwe

2 September 2022



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	1 404 612	1 225 940	4 839	4 974
Investments in subsidiaries	5	-	-	76 778	112 574
Investments in equity-accounted entities	6	702	-	-	-
Loans receivable	7	2 070	-	35 922	-
Other financial assets	8	-	16	-	-
		1 407 384	**1 225 956**	**117 539**	**117 548**
Current assets					
Inventories	9	101 696	132 539	-	-
Prepayments	10	99 702	50 246	241	-
Trade and other receivables	11	437 719	396 592	50 167	6 018
Current tax receivable	20	-	23 460	-	-
Equity Instruments at fair value through profit or loss	12	-	4 254	-	4 254
Other financial assets	8	-	216	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	377 975	344 815	291 634	237 942
		1 017 092	**952 122**	**342 042**	**248 214**
Total assets		**2 424 476**	**2 178 078**	**459 581**	**365 762**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	14	10 763	10 763	10 763	10 763
Share premium	14	89 166	89 166	89 166	89 166
Retained earnings		1 794 833	1 646 193	359 494	265 531
		1 894 762	**1 746 122**	**459 423**	**365 460**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Provision for environmental rehabilitation	15	26 004	20 256	-	-
Deferred tax	16	352 220	280 346	-	-
Lease liabilities	17	-	559	-	-
Share based compensation	18	2 759	3 124	-	-
		380 983	**304 285**	**-**	**-**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	130 607	98 159	158	302
Current tax payable	20	5 326	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	17	734	2 221	-	-
Share based compensation	18	12 064	27 291	-	-
		148 731	**127 671**	**158**	**302**
Total equity and liabilities		**2 424 476**	**2 178 078**	**459 581**	**365 762**

The above statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

AMhembere

A Mhembere
Chief Executive Officer

P Zvandasara
Chief Finance Officer

2 September 2022

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2022

		Group		Company	
	Notes	30 June 2022 US$ 000	30 June 2021 US$ 000	30 June 2022 US$ 000	30 June 2021 US$ 000
Revenue	21	1 243 140	1 353 792	356 400	328 500
Cost of sales	22	(594 319)	(546 730)	-	-
Gross profit		**648 821**	**807 062**	**356 400**	**328 500**
Administrative expenses	23	(7 460)	(5 608)	(2 540)	(1 878)
Net foreign currency exchange transactions losses	24	(40 527)	(218)	(6)	-
Other expenses	26	(8 614)	(2 627)	(1 645)	-
Other income	27	2 668	6 385	217	5 941
Finance income	28	714	38	-	-
Finance cost	29	(2 000)	(4 484)	-	-
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		-	-	-	(3 066)
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities	6	7	-	-	-
Profit before income tax		**593 609**	**800 548**	**352 426**	**329 497**
Income tax expense	30	(239 969)	(237 426)	(53 460)	(49 275)
Profit for the year		**353 640**	**563 122**	**298 966**	**280 222**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**353 640**	**563 122**	**298 966**	**280 222**
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent during the year:					
Basic earnings per share (cents)	31	329	523	278	260
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	31	329	523	278	260

The above statements of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital US$ 000	Share premium US$ 000	Retained earnings US$ 000	Total US$ 000
GROUP				
Balance as at 1 July 2020	**10 763**	**89 166**	**1 172 070**	**1 271 999**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	563 122	563 122
Profit for the year	-	-	563 122	563 122
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	**-**	**-**		**-**
Dividends paid (note 36)	-	-	(88 999)	(88 999)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	**10 763**	**89 166**	**1 646 193**	**1 746 122**
Balance as at 1 July 2021	**10 763**	**89 166**	**1 646 193**	**1 746 122**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	353 640	353 640
Profit for the year	-	-	353 640	353 640
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 36)	-	-	(205 000)	(205 000)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**10 763**	**89 166**	**1 794 833**	**1 894 762**
COMPANY				
Balance as at 1 July 2020	**10 763**	**89 166**	**74 309**	**174 238**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	280 218	280 218
Profit for the year	-	-	280 218	280 218
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 36)	-	-	(88 999)	(88 999)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	**10 763**	**89 166**	**265 528**	**365 457**
Balance as at 1 July 2021	**10 763**	**89 166**	**265 528**	**365 457**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	298 966	298 966
Profit for the year	-	-	298 966	298 966
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 36)	-	-	(205 000)	(205 000)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**10 763**	**89 166**	**359 494**	**459 423**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Group 30 June 2022 US$ 000	Group 30 June 2021 US$ 000	Company 30 June 2022 US$ 000	Company 30 June 2021 US$ 000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash generated from operations	32	675 832	779 286	309 678	321 105
Finance income	28	714	38	-	-
Finance costs paid	29	(489)	(3 095)	-	-
Share-based compensation payments	18	(13 154)	(33 145)	-	-
Payments made for environmental rehabilitation	15	(4 630)	(901)	-	-
Income taxes and withholding taxes paid	20	(148 176)	(289 500)	(53 460)	(49 275)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**510 097**	**452 683**	**256 218**	**271 830**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(270 276)	(159 072)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		189	387	-	-
Disposals of equity instruments	12	2 609	10 327	2 609	9 951
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	5	500	2 800	-	-
Investments in equity-accounted entities	6	(702)	-	-	-
Movement in loans to subsidiaries		-	-	(129)	(33)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		**(267 680)**	**(145 558)**	**2 480**	**9 918**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Loans to equity-accounted entities	7	(2 070)	-	-	-
Lease payments	17	(2 046)	(1 853)	-	-
Dividends paid	36	(205 000)	(88 999)	(205 000)	(88 999)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(209 116)**	**(90 852)**	**(205 000)**	**(88 999)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**33 301**	**216 273**	**53 698**	**192 749**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		344 815	128 542	237 942	45 193
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		(141)	-	(6)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	**377 975**	**344 815**	**291 634**	**237 942**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Zimplats Holdings Limited (the 'Company') is a public company domiciled in Guernsey, Channel Islands and listed on the ASX. The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group').

The Group's principal business is producing platinum group metals (which primarily include platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium and ruthenium) and associated metals (nickel, gold, copper, cobalt and silver) mined from the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe. The Group operates mines in Ngezi and has processing plants in Selous and Ngezi.

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$) and rounded to thousands, unless otherwise stated. The US$ is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The significant accounting policies, estimates and judgements, that are deemed material and have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out within the relevant notes to the financial statements and are indicated as follows throughout the document:

Accounting policy (AP)	The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Group and Company for preparing and presenting the financial statements.
Significant estimates and judgements (EJ)	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.

Accounting policies which are useful to users, especially where particular accounting policies are based on judgement regarding choices within IFRSs have been disclosed. Accounting policies for which no choice is permitted in terms of IFRSs, have been included only if management concluded that the disclosure would assist users in understanding the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated financial statements where relevant. The composition of the Group is further described in note 5 of the consolidated financial statements.

2.1 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The principal accounting policies used by the Group are consistent with those of the previous year, except for changes from new or revised IFRSs.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

The following amendments to standards were adopted by the Group on 1 July 2021:

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Amendments to IAS 16 - Proceeds before intended use

- The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

- The adoption of these amendments had no material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

- The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

- Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

- The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

- The adoption of these amendments had no material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract

- The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

- The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

- The adoption of these amendments had no material impact on the Group.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

- The amendment clarifies that in applying the ‘10 per cent’ test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

- The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

- The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

- The adoption of these amendments had no material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

- The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

- The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 but was early adopted by the Group.

- The amendment had no impact as the Group provides for deferred tax on lease assets and liabilities as well as rehabilitation provisions and the associated assets.

The following amendments to the standards, relevant to the Group, are not yet effective and were not early adopted by the Group on 1 July 2021.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates

- The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

- It is not expected that the amendments will have a material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

- The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. The amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial; accounting policy information is material if users of an entity’s financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements; and the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

- It is not expected that the amendments will have a material impact on the Group.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

- It is not expected that the amendments will have a material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

- The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

- The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

- The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. It is not expected that the amendments will have a material impact on the Group.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, and the Listing Requirements of the Australian Stock Exchange.

2.3 Basis of preparation

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

- Equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Trade receivables measured at fair value
- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements measured using a binomial option pricing model.

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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The board of directors has assessed the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate.

Managing the Covid-19 pandemic remained a critical imperative in the period under review. The best-practice measures and processes put in place in prior periods, and which served the Group well, remained active throughout the year.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management and the board of directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

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. 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 and have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are disclosed in the notes where necessary and indicated with EJ.

Summary of critical estimates and judgements:
- Income taxes (notes 16, 20 and 33)
- Inventory valuation and quantities (note 9)
- Environmental rehabilitation provision (note 15)
- Share-based compensation (note 18)
- Investments in subsidiaries (note 5)
- Investments in equity-accounted entities (note 6).

Summary of accounting policy selections:
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are measured on the historical-cost model
- Expenses are classified on a functional basis, with additional information on the nature of the expenses
- Operating cash flows are presented on the indirect method.

