ZIMPLATS
Member of the Implats Group

CREATING SHARED VALUE FOR ALL OUR STAKEHOLDERS

2019

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WELCOME TO OUR 2019 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 2019. 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. It is in the business of producing platinum group and associated metals. The Company is a subsidiary (87% shareholding) of one of the foremost producers of platinum group metals (PGMs), the South African based and listed Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats), which contributes approximately 25% of global platinum output.

The Company's majority owned operating subsidiary is Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, which is a significant producer of PGMs, exploiting the ore bodies located on the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe.

The operating subsidiary operates four 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 where the smelter is located.

OUR MISSION

To be the investment vehicle of choice delivering superior growth and returns to our stakeholders relative to our peers.

OUR VISION

To be the cost leader delivering distinctive value to our stakeholders relative to our peers through effective implementation of the operational excellence model.

CREATING SHARED VALUE FOR ALL OUR STAKEHOLDERS

OUR OBJECTIVES

We will achieve our mission and vision through sustainable, purposeful and focused attention on the:

- Extraction of mineral resources in a socially and environmentally friendly manner
- Safety and health of all our employees, contractors and visitors at the workplace
- Achievement of set production targets through the effective and efficient utilisation of all resources at our disposal
- Establishment of effective systems and processes throughout the value chain to maximise stakeholder value
- Capability development, recognition and appropriate reward of our people.

OUR VALUES

We respect

- All our stakeholders, including:
  - Shareholders
  - Directors and management
  - Employee representative bodies
  - Suppliers and customers
  - Communities within which we operate
  - Regulatory bodies
  - All other interested and affected parties
- Employees and we build winning teams
- The laws of the countries in which we operate
- Our place and way of work
- Open and honest communication
- Diversity of our stakeholders
- Risk management and continuous improvement philosophies
- The Principles of the UN Global Compact
  - Human rights
  - Labour relations
  - Anti-corruption
  - Environmental management

We care

- For the health and safety of all our stakeholders
- For the preservation of natural resources
- For the environment in which we operate
- For the socio-economic well-being of the communities within which we operate

We deliver

- Positive returns to our stakeholders through an operational excellence model
- A safe and productive working environment
- On our capital projects
- A fair and fun working environment through consistent, equitable and competitive human capital practices
- On the motivation and development of our employees
- On our commitments to all stakeholders
- Quality products that meet or exceed our customers' expectations

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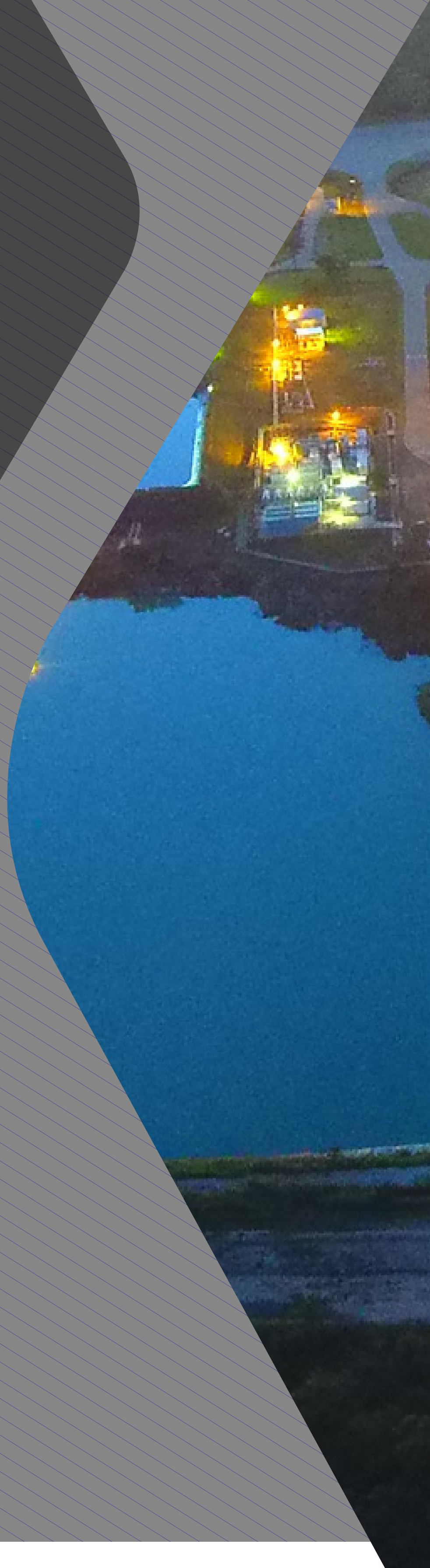


Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report, together with the consolidated and separate financial statements for Zimplats Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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 majority-owned subsidiary.

REPORTING CURRENCY AND ROUNDING OFF OF AMOUNTS

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

Zimplats is a company of a kind referred to in Australian Securities and Investments Commission Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998. In accordance with that Class Order, 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 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.

EMPOWERMENT

Zimplats continues to support the Government of Zimbabwe in its endeavours to empower indigenous Zimbabweans and to develop the Zimbabwean economy.

As reported previously, the Government in 2018 made some significant changes to the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act, through the Finance Act, 2018. Chief among these changes was the lifting of the 51% indigenous equity requirement for all entities save for platinum and diamond mining companies.

Following the amendments made by the Finance Act, 2018, the Government made a number of public pronouncements that reflected new thinking, indicating Government's intention to repeal the 51% indigenous equity requirement for the diamond and platinum mining sectors. On 1 August 2019, the Minister of Finance and Economic Development presented the 2019 Mid-Year Budget Review and Supplementary Budget to the Parliament of Zimbabwe. The Minister announced that platinum and diamond miners would now be removed from the reserve list and essentially that the 51%-49% shareholding structure would therefore no longer be required for platinum miners. The Minister stated that the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act would be repealed and replaced with an Economic Empowerment Act, which the Minister stated would be consistent with the "Zimbabwe is Open for Business" thrust. However, the law is yet to be amended in line with these pronouncements. Zimplats will continue to engage the Government for clarity on this matter.

Directors' Report
(continued)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The financial results for the year are set out on pages 26 to 80. The Company's financial results were positive despite the challenging economic environment in which the Company is operating.

An interim dividend in respect of FY2019 amounting to US$20 million (equating to US$0.19 per share) was declared and paid to shareholders on record as at 20 February 2019.

No significant events have occurred since the date of these financial statements and the date of approval thereof, the knowledge of which would affect the ability of the user of these financial statements to make proper evaluations and decisions.

The financial statements have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. However in the current economic environment this expectation will need to be continuously reassessed to determine its reasonableness.

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Post year-end, the board of directors declared a final dividend of US$45 million (equating to US$0.42 per share). The ex-dividend and record dates for the dividend were 11 and 12 September 2019 respectively.

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.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER CERTIFICATION

The chief executive officer and the 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 Group financial reports present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the Group and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards except for the possible effects of the matters described in note 4(f) of the annual financial statements

- 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

- That the Group's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

DIRECTORATE

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

During the year under review, Ms Meroonisha Kerber was appointed to the board with effect from 1 September 2018.

The following are the current members of the board of directors:
- Dr F S Mufamadi
- Mr A Mhembere
- Mr S M Mangoma
- Ms M Kerber
- Ms T N Mgoduso
- Mr A Muchadehama
- Mr N J Muller
- Dr D S M Shoko
- Mr Z B Swanepoel
- Mr N P S Zhou

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 are Mr S M Mangoma, Mr A Muchadehama and Mr N P S Zhou. Messrs Mangoma and Muchadehama, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr Zhou is not offering himself for re-election as his term as a director expires at the annual general meeting. The directors have recommended the election, at the annual general meeting, of Mrs C Mtasa as a director of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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 the 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 similar 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 abovementioned indemnities have been made against the Company during or since the end of the financial year.