2.4 Principles of consolidation

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

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has 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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

At consolidation level, inter-company 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.

In the separate financial statements of the Company, all investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated allowance for impairment.

Associates

Associates are entities over which an investor has significant influence, being the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee (but not control or joint control).

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, an equity investment is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted to reflect the investor's share of the net profit or loss of the associate.

Dividends received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

2.5 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

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.

Functional currency of Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited

Considering the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, as well as considering factors such as which currency influences sales prices, competitive forces and regulations primarily determining sales prices, cost, financing activities and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are retained, management concluded that the Company's functional currency remains the US$. The exchange rate between the US$ and the Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL) was established through the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe foreign currency auction market up to 6 May 2022. Thereafter, the exchange rate was obtained from the interbank market.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Exchange rates

South African Rand (ZAR)

Year-end rate: ZAR16.27: US$1 (2021: ZAR14.32:US$1)

Average rate: ZAR15.37: US$1 (2021: ZAR15.40: US$1)

ZWL

Year-end rate: ZWL372.87: US$1 (2021: ZWL85.47: US$1)

Average rate: ZWL149.04: US$1 (2021: ZWL81.84: US$1)

3 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The executive committee has been identified as the chief operating decision maker and is responsible for making strategic decisions, allocating resources and assessing the performance and financial position of the Group.

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group operates as a vertically integrated mining concern and is managed as a single segment. The Group's operations are based in one geographical location, Zimbabwe. The chief operating decision maker (the executive committee) makes strategic decisions based on internal reports on the Group's performance and financial position as a whole, which is shown in the primary statements. The Group has one customer, Impala Platinum Limited.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Land, buildings and mining claims US$ 000	Mining assets US$ 000	Metallurgical assets US$ 000	Mobile equipment US$ 000	Service and other assets US$ 000	Assets under construction US$ 000	Total US$ 000
Year ended 30 June 2022							
Opening net book amount	140 456	376 990	375 110	76 959	129 031	127 394	1 225 940
Additions	-	3 235	-	27 296	-	239 745	270 276
Environmental rehabilitation asset adjustment (note 15)	-	8 867	-	-	-	-	8 867
Transfer from assets under construction	6 988	47 362	11 008	9 286	1 282	(75 926)	-
Disposals	-	(1 160)	(1 181)	(16 068)	(4 145)	-	(22 554)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	1 161	1 181	15 906	1 904	-	20 152
Depreciation charge	(4 657)	(20 631)	(27 388)	(37 340)	(8 053)	-	(98 069)
Closing net book amount	142 787	415 824	358 730	76 039	120 019	291 213	1 404 612
At 30 June 2022							
Cost	207 856	602 257	558 126	229 045	207 949	291 213	2 096 446
Accumulated depreciation	(65 069)	(186 433)	(199 396)	(153 006)	(87 930)	-	(691 834)
Net book amount	142 787	415 824	358 730	76 039	120 019	291 213	1 404 612
Year ended 30 June 2021							
Opening net book amount	139 196	326 323	370 100	59 881	134 091	130 313	1 159 904
Additions	-	-	-	47 536	-	111 536	159 072
Environmental rehabilitation asset adjustment (note 15)	-	745	-	-	-	-	745
Transfer from assets under construction	9 205	70 208	31 755	(1 804)	5 091	(114 455)	-
Disposals	(3 518)	(2 361)	(14 949)	(34 050)	(1 208)	-	(56 085)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	15	2 361	14 949	33 860	1 208	-	52 392
Depreciation charge	(4 442)	(20 286)	(26 745)	(28 464)	(10 151)	-	(90 088)
Closing net book amount	140 456	376 990	375 110	76 959	129 031	127 394	1 225 940
At 30 June 2021							
Cost	200 868	543 953	548 299	208 531	210 814	127 394	1 839 858
Accumulated depreciation	(60 412)	(166 963)	(173 189)	(131 572)	(81 783)	-	(613 918)
Net book amount	140 456	376 990	375 110	76 959	129 031	127 394	1 225 940

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
Mining claims		
Opening net book amount	4 974	5 099
Depreciation charge	(135)	(125)
Closing net book amount	4 839	4 974
At 30 June		
Cost	6 261	6 261
Accumulated depreciation	(1 422)	(1 287)
Net book amount	4 839	4 974

	Group Land and buildings US$ 000	Group Mobile equipment US$ 000	Group Total US$ 000
Right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment			
Opening net book value - 1 July 2020	222	4 204	4 426
Depreciation	(92)	(1 802)	(1 894)
Closing net book value - 30 June 2021	130	2 402	2 532
Depreciation	(92)	(1 802)	(1 894)
Closing net book value - 30 June 2022	38	600	638

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000
Assets under construction comprise:		
Ngezi Third Concentrator plant	73 872	16 835
Mupani Mine	50 426	34 172
Bimha Mine upgrades	38 741	6 874
Smelter and SO_2 abatement	34 165	1 168
Base Metal Refinery	22 642	18 960
Housing development	16 039	1 650
SMC Tailings storage facility	8 949	593
Borrowing costs capitalised	2 621	5 561
Ngezi phase 2	2 273	1 644
Information, communication and technology systems	1 381	4 574
Bimha Mine re-development	-	21 466
Ngwarati Mine high wall	-	5 186
Other*	40 104	8 711
	291 213	127 394

*Exploration drilling, trackless mining machinery re-manufacture, trial mining for resources from 14 degrees to 22 degrees, pillar reclamation trial at Rukodzi Mine and other various small projects.

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000
Commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment		
Commitments contracted for	353 361	155 967
Approved capital expenditure not yet contracted	526 855	490 144
	880 216	646 111
Less than one year	424 141	252 739
Between one and five years	452 001	378 014
Greater than five years	4 074	15 358
	880 216	646 111

This expenditure will be funded internally and from borrowings, where necessary. No property, plant and equipment was pledged as collateral other than the right-of-use assets that are encumbered by leases.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

AP Accounting Policy

Carrying amount

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Cost

Pre-production expenditure, including evaluation costs incurred to establish or expand productive capacity, and to support and maintain that productive capacity is capitalised to property, plant and equipment. The recognition of pre-production expenditure including evaluation costs in the carrying amount of an asset ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary to operate as intended by management.

Interest on general or specific borrowings to finance the establishment or expansion of mining and processing assets is capitalised during the construction phase at the weighted average cost of the debt on qualifying expenditure, limited to actual interest incurred. 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 completion of construction. Actual interest, net of any temporary income, on specific borrowings is capitalised.

The present value of decommissioning costs, which is the cost of dismantling and removal of the asset included in the environmental rehabilitation provision, is included in the cost of the related assets and changes in the liability resulting from changes in the estimates are accounted for as follows:

- Any decrease in the liability reduces the cost of the asset. The decrease in the asset is limited to its carrying amount and any excess is accounted for in profit or loss
- Any increase in the liability increases the carrying amount of the asset. An increase to the cost of an asset is tested for impairment when there is an indication of impairment.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, 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 measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal and when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any 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 financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Depreciation
Depreciation of assets, other than land and assets under construction that are not depreciated, is calculated using either the straight line (SL) method or units of production (UOP) method, net of residual values, over the estimated useful lives of specific assets. The depreciation method and rates applied to specific assets reflect the pattern in which the asset's benefits are expected to be used by the Group. Assets are not depreciated when the residual value equals or exceeds the carrying value of the asset. Depreciation is calculated on the carrying amount less residual value of the assets.

Depreciation methods and depreciation rates are applied consistently within each asset class. The depreciation calculation is adjusted prospectively for changes in the residual value and useful lives.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss.

Mining claims and exploration
Mining claims are the right to extract minerals from a tract of public land. Mining claims not expensed are not depreciated until a claim is explored and a mine is operational. Depreciation is based on the units-of-production method.

Expenditure on mining exploration in new areas of interest is charged against income as incurred. Costs related to property acquisitions, surface and mineral rights are capitalised to mining assets and are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements
a. Depreciation

Mining assets
Individual mining assets are depreciated using the units-of-production method based on their respective estimated economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves, limited to the life of mine.

As at 30 June 2022, the life of mine was estimated as follows:

Mine	Estimated useful life
Ngwarati Mine	2 years
Bimha Mine	31 years
Mupfuti Mine	5 years
Mupani Mine	38 years

Metallurgical assets
Metallurgical assets mainly include the concentrator plants in Ngezi and Selous and the smelter plant in Selous. These assets are depreciated using the straight line method over a maximum of the lower of the life-of-mine and 30 years.

Land and buildings
Land is not depreciated. Buildings are depreciated using the straight line method over a maximum of the lower of the life-of-mine and 50 years. The useful life of land and buildings under right-of-use assets is limited to the 3-year lease term.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Mobile equipment

This category includes trackless mining machinery and motor vehicles. These assets are depreciated using the straight line method over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Asset type	Estimated useful life
Personally allocated vehicles	5 years
Pool vehicles	
Light	10 years
Heavy	15 - 20 years
Trackless mining machinery	4 -13 years

Service assets

Service assets comprise mainly the Ngezi Road, internal access roads and reticulation to staff housing, a 330kV substation and sewage facilities. These assets are depreciated using the straight line method over a maximum of the lower of the life-of-mine and 30 years.

Other assets

Other assets comprise the environmental rehabilitation assets, information technology equipment and furniture and fittings. The environmental rehabilitation assets are depreciated using the straight line method over a maximum of the lower of the life-of-mine and 30 years. Information, communication and technology equipment, furniture and fittings and office equipment are depreciated using the straight line method over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Asset type	Estimated useful life
Information technology equipment	4 - 5 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	5 years

b. Units-of-production

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

c. Mineral reserves estimations

The estimation of reserves impacts the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment. Factors impacting the determination of proved and probable reserves are:

- The grade of mineral reserves may vary significantly from time to time (i.e. differences between actual grades mined and resource model grades)
- 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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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, proven and probable mineral reserves were reassessed.

d. Production start date

The Group assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the 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.

When a mine construction project is ready for use and moves into the production stage, 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.

Change in estimates

No significant changes were made in respect of ore reserves which form the basis of the units-of-production for depreciation computations.

Impairment

AP Accounting policy

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

These assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

When impairments reverse due to change in circumstances, reversals are limited to the initial impairment, what the carrying amount would have been net of depreciation if the impairment was not recognised and the newly calculated recoverable amount.

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

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group carried out an impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2022. The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) was determined based on the discounted cash flow (DCF) model for the existing mines, the concentrators, the smelter and other property, plant and equipment. The Group is regarded as the CGU as its operations are vertically integrated and are managed as a single entity. The calculation was based on the approved life-of-mine production plan, approved mineral reserve and resources statement, internal forecasts of operating costs, capital expenditure and metal prices.

The discount rate applied is the weighted average cost of capital adjusted to take into account specific risks relating to the Group.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Mineral resources outside the approved mine plans are valued based on the in situ 6E 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 can occur which may affect the recoverability of the mining assets.

The Covid-19 pandemic impacted on the global environment in which the Group operates and negatively affected metal prices. The impact of Covid-19, climate change and other factors in the global environment were taken into account in the impairment tests for PPE during the financial year. Management updated their DCFs to take into consideration the revised sales volumes, metal prices, cost forecasts and other factors.

No impairment loss was recognised by the Group as the estimated recoverable value of property, plant and equipment is greater than the carrying value of the assets.

The key financial assumptions used in the impairment calculations are:

- Long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold of US$1 550
- Long-term pre-tax real discount rate of 13.55%
- Inflation rate of 2% per annum applied on costs after 30 June 2027.

Sensitivity analysis:

- A change in the discount rate by an additional 10% would not result in impairment
- A change of 10% in the long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold would not result in impairment.

5 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The Group's subsidiaries as at 30 June 2022 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, the respective subsidiary's share capital consists solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group.

Name	Country of incorporation	Nature of interests	Ownership interest 2022 %	Ownership interest 2021 %
Always Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Duckbrooke Mine (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Hartley Minerals Zimbabwe (Proprietary) Limited	Australia	Subsidiary	100	100
Hartley Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Jalta Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Matreb Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	100	100
Mhondoro Mining Company Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Mhondoro Platinum Holdings Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Ngezi Platinum Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Selous Platinum (Private) Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited*	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	90	90
Zimplats Corporate Services (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100
Zimplats Enterprises (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	Subsidiary	100	100

*In 2017, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited issued a 10% equity stake for a consideration of US$95 million to the Zimplats Employee Share Ownership Trust (the ESOT), which holds the shares for the benefit of the participating employees. The ESOT is consolidated as it acts as an agent for the Group.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
Equity				
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	76 778	76 778
Long term loans to subsidiaries*				
Hartley Minerals Zimbabwe (Proprietary) Limited	-	-	-	27 965
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	-	-	-	465
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	-	7 366
	-	-	-	35 796
Total investment in subsidiaries	-	-	76 778	112 574

*The long term loans to subsidiaries have been disclosed separately in the current year. Current year amounts are shown on note 7.

Disposal of subsidiary

In February 2021, the group disposed of its subsidiary, Baydonhill Investments (Private) Limited. Details of the disposal were as follows:

	Group	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts of net assets over which control was lost:	US$ 000	US$ 000
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	-	3 245
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	3
Net assets derecognised	-	3 242
Consideration received:		
Cash	500	2 800
Deferred consideration	-	500
Total consideration received	500	3 300
Gain on disposal:		
Consideration received	-	3 300
Net assets derecognised	-	(3 242)
Gain on disposal	-	58
The gain on disposal of the subsidiary was recorded as part of profit for the prior year in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.		
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Cash consideration received	500	2 800

The deferred consideration was settled by the purchaser in full in the current year.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

6 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES

Name	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2022 %	Ownership interest 2021 %
Palmline Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	45	45
Haskval Mining (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	45	-
Value Bridge Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	40	-
Voltron Mining (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	40	-
Mine Support Solutions (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	15	15

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
Palmline Investments (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-
Haskval Mining (Private) Limited	656	-	-	-
Value Bridge Investments (Private) Limited	39	-	-	-
Voltron Mining (Private) Limited	-	-	-	-
Mine Support Solutions (Private) Limited	7	-	-	-
Total investments in equity-accounted entities	702	-	-	-

Palmline Investments (Private) Limited is a start-up venture involved in cattle ranching in which the Group subscribed for a 45% equity interest in 2021.

Haskval Mining (Private) Limited is a start-up company in the business of mining and processing of gold and other metals. The Group subscribed for a 45% equity interest in the company in 2022.

Value Bridge Investments (Private) Limited is a start-up venture that operates an integrated batch plant that produces material for the Group's construction and wetcreting requirements. The Group subscribed for a 40% equity interest in the company in 2022.

Voltron Mining (Private) Limited is a start-up venture responsible for the provision of maintenance services for the Group's trackless mining machines. The Group subscribed for a 40% equity interest in the company in 2022.

Mine Support Solutions (Private) Limited is a start-up venture in the business of manufacturing and supplying underground mine support products in which the Group subscribed for a 15% equity interest in 2021.

The investments in Palmline Investments (Private) Limited and Mine Support Solutions (Private) Limited were done as part of the Group's corporate social responsibility programme and were charged to the statement of profit or loss in the prior year.

There were no impairment losses on investments in equity-accounted entities in the current year (2021: US$nil).

Movement in investments in equity-accounted entities	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Beginning of the year	-	-
Share of profit	7	
Shareholder funding – Haskval Mining (Private) Limited	656	
Shareholder funding – Value Bridge Investments (Private) Limited	39	-
Share of other comprehensive income	-	-
Dividends received	-	-
End of the year	702	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities is made up as follows:		
Share of profit	7	-
Unrealised profit in inventory movements	-	-
Total share of profit of equity-accounted entities	7	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Summarised financial information of the Group's associates is set out below:

	Voltron Mining		Mine Support Solutions		Palmline Investments	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Non-current assets	296	-	5	23	5 104	4 197
Current assets	8 660	-	121	236	76	351
	8 956	-	126	259	5 180	4 548
Capital and reserves	(1 703)	-	96	37	(2 035)	1 363
Non-current liabilities	525	-	-	-	5 534	2 033
Current liabilities	10 134	-	30	222	1 681	1 152
	8 956	-	126	259	5 180	4 548
The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:						
Cash and cash equivalents	187	-	321	77	3	294
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	-	-	15	213	-	-
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	-	-	-	-	5 534	2 033
Revenue	9 909	-	1 575	289	861	134
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(1 178)	-	46	29	(2 962)	(923)
Total comprehensive income	(1 178)	-	46	29	(2 962)	(923)
The above profit for the year includes the following:						
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	3	257	35
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax (credit)/expense	(525)	-	15	11	(82)	(27)
Reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated financial statements:						
Net assets of the entity	(1 703)	-	96	37	(2 035)	(1 363)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the investment	(681)	-	14	6	(916)	(613)
Dividends received by the Group	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Haskval Mining		Value Bridge	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Non-current assets	655	-	536	-
Current assets	1	-	-	-
	656	-	536	-
Capital and reserves	656	-	498	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	38	-
	656	-	536	-
The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	-	-	-	-
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding	-	-	-	-
trade and other payables and provisions)	-	-	-	-
Revenue	-	-	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
The above profit for the year includes the following:				
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Income tax (credit)/expense	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the entity	656	-	498	-
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the investment	295	-	199	-
Dividends received by the Group	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

EJ **Areas of estimates and judgements**

Equity-accounted investments are regarded as cash-generating units and are tested for impairment on an individual basis. Any impacts of Covid-19, climate change and other factors in the global 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, to the extent that they are applicable. No impairment was required in the current year.

AP **Accounting policy**

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. Investments in associates 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 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'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 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 losses in an associate 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.

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

No goodwill relating to an associate 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. If the retained interest of a former associate 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 a change in circumstances, the reversals are limited to the lower of initial impairment and the newly equity-accounted investment value.

7 LOANS RECEIVABLE

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Long term loans to subsidiaries				
Hartley Minerals Zimbabwe (Proprietary) Limited	-	-	27 971	-
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	-	-	587	-
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	7 364	-
	-	-	35 922	-
Long term loans to equity-accounted entities				
Voltron Mining (Private) Limited	1 589	-	-	-
Palmline Investments (Private) Limited	481	-	-	-
	2 070	-	-	-

*Prior year amounts are shown on note 5.

AP Accounting Policy
Loans receivable are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any accumulated impairments. Interest earned on loans receivable is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The loans to subsidiaries are unsecured, bear no interest and have no fixed repayment terms. The Group provides its associates with loans at interest rates comparable to average commercial rates and fixed repayment terms. Such loans are not capitalised.

The loan to Voltron Mining (Private) Limited is denominated in US$ and accrues interest at a rate of 8% per annum with a moratorium period of 12 months from the effective date.

The loan to Palmline Investments (Private) Limited is denominated in US$ and accrues interest at a rate of 7% per annum.

Impairment of loans receivable
The general expected credit loss (ECL) model is applied to loans receivable and other financial assets at amortised cost. It requires a 3 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 expected credit losses 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 expected credit losses are required to be assessed.

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

- when there is a breach of repayment terms by the borrower; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the borrower is unlikely to repay its lenders, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

All loans to subsidiaries and associates are considered to be low credit risk as they have a low risk of default. As a result, no loss allowance was recognised in the period.

Indicators of an increase in credit risk requires judgement and may include historical information about the borrower, 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.

8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Loans carried at amortised cost	-	232	-	-
Non-current	-	16	-	-
Current	-	216	-	-
	-	232	-	-

AP Accounting Policy

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 consists solely of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding amount. Those assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current assets.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The general expected credit loss (ECL) model is applied to other receivables (note 11) and other financial assets at amortised cost. It requires a 3 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 expected credit losses 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 expected credit losses are required to be assessed.

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:
- when there is a breach of repayment terms by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Financial assets are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity 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.

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

Loans at amortised cost

Loans at amortised cost consist of housing and motor vehicle loans advanced to the Group's employees in terms of the housing and motor vehicle leasing schemes. An impairment rate of 0% (2021; 0%) was applied to the employee loans. This impairment assumption is based on the limited credit risk associated with loans advanced to employees as repayments are deducted periodically through the payroll. In addition, the loans are secured by a bond over residential properties and certificate of title to the motor vehicles.

9 INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Ore, concentrate and matte stocks	34 054	63 814	-	-
Consumables	71 934	75 482	-	-
	105 988	139 296	-	-
Less: provision for obsolete consumables	(4 292)	(6 757)	-	-
	101 696	132 539	-	-
No inventories were encumbered.				
The movement in the provision for obsolete consumables is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	6 757	6 757	-	-
Credited to the statement of profit or loss during the year*	(2 465)	-	-	-
At the end of the year	4 292	6 757	-	-
In the statement of cash flows, increase in inventory comprises:				
Movement as per the statement of financial position	30 843	(40 647)	-	-
Decrease in provision for obsolete consumables (note 32)	2 465	-	-	-
	33 308	(40 647)	-	-

No inventories were encumbered during the current and prior years.

The movement in ore, concentrate and matte stocks included in cost of sales is disclosed in note 22.

*Management assessed consumables for redundancy which resulted in a part reversal of prior years' provision.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

Change in in-process metal estimate

Quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore to 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.

AP Accounting Policy

Ore, concentrate and matte stocks

Ore, concentrate and matte stocks are valued at the lower of cost (average cost of production) and estimated net realisable value. The cost of production includes total costs incurred on mining and processing including depreciation. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Quantities of in-process metals are based on latest available assays allocated to main products on a units produced basis.

Consumable stocks

Consumable stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of consumable stocks include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs.

Obsolete, redundant and slow moving consumable stocks are identified and written down to net realisable value which is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

10 PREPAYMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Deposits on property, plant and equipment	65 575	32 932	-	-
Consumables and other operating expenditure	27 967	17 314	-	-
Insurance premiums	6 160	-	241	-
	99 702	50 246	241	-

Property, plant and equipment prepayments mainly relate to amounts prepaid on capital equipment for tailings storage facility, employee housing development, replacement mines, the Ngezi Third Concentrator plant and smelter expansion and SO_2 abatement plant projects.

AP Accounting Policy

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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Trade receivables due from related parties (note 35.2c)	391 629	374 406	-	-
Value added tax receivable	12 434	20 240	-	-
Dividends receivable (note 35.2c)	-	-	40 800	-
Other receivables	33 656	1 946	9 367	6 018
	437 719	396 592	50 167	6 018
Trade and other receivables are denominated in different currencies as follows:				
United States dollars	426 351	378 100	50 167	6 018
Zimbabwean dollars	11 368	18 492	-	-
	437 719	396 592	50 167	6 018
In the statement of cash flows, movement in trade and other receivables comprises:				
Movement as per the statement of financial position	(41 127)	(108 644)	(44 149)	(6 018)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (note 24)	(5 466)	(463)	-	-
Deferred consideration on disposal of subsidiary	(500)	500	-	-
	(47 093)	(108 607)	(44 149)	(6 018)

Trade receivables comprise of amounts due from Impala Platinum Limited, a related party, for sales of metal products.

As a statutory requirement, the Group surrenders part of its foreign currency from export proceeds to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) in exchange for ZWL. The funds are placed with the RBZ until such a time that they are required and drawdowns are made in ZWL at the prevailing interbank rate. As at 30 June 2022, the amount due from the RBZ was US$22 million and is included in other receivables.

Refer to note 34 for fair value and financial risk disclosures.

AP Accounting Policy

Trade receivables are subject to provisional pricing and 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 metal prices and foreign currency movements, resulting in this class of financial asset being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables relate to amounts due from Impala Platinum Limited, a fellow subsidiary. From the assessments done, the customer has not defaulted in the past. As a result, the Group has not recognised a loss allowance.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses. Other receivables are classified as assets with a low credit risk as such the probability of default is nil and therefore the expected credit losses are insignificant.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

12 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Equity instruments				
Investment in Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) listed shares	-	4 254	-	4 254
The movement in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	4 254	8 640	4 254	8 640
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments (note 26, 27)	(1 645)	5 941	(1 645)	5 941
Disposals	(2 609)	(10 327)	(2 609)	(10 327)
At the end of the year	-	4 254	-	4 254

During the year, the Company disposed of shares in Implats pursuant to the Implats Group Bonus Share Plan. The shares were held for distribution to the Group's employees in terms of the rules of the scheme on vesting (note 18).

Refer to note 34 for fair value and financial risk disclosures.

AP Accounting Policy

Equity instruments 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. These included the Company's investment in Impala Platinum Holdings Limited listed shares. The Group presents changes in the fair value of equity investments held for trading in profit or loss due to the Group's business model.

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Cash at bank	377 960	344 802	291 634	237 942
Cash on hand	15	13	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	377 975	344 815	291 634	237 942
Cash and bank balances are denominated in US$ except the net exposures to foreign currency detailed below:				
	ZWL 000	ZWL 000	ZWL 000	ZWL 000
Balances with banks (Zimbabwean dollars - ZWL)	161 329	35 982	-	-
	AUD 000	AUD 000	AUD 000	AUD 000
Balances with banks (Australian dollars - AUD)	66	65	66	65
	ZAR 000	ZAR 000	ZAR 000	ZAR 000
Balances with banks (South African Rands - ZAR)	1	1	1	1

Refer to note 34 for fair value and financial risk disclosures.

AP Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and on demand bank deposits. 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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

14 SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Authorised				
500 000 000 ordinary shares of US$0.10 each	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Issued and fully paid				
107 637 649 ordinary shares of US$0.10 each	10 763	10 763	10 763	10 763
Share premium	89 166	89 166	89 166	89 166
At 30 June	99 929	99 929	99 929	99 929

The unissued shares are under the control of the directors subject to limitations imposed by the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008 and the Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation.

AP Accounting Policy

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

15 ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROVISION

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
At the beginning of the year	20 256	19 023	-	-
Change in estimate - rehabilitation asset (note 4)	8 867	745	-	-
Interest accrued - present value adjustment (note 29)	1 511	1 389	-	-
Payments made during the year	(4 630)	(901)	-	-
At the end of the year	26 004	20 256	-	-

The provision is based on a Mines and Environmental Rehabilitation Plan that was approved by the board of directors. It is mandatory for mines operating in Zimbabwe to have a plan for the rehabilitation of the environment in which they operate. The provision comprises the present value of the expected rehabilitation costs at the end of the life of the mine.

The current undiscounted cost of the rehabilitation estimate is US$46.4 million (2021: US$38.5 million).

AP Accounting Policy

Environmental rehabilitation provision

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

The expected decommissioning or rehabilitation cost, discounted to its net present value, is provided when the related environmental disturbance occurs, based on the Group's interpretation of environmental and regulatory requirements and its own environmental policies where these are more stringent and this has created an obligation on the Group. The cost is capitalised where it gives rise to future benefits, whether the rehabilitation activity is expected to occur over the life of the operation or at the time of closure. The capitalised cost is amortised over

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

the life of the operation and the increase in the net present value of the provision for the expected cost, apart from unwinding the discount, which is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a finance cost, is also capitalised. Expected decommissioning and rehabilitation costs are based on the discounted value of the estimated future cost of detailed plans prepared for each site. The provision is reviewed annually to take into account the effects of changes in the estimates.

Where there is a change in the expected decommissioning and restoration costs, an adjustment is recorded against the carrying value of the provision and any related asset, and the effect is then recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a prospective basis over the remaining life of the operation.

The provisions referred to above do not include any amounts related to remediation costs associated with unforeseen circumstances. The costs of other activities to prevent and control pollution and to rehabilitate the environment that are not included in provisions are charged to the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

Environmental rehabilitation provisions

The Group's mining and processing 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, life-of-mine estimates and discount rates can affect the carrying amount of this provision.

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. Estimates are determined by independent environmental specialists in accordance with environmental regulations. Provisions for future rehabilitation costs have been determined, based on calculations which require the use of estimates.

The pre-tax discount rate used was 7.5% (2021: 7.3%) at the time of calculation. The net present value of current rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term real inflation rate of 3.8% (2021: 2.0%).

At 30 June 2022, if the discount rate had decreased by 2% with all other variables held constant, the present value of the current rehabilitation estimate would have been US$33.7 million.

At 30 June 2022, if the discount rate had increased by 2% with all other variables held constant, the present value of the current rehabilitation estimate would have been US$22.1 million.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

16 DEFERRED TAX

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
The analysis of deferred tax liabilities is as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	(15 929)	(19 389)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	368 149	299 735		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	352 220	280 346	-	-
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	280 346	301 034	-	-
Charged to statement of profit or loss (note 30)	71 874	(20 688)	-	-
At the end of the year	352 220	280 346	-	-

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

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction is as follows:

Deferred tax assets

	Environmental rehabilitation provision US$ 000	Share based compensation US$ 000	Leave pay US$ 000	Lease liabilities and other provisions US$ 000	Total US$ 000
As at 1 July 2020	(5 219)	(4 774)	(2 280)	(4 949)	(17 222)
Charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss	213	(2 750)	(160)	530	(2 167)
As at 30 June 2021	(5 006)	(7 524)	(2 440)	(4 419)	(19 389)
(Credited)/charged to the statement of profit or loss	(1 421)	3 855	(273)	1 299	3 460
As at 30 June 2022	(6 427)	(3 669)	(2 713)	(3 120)	(15 929)

Other provisions comprise the tax effects on audit fees and bonus provision balances.

The Group uses the board-approved financial forecasts as the basis for the profits expected to arise in the foreseeable future. Based on these financial forecasts, the Group expects to have sufficient taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax assets will be utilised.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Deferred tax liabilities

	Accelerated tax depreciation US$ 000	Prepayments US$ 000	Exchange gains US$ 000	Total US$ 000
As at 1 July 2020	285 640	5 349	27 267	318 256
Charged/(credited) to the statement of profit or loss	5 783	2 556	(26 860)	(18 521)
As at 30 June 2021	291 423	7 905	407	299 735
Charged to the statement of profit or loss	44 100	7 938	16 376	68 414
As at 30 June 2022	335 523	15 843	16 783	368 149

AP Accounting Policy

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However deferred tax is not provided for, if the deferred tax 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 is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle the balance on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

17 LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Non-current				
Lease liabilities	-	559	-	-
Current				
Lease liabilities	734	2 221	-	-
Total	734	2 780	-	-
The movement in borrowings is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	2 780	4 633	-	-
Interest accrued (note 29)	176	367	-	-
Repayments	(2 222)	(2 220)	-	-
Capital: Lease liability	(2 046)	(1 853)	-	-
Interest	(176)	(367)	-	-
At the end of the year	734	2 780	-	-
The maturity analysis of the Group's leases as at the and of the reporting period is as follows:				
On demand and up to 6 months	734	997	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	1 046	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	737	-	-
	734	2 780	-	-
The maturity analysis of the Group's lease payments as at the and of the reporting period is as follows:				
On demand and up to 6 months	749	1 110	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	1 110	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	750	-	-
	749	2 970	-	-

17.1 Leasing activities

The Group had two leases deemed as material as at 30 June 2022, as follows:

Ore and concentrates haulage

The Group has a contract for haulage trucks used for the transportation of ore and concentrates between Ngezi and the Selous Metallurgical Complex. The contract has a period of five years from 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2022. As at 30 June 2022, the present value of the lease liability was US$0.7 million (2021: US$2.7 million) at a discount rate of 9.6%.

Borrowdale office park

The lessor and Zimplats entered into a lease agreement in which Zimplats leases premises measuring 1 146m2 – situated at stand 19308, Borrowdale office park – 1st floor, south block, Borrowdale, Harare for the purposes of administration offices.

The lease contract was initially for five years to November 2018 and has since been extended to November 2022. As at 30 June 2022, the present value of the lease liability was US$44 000 (2021: US$0.1 million) at a discount rate of 9.6%.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

AP Accounting Policy

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 lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. Variable lease payments are included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate at 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; and
- 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 at initial measurement, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:
- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the lessor is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

The right-of-use assets are included in property, plant and equipment (note 4).

Lease payments are subsequently allocated between the lease liability and finance cost. 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 are similarly revised 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 revised remaining lease term.

The Group has no arrangements is which it a lessor.

18 SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
At the beginning of the year	30 415	18 516	-	-
(Credited)/charged to the statement of profit or loss	(2 438)	45 044	-	-
Payments to employees during the year	(13 154)	(33 145)	-	-
At the end of the year	14 823	30 415	-	-
Current liabilities	12 064	27 291	-	-
Non-current liabilities	2 759	3 124	-	-
	14 823	30 415	-	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Group had the following cash settled share-based payment arrangements:

Type of arrangement	LTIP - CSP	LTIP - BSP	LTIP - PSP
Date of grant	Various since November 2012	Various since November 2018	Various since November 2018
Number of shares in issue	-	756 029	453 258
Carrying amount	US$ nil (2021: US$130 000)	US$5 288 000 (2021: US$7 605 000)	US$3 174 000 (2021: US$9 390 000)
Average contractual life	The conditional shares are full value shares, with a nil exercise price. The contractual life ends on the vesting date	Two years vesting period whereby 50% vests in the first year and the remaining in the following year	Three years The conditional shares are full value shares, with a nil exercise price. The contractual life ends on the vesting date
Vesting conditions	Three years service and achievement of a target total shareholder return (50%) for the CSP 2 plan. There are no performance conditions under the CSP 1 plan	Two years vesting period whereby 50% vests in the first year and the remaining 50% in the following year	Three years service and defined performance vesting conditions over the performance period

Type of arrangement	LTIP - SAR - new	LTIP - SAR - run off
Date of grant	Various since November 2012	Various since May 2010
Number of shares in issue	651 733	-
Carrying amount	US$5 655 000 (2021: US$10 038 000)	US$706 000 (2021: US$3 252 000)
Average contractual life	Three years before vesting and another three years before lapse	Lapse ten years after issue: • First 25% lapse eight years after vesting • Second 25% lapse seven years after vesting • Third 25% lapse six years after vesting • Fourth 25% lapse five years after vesting
Vesting conditions	Three years service and defined performance vesting conditions over the performance period	• First 25% after two years' service • Second 25% after three years' service • Third 25% after four years' service • Fourth 25% after five years' service

Share appreciation rights
The fair value of share appreciation rights is calculated using the binomial option pricing model. The average inputs into this model for the share appreciation cash plans are as follows:

		LTIP - SAR - new		LTIP - SAR - Run off	
	Note	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted average option value (ZAR)	i)	141.14	196.68	-	79.49
Weighted average share price on valuation date (ZAR)	ii)	181.14	235.49	-	235.49
Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	iii)	39.25	38.81	-	156.00
Volatility	iv)	43.87	48.91	-	48.91
Risk-free interest rate (%)		6.30	4.68	-	4.68

i) The weighted average option values for cash settled shares are calculated on the reporting date.
ii) The value of cash settled share appreciation rights are calculated at year end based on the year-end closing price.
iii) The weighted average exercise price for cash-settled shares is calculated taking into account the exercise price on each grant date.
iv) Volatility for cash shares is the four hundred day average historical volatility on those major shareholders' shares on each valuation date.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Further details of the share based payment arrangement are as follows:

	2022 Number of options	2022 Weighted average exercise price ZAR	2021 Number of options	2021 Weighted average exercise price ZAR
Conditional share plan (LTIP - CSP)				
Outstanding at start of year	2 172 995	-	3 714 146	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	(50 233)	-
Exercised	(2 172 995)	-	(1 490 918)	-
Outstanding at end of year	-	-	2 172 995	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Bonus share plan (LTIP - BSP)				
Outstanding at start of year	696 283	-	1 279 110	-
Granted	567 510	-	438 388	-
Forfeited	(29 581)	-	-	-
Exercised	(478 183)	-	(1 021 215)	-
Outstanding at end of year	756 029	-	696 283	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Performance share plan (LTIP - PSP)				
Outstanding at start of year	790 529	-	1 024 363	-
Granted	134 494	-	148 240	-
Forfeited	-	-	(382 074)	-
Exercised	(471 765)	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	453 258	-	790 529	-
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Share appreciation rights (LTIP - SAR - new)				
Outstanding at start of year	730 684	36.08	1 151 687	37.81
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(30 037)	39.25	(248 205)	36.08
Exercised	(48 914)	39.25	(172 798)	36.08
Outstanding at end of year	651 733	39.25	730 684	36.08
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-
Share appreciation rights (LTIP - SAR - run-off)				
Outstanding at start of year	431 785	156.00	1 281 223	171.30
Forfeited	-	-	(685 134)	-
Exercised	(431 785)	156.00	(164 304)	156.00
Outstanding at end of year	-	-	431 785	156.00
Exercisable at end of year	-	-	431 785	156.00

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

AP Accounting Policy

Cash-settled share based payments

The long-term incentive plans set out below are classified as cash-settled share based payments. The obligation to settle the shares under the long-term incentive plans lies with the Group notwithstanding that participants are awarded Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares.

Long-term Incentive Plan

Long-term Incentive Plan 2018

Performance share award

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 subject to the satisfaction of the performance condition measured over the performance period.

Bonus share award

The bonus share award is also comprised of fully paid shares awarded free of charge to participants at the end of a two-year vesting period. 50% 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 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 are primarily required to remain employed by a company in the Implats Group.

Long-term Incentive Plan 2012

Conditional share plan (LTIP – CSP)

Fully paid shares are awarded free of charge to the participants at the end of a three-year vesting period. On the date of award, participants are only granted conditional rights to acquire these shares at a future date, and only become shareholders with dividend and voting rights from vesting onwards. There are two CSPs in effect. For the shares to vest in both instances, participants must remain employed by a company in the Implats Group but, for certain of these shares, vesting of the shares are subject to the achievement of defined performance vesting conditions over the performance period.

Share Appreciation Rights (LTIP – SAR)

Conditional rights are awarded to participants to receive shares in Implats. The number of shares awarded are calculated with reference to the increase in the share price from the award date until the date on which the SAR is exercised by the participants. A three-year vesting period applies, during which time the participants have no rights in respect of the underlying shares. Vesting is conditional on continued employment and a prescribed level of corporate performance. The participants are only entitled to exercise the SARs subsequent to and to the extent that vesting has taken place.

Participants become shareholders following the exercise of the SARs. All unexercised SARs lapse after six years from date of allocation.

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

The fair value of the share-based payments were calculated using the binomial option model for non-vested shares, except for full value shares which are valued using the share price on valuation date, adjusted for the present value of expected dividends during the vesting period as well as performance conditions. The inputs into the model for valuation of SARs are detailed above.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Trade payables	83 373	49 908	-	-
Leave liability*	10 968	9 861	-	-
Royalty and export commission payable	14 302	16 451	-	-
Amounts due to related parties (note 35.2d)	4	1 456	-	-
Accruals	21 804	18 691	129	274
Other payables	156	1 792	29	28
	130 607	98 159	158	302
Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days from the invoice date. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.				
The payables are denominated in different currencies as follows:				
United States Dollars	81 724	57 813	117	261
South African Rands	39 950	21 955	-	-
Zimbabwean Dollars	5 248	15 856	-	-
Euro	3 644	2 494	-	-
Australian dollars	41	41	41	41
	130 607	98 159	158	302
In the statement of cash flows, movement in trade and other payables comprises:	34 940	13 293	(144)	162
Movement as per the statement of financial position	32 448	13 548	(144)	162
Unrealised foreign currency exchange gains	2 492	(255)	-	-
*Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised on an ongoing basis. The liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees (leave liability) is accrued up to the reporting date. The movement in the leave liability is as follows:				
Leave liability				
Movement in the provision for leave pay is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	9 861	8 853	-	-
Used in the current year	(3 431)	(4 499)	-	-
Charged to the statement of profit or loss	4 538	5 507	-	-
At the end of the year	10 968	9 861	-	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

AP Accounting Policy

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within two months of recognition. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting date.

The foreign currency exchange loss was realised on offsetting the ZWL denominated income tax receivable against current tax liabilities.

20 CURRENT TAX (RECEIVABLE)/PAYABLE

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Current tax (receivable)/payable at the beginning of the year	(23 460)	10 383	-	-
Charge to the statement of profit or loss (note 30)	168 095	258 114	53 460	49 275
Foreign currency exchange loss/(gain)	8 867	(2 457)	-	-
Payments made during the year	(148 176)	(289 500)	(53 460)	(49 275)
Current tax payable/(receivable) at the end of the year	5 326	(23 460)	-	-

The foreign currency exchange loss was realised on offsetting the ZWL denominated income tax receivable against current tax liabilities.

AP Accounting Policy

Current tax

The tax currently payable/(receivable) is based on taxable profit for the year and provisional taxes paid during 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 asset or liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been 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 objective, unbiased interpretation of the fiscal legislation, informed by specialist independent tax and legal advice.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

21 REVENUE

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Revenue from contracts with customers	1 340 061	1 181 329	-	-
Revenue from movements in commodity prices	(96 921)	172 463	-	-
	1 243 140	1 353 792	-	-
The Group derives its revenue from the following metal products:				
Palladium	451 929	498 851	-	-
Rhodium	312 045	440 305	-	-
Platinum	248 799	246 057	-	-
Nickel	110 974	63 587	-	-
Gold	57 660	49 889	-	-
Iridium	23 135	25 000	-	-
Copper	30 180	23 419	-	-
Ruthenium	7 337	5 949	-	-
Silver	374	412	-	-
Cobalt	707	323	-	-
	1 243 140	1 353 792	-	-
The Company derives its revenue from dividend income:				
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	356 400	328 500

AP Accounting Policy

The Group sells white matte or concentrate which primarily consists of platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and associated metals (nickel, gold, copper, cobalt and silver). The products are sold to one customer, Impala Platinum Limited (Impala), a fellow subsidiary in South Africa, under the terms of a contract. Performance obligations included in the sales contract are assessed to allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in order to determine revenue to be recognised.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from the sale of white matte and concentrate is recognised when the product has been delivered to Impala where it is subjected to further processing in accordance with contractual terms. This is the point at which the performance obligation is satisfied and receivable is recognised as the consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before payment is due. No element of financing is present due to short term nature of Group contracts and credit terms are consistent with market practice. Prices of the individual extracted metals are based on observable spot prices. Quantities of the metals contained in the white matte and concentrate are obtained from the assay report results from both the Group and Impala and agreed by the two parties.

Revenue from movements in commodity prices

The sales price is determined on a provisional basis at the date of the sale, with adjustments made to the sale price based on movements in quoted market prices up to the date of final pricing.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

EJ Areas of estimates and judgements

Significant judgements made in applying IFRS 15 to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised revenue amounting to US$1.24 billion (2021: US$1.35 billion) for metal sales to Impala. Sales to Impala are governed by a contract which stipulates when payments are to be received and the prices to be effected. During the course of the year, assays performed by the Group are compared against those done by Impala and averages for both parties are used to determine sales volume. The Group believes that, based on past experience, these assays will not vary significantly.

At year end, deliveries to Impala (based on the lower of assays between Impala and the Group), for which actual prices are not yet certain, are valued using average metal prices for the month of June 2022. Appropriate adjustments will be made in the following year when they fall due for payment. Total sales for the year comprise current year sales and prior year adjustments.

22 COST OF SALES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Mining operations	221 342	202 505	-	-
Employee benefit expenses (note 25)	61 466	57 382	-	-
Materials and other mining costs	151 418	136 773	-	-
Utilities	8 458	8 350	-	-
Concentrating and smelting operations	111 405	105 208	-	-
Employee benefit expenses (note 25)	17 281	16 394	-	-
Materials and consumables	57 524	53 245	-	-
Utilities	36 600	35 569	-	-
Depreciation	97 600	89 650	-	-
Movement in ore, concentrate and matte stocks	29 760	(27 362)	-	-
Shared services	79 109	116 085	-	-
Employee benefit expenses (note 25)	39 408	83 203	-	-
Insurance	12 516	8 620	-	-
Information, communication and technology	9 989	7 438	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses	3 862	3 175	-	-
Other costs	13 334	13 649	-	-
Royalty	44 013	49 214	-	-
Export commission expense	11 090	11 429	-	-
	594 319	546 730	-	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

23 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
Corporate social responsibility costs	4 243	3 149	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	211	58	58	58
Insurance	277	238	277	238
Depreciation	135	439	135	125
Consulting fees	62	810	62	810
Non-executive directors' fees	417	394	412	391
Independent auditors' remuneration	283	257	68	66
Other corporate costs	1 832	263	1 528	190
	7 460	5 608	2 540	1 878

24 NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Group 2022 US$ 000	Group 2021 US$ 000	Company 2022 US$ 000	Company 2021 US$ 000
Unrealised foreign exchange (gains)/losses on the translation of the monetary assets and liabilities (net):	2 962	650	6	-
Trade and other receivables (note 11)	5 466	463	-	-
Trade and other payables (note 19)	(2 492)	254	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	(153)	(68)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	141	-	6	-
Realised foreign exchange losses/(gains) on translation of monetary assets and liabilities (net):	37 565	(432)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	21 002	7 681	-	-
Trade and other payables	(799)	(5 319)	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	9 021	(2 389)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8 341	(405)	-	-
Foreign currency exchange losses (net)	40 527	218	6	-
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the foreign currency exchange adjustment comprises of:				
Unrealised foreign currency exchange losses (net)	2 972	650	-	-
Net foreign currency exchange loss/(gain) on current income tax liabilities	8 868	(2 389)	-	
Foreign exchange loss on cash and cash equivalents	141	-	6	-
Foreign currency exchange adjustment	11 981	(1 739)	6	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

25 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Wages and salaries	113 779	105 829	53	53
Share based payments (note 18)	(2 438)	45 034	-	-
Pension costs - defined contribution	7 025	6 174	5	5
	118 366	157 037	58	58
Employee benefit expenses have been disclosed as follows:				
Cost of sales:				
- Mining operations	61 466	57 382	-	-
- Concentrating and smelting operations	17 281	16 394	-	-
- Central services	39 408	83 203	-	-
Administrative expenses	211	58	58	58
	118 366	157 037	58	58
Average number of employees during the year	3 665	3 400	1	1

AP Accounting Policy

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits comprise wages and salaries, accumulated leave pay, bonuses and any non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Short term benefits are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Pension obligations

The Group participates in defined contribution retirement plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a privately administered pension plan on a contractual basis. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation 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.

Contributions paid to independently managed funds are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group 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 a termination and the entity has a detailed formal plan to terminate the employment of current employees and the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

Employee share ownership plan

The Group has in place an employee share ownership plan which holds 10% of the issued shares in the operating subsidiary, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited. This was done through the establishment of a trust, Zimplats ESOT which holds the shares for the benefit of the participating employees. The ESOT is consolidated as it acts as an agent of the Group.

The ESOT was established in Zimbabwe and its beneficiaries are the permanent employees (excluding the executive directors and company secretary) of the Company.

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
26 OTHER EXPENSES				
Ngwarati Mine high wall repairs	784	1 640	-	-
Care and maintenance costs for Hartley Platinum Mine	3 455	926	-	-
Loss on re-measurement of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (note 12)	1 645	-	1 645	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2 214	61	-	-
Other expenses	516	-	-	-
	8 614	2 627	1 645	-
27 OTHER INCOME				
Gain on re-measurement equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (note 12)	-	5 941	-	5 941
Insurance claim on Ngwarati Mine high wall collapse	2 115	-	-	-
Other income	553	444	217	-
	2 668	6 385	217	5 941
28 FINANCE INCOME				
Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents	701	32	-	-
Interest earned on staff vehicle loan scheme	13	6	-	-
	714	38	-	-

AP Accounting Policy

Interest income

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

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

29 FINANCE COSTS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Interest expense on bank overdraft	313	2 728	-	-
Unwinding of the environmental rehabilitation provision (note 15)	1 511	1 389	-	-
Interest expense on leases (note 17)	176	367	-	-
	2 000	4 484	-	-

AP Accounting policy

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

30 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Corporate tax:	108 657	203 364	-	-
- Current tax on profits for the year	112 430	200 499	-	-
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	(3 773)	2 865	-	-
Withholding tax	59 438	54 750	53 460	49 275
Total current tax	168 095	258 114	53 460	49 275
Deferred tax (note 16)	71 874	(20 688)	-	-
Temporary differences	68 421	(8 647)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	3 453	-	-	-
Change in tax rate	-	(12 041)	-	-
Total income tax expense	239 969	237 426	53 460	49 275

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Reconciliation of tax charge:

The tax on profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted tax rate applicable to profits for the Group and Company of 24.72% (2021: 24.72%) as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Profit before income tax	593 609	800 548	352 426	329 497
Notional tax on profit for the year based on weighted tax rate	146 740	197 896	-	-
Tax effect of:				
Withholding tax on interest and dividends	59 438	54 750	53 460	49 275
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes:	4 375	8 599	-	-
- Renewals	-	4 422	-	-
- ESOT dividend subject to withholding tax	2 080	2 059	-	-
- Donations	1 167	807	-	-
- Disallowed pension costs	592	441	-	-
- HMZ depreciation	-	356	-	-
- Corporate costs	536	514	-	-
Impact of ZWL exchange gain on pipeline sales	28 538	-	-	-
Deferred tax adjustment due to change in tax rate	-	(12 041)	-	-
Exchange differences - change in tax computation methodology	-	(12 468)	-	-
Gain on re-measurement of equity instruments at fair value	-	(1 469)	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years - corporate tax	(3 773)	2 865	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years - deferred tax	3 453	-	-	-
Utilisation of HMZ tax loss	-	(706)	-	-
Other items	1 198	-	-	-
Income tax expense	239 969	237 426	53 460	49 275

The statutory tax rate for the Company is 0% as it is domiciled in Guernsey. The statutory tax rate of the Group's operating subsidiary is 24.72% (2021: 24.72%).

AP **Accounting Policy**

Income tax

Income tax includes current tax, deferred tax 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. Deferred tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

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 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.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

31 EARNINGS PER SHARE

31.1 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	353 640	563 122	298 966	280 222
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	107 637 649	107 637 649	107 637 649	107 637 649
Basic earnings per share (cents)	329	523	278	260

31.2 Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group did not have any shares with a potential dilutive impact (2021: nil).

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	353 640	563 122	298 966	280 222
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	107 637 649	107 637 649	107 637 649	107 637 649
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	329	523	278	260

32 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

		Group		Company	
	Note	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Profit before income tax		593 609	800 550	352 426	329 497
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	4	98 069	90 088	135	125
Provision for obsolete inventories	9	(2 465)	-	-	-
Provision for share based compensation	18	(2 438)	45 044	-	-
Foreign currency exchange adjustment	24	11 981	(1 739)	6	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	2 214	61	-	-
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		-	-	-	3 066
Profit on sale of subsidiary		-	(58)	-	-
Loss/(gain) on remeasuring of equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss	12	1 645	(5 941)	1 645	(5 941)
Finance income	28	(714)	(38)	-	-
Finance costs	29	2 000	4 484	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	9	33 308	(40 647)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments		(49 456)	(17 273)	(241)	214
Increase in trade and other receivables	11	(47 093)	(108 607)	(44 149)	(6 018)
Decrease in other financial assets		232	69	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	19	34 940	13 293	(144)	162
Net cash generated from operations		675 832	779 286	309 678	321 105

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

33 CONTINGENCIES

33.1 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.

33.2 Uncertain tax matters

The Group 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, the Group is subject to a review of its historic income tax returns and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the 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.

The Group 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 to the extent that disclosure does not prejudice the Group.

33.3 Matters before the courts

The Group 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 and these cases are pending in the courts. The Group has on a without prejudice basis, settled the disputed liabilities involved in these cases and therefore, no further liabilities will arise in respect of these disputed tax matters.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

34 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

34.1 Financial Instruments

Background and basis of preparation

The impact of Covid-19 should already be priced into the inputs, which for the Group, mostly relates to securities and commodity price risks used in the level 1 and 2 fair valuation techniques as determined by the market. The Group has no financial assets valued using level 3 valuation techniques.

General accounting policies that are not related to specific financial assets and financial liabilities (which have not been included in the individual notes) are disclosed at the end of this note.

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

	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Assets as per statement of financial position		
At amortised cost		
Other financial assets (note 8)	-	232
Other receivables (note 11)	33 656	1 946
Cash and cash equivalents (note 13)	377 975	344 815
	411 631	346 993
At fair value through profit or loss		
Trade receivables (note 11)	391 629	374 406
Equity instruments (note 12)	-	4 254
	391 629	378 660
Total financial assets	803 260	725 653
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Lease liabilities (note 17)	734	2 780
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	116 155	82 034
Total financial liabilities	116 889	84 814

Fair value

IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which significant inputs are based on observable market data
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

The following financial instruments are carried at fair value:

	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Trade receivables (note 11)	391 629	374 406	Level 2	Quoted market metal price and estimates of metals contained in matte/concentrate sold
Equity instruments (note 12)	-	4 254	Level 1	Quoted market price for the same instrument
	391 629	378 660		

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

34.2 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, currency risk and interest rate 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 future financial performance. The primary objective of the financial risk management function is to establish risk limits and to ensure that risks stay within limits.

Risk management is carried out by the audit and risk committee under policies approved by the board of directors. The audit and risk committee identifies and evaluates financial risks in close cooperation with management.

The board of directors provide written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

34.2.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.
The Group's market risks arise from open positions in foreign currencies, interest bearing liabilities and commodity prices to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group is exposed to commodity price risk as trade receivables include pipeline sales amounting to US$294 million (2021: US$226.7 million) which will be re-measured at future metal prices according to the sales contract with Impala.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Metals sold, for which actual prices are not yet certain, are valued using average prices for the month of June with reference to the international market. The Group is therefore exposed to the risk of external price volatility (price takers).

The following demonstrates the sensitivity of pipeline sales included in trade receivables, for which actual prices are not yet certain, at the reporting date to a 10% change in metal prices on profitability, with all other variables held constant:

Effect on profit before income tax	**2022 US$ 000**	**2021 US$ 000**
Rhodium	10 731	9 485
Palladium	8 532	6 921
Platinum	4 875	3 317
Nickel	2 353	940
Gold	1 129	662
Copper	567	370
Cobalt, Iridium, Ruthenium and Silver	1 214	973
Total	29 401	22 668

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and their effect on future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures on purchases that are denominated in currencies other than the US$, primarily with respect to contracts with suppliers of goods and services mainly denominated in the South African Rand (ZAR) and Zimbabwean Dollar (see note 19). The Group does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk.

At 30 June 2022, if the US$ had weakened/strengthened by 20% (2021: 20%) against the South African Rand with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been US$6.27 million (2021: US$3.06 million) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of ZAR denominated trade payables.

At 30 June 2022, if the US$ had weakened/strengthened by 50% (2021: 50%) against the ZWL with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been US$5.03 million (2021: 0.37 million) higher/lower.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from the bank overdraft. The bank overdraft, issued at a fixed rate, exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During the year, the Group arranged for ZWL denominated overdraft facilities on need basis.

A treasury committee meets each month to discuss various scenarios including cash flow forecasts and projections, allocations of funds and other treasury related issues.

Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. The board of directors approves loans per the Group's approval framework, including the interest rate terms.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

34.2.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge a contract. Credit risk potentially arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks or financial institutions and trade and other receivables. The Group's cash and balances with banks are placed with high credit quality financial institutions. The sole customer of the Group is Impala based in South Africa, which is a fellow wholly owned subsidiary of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited, the majority shareholder of the Company. Based on historic default rates, there have been no impairments necessary (2021: US$ nil) against trade receivables. The credit quality of the sole customer is considered to be sound and management does not expect any losses from non-performance.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset is as follows:

	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	425 285	376 352
Other financial assets	-	232
Cash and balances with banks (excluding cash on hand)	377 960	344 802
	803 245	721 386

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Other receivables at amortised cost

Credit risk relating to other receivables comprises employee housing and car loans secured by a second bond over residential properties and certificate of title respectively. Ownership is only transferred after the loan has been paid in full. There is limited credit risk associated with loans and receivables from employees as repayments are deducted periodically through the payroll.

Cash and balances with banks

The Group holds accounts with large financial institutions with sound capital and financial cover and good credit ratings.

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
AA	85 317	105 864	-	-
A+	48	49	48	49
A	30	2	-	-
BB	291 586	-	291 586	-
BB-	975	238 887	-	237 894
BB+	4	-	-	-
	377 960	344 802	291 634	237 943

External ratings for financial institutions were based on Fitch and Moody's and the Global Credit Rating Company ratings.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

For the year ended 30 June 2022

34.2.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may fail to meet its obligations when they fall due, the consequences of which may be the failure to meet obligations to creditors. 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. The Group identifies this risk through periodic liquidity gap analysis and the maturity profile of assets and liabilities. Where major gaps appear, action is taken in advance to close or minimise the gaps.

The treasury committee meets every month to review cash flow forecasts performed by the finance department. The finance department monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities as well as ensure that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable). Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets.

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Group At 30 June 2022	On demand and up to 6 months US$ 000	6 months to 1 year US$ 000	1 year to 2 years US$ 000	2 years to 5 years US$ 000	Total contractual cash flows US$ 000	Total carrying amount US$ 000
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	734	-	-	-	734	749
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities and provisions)	116 155	-	-	-	116 155	116 155
Total liabilities	116 889	-	-	-	116 889	116 889
Assets						
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	425 116	336	-	182	425 634	425 634
Cash and balances with banks	377 975	-	-	-	377 975	377 975
Total assets	803 091	336	-	182	803 609	803 609
Liquidity surplus	686 202	336	-	182	686 720	686 720
Cumulative liquidity surplus	686 202	686 538	686 538	686 720	-	

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Group At 30 June 2021	On demand and up to 6 months US$ 000	6 months to 1 year US$ 000	1 year to 2 years US$ 000	2 years to 5 years US$ 000	Total contractual cash flows US$ 000	Total carrying amount US$ 000
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	1 110	1 110	750	-	2 970	2 780
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities and provisions)	82 034	-	-	-	82 034	82 034
Total liabilities	83 144	1 110	750	-	85 004	84 814
Assets						
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	376 565	3	16	-	376 584	376 584
Cash and balances with banks	344 815	-	-	-	344 815	344 815
Total assets	721 380	3	16	-	721 399	721 399
Liquidity surplus/(gap)	638 236	(1 107)	(734)	-	636 395	636 585
Cumulative liquidity surplus	638 236	637 129	636 395	636 395	-	

The Group determines ideal weights for maturity time buckets which are used to benchmark the actual maturity profile.

Maturity mismatches arising across the time buckets are managed through sales or advances from related parties.

Mismatches arising from financing mismatches are managed through renewal of existing facilities or renegotiation of terms.

34.3 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital 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 the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt to equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as debt divided by equity. The group excludes leases in its determination of net debt. Net debt to equity ratio as at 30 June 2022 was nil% (2021:nil%)

AP Accounting Policy

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 fair value through profit or loss are added to, or deducted from, the fair value of the financial assets or financial

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 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 fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial assets at amortised cost.

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.

Initial recognition
Trade receivables are subject to provisional pricing and 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 metal prices and foreign currency movements, resulting in this class of financial asset being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for credit losses. Other receivables are classified as assets with a low credit risk as such the probability of default is nil and therefore the expected credit losses are insignificant.

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.

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition
Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within two months of recognition. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting date.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

35 RELATED PARTIES

The Company is controlled by Impala Platinum BV which owns 87% of the ordinary shares of Zimplats Holdings Limited. The ultimate holding company is Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (incorporated in South Africa) which owns a 100% equity interest in Impala Platinum BV.

35.1 Directors and key management personnel

The directors named in the directors' report held office as directors of the Company during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Transactions with directors and key management personnel

In addition to their salaries, the Group also provides non-cash benefits to directors and executive officers. There were no loans extended to directors or executive officers during the year, nor were there any loans or transactions between the Group and companies linked to directors.

Fees paid during the year to non-executive directors totalled US$417 000 (2021: US$394 000). Remuneration to executive directors and key management personnel is analysed as follows:

	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Short-term employee benefits	15 490	11 954
Post-employment benefits	2 693	1 252
Share-based payments	13 153	23 758
	31 336	36 964

35.2 Related party transactions and balances

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
The following transactions were carried out with related parties:				
a) Revenue				
Sales of metal products to:				
Impala Platinum Limited (note 21)	1 243 140	1 353 792	-	-
Dividend income from Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	356 400	328 500
	1 243 140	1 353 792	356 400	328 500
b) Support services				
Services rendered to Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited by Impala Platinum Limited	2 560	2 510	-	-
Support services mainly relate to information, communication and technology systems.				
c) Amounts due from related parties				
Impala Platinum Limited: trade receivables (note 11)	391 629	374 406	-	-
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited: dividends (note 11)	-	-	40 800	-
	391 629	374 406	40 800	-

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*
For the year ended 30 June 2022

The amounts due from Impala Platinum Limited are due three to five months after the date of sale. The trade receivables bear no interest.

The amounts due from Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited bear no interest.

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
d) Amounts due to related parties				
Impala Platinum Limited (note 19)	4	1 456	-	-

The amounts due to Impala Platinum Limited bear no interest and they are payable within 30 days of receipt of invoice, subject to exchange control approval.

36 DIVIDENDS

	Group		Company	
	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000	2022 US$ 000	2021 US$ 000
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:				
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2022	120 000		120 000	
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2021	85 000		85 000	
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2021		45 000		45 000
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2020		43 999		43 999
	205 000	88 999	205 000	88 999

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability on the date on which such dividends are declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting date but not distributed at the reporting date.

Dividends declared after the reporting date but before the financial statements are issued are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as a non-adjusting event after the reporting period.

37 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the reporting date, the board of directors declared a final dividend of US$120 million (equating to US$1.11 per share) to shareholders on record as at 22 August 2022. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 10, 'Events after the reporting period' and IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

There are no other significant events after the statement of financial position date that have a bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.

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1. Zimplats has a web page, which can be viewed at www.zimplats.com. Whilst visiting our page, please register for e-mail alerts in order that you may be kept up to date with what is happening within the Company.
2. Stock exchange information and announcements can be viewed online at www.asx.com.au.
3. The ASX company code is ZIM.

Notes

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