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 any controlled subsidiaries thereof.

Under the abovementioned indemnities, the Company has undertaken to the relevant officers that it will insure them against certain liabilities incurred in their capacity as an officer.

Directors' Report
(continued)

AUDITORS

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) decided to early adopt the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors ("IRBA")'s Mandatory Audit Firm Rotation requirements. As a result, Deloitte was appointed as Implats' new external auditor after following a comprehensive formal tender process. The appointment of Deloitte as the new external auditor will take effect from the financial year ending 30 June 2020 once approved by the shareholders at the Implats Annual General Meeting scheduled for 22 October 2019. As Zimplats is a material subsidiary of Implats, the board noted that it would be necessary for the Zimplats Group to also change its external auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) to Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe), which is part of the Deloitte global network. The board accordingly recommends that the shareholders, at the forthcoming annual general meeting scheduled for 28 October 2019, appoint Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe) as the Company's external auditors, replacing PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe). The appointment will be with effect from the 2020 financial year. The board extends its gratitude to PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) for their service over the years.

In line with best practice, PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) have been 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 annual general meeting of the Company will be held at The Wanderers Club, 21 North Street, Illovo, Johannesburg, South Africa, on Monday 28 October 2019 at 11:30am. Full details are given in the notice of the meeting on page 84 to 86.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Audit and Risk Committee Report

Introduction

The audit and risk committee presents its report for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

The duties of the committee are delegated to it by the board and the role of the committee is governed by formal board approved terms of reference which are reviewed annually.

Activities

The committee has discharged all its responsibilities as contained in the terms of reference and is satisfied that it has fulfilled its obligations in respect of its areas of responsibility. The following activities were, amongst other activities, performed in the year:

- Reviewed reports from both internal and external auditors concerning the effectiveness of the internal control environment, systems and processes
- Reviewed the reports of both internal and 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 weaknesses identified
- Considered the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and ensured that the scope of their additional services provided did not impair their independence
- Reviewed and recommended, for adoption by the board, the financial information that is publicly disclosed
- 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
- In consultation with executive management, agreed to an audit fee for the 2019 financial year.
- Satisfied itself that the external auditor is independent of the Company
- Reviewed reports received through the 'whistle-blowing' system
- Met with both the internal and external auditors where management was not present
- Reviewed a documented assessment prepared by management on the going concern status of the Company, including the key assumptions, and accordingly made recommendations to the board
- Reviewed the performance, appropriateness and expertise of the chief finance officer and confirmed his suitability for the position.

The board has delegated responsibility for obtaining assurance on the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal controls and risk management to the committee. This assurance has been obtained through a combination of independent ongoing reporting by the internal auditors, external auditors' reports and a peer review system that operates within the Company as the business management system (BMS). Further, the operating subsidiary holds independent assurers' certification for compliance with ISO14001:2004, ISO9001:2015 and ISO45001:2018 in relation to environmental, quality and occupational health and safety matters respectively.

The Company has now embedded enterprise risk management into day-to-day activities and risks are now considered during strategy formulation and key decision-making processes.

In respect of the internal audit function, the committee has received written confirmation from the service provider of their fulfilment of the internal audit mandate during the year.

Audit and Risk Committee Report (continued)

Annual financial statements

The audit and risk committee has evaluated the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 and considered that they comply, in all material aspects, with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The committee has therefore recommended the annual financial statements, as set out on pages 26 to 80, for approval by the board which has subsequently approved the financial statements.

Based on the results of the formal documented review of the Company's system of internal financial controls which was performed by the internal audit function, nothing has come to the attention of the audit and risk committee to indicate that the internal financial controls were not operating effectively.

The audit and risk committee has reported accordingly to the board.

N P S Zhou
Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee
27 September 2019

The Directors' Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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 2019, statements of 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 Company and the Group 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 16 to 23.

These financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief finance officer, Stewart Magaso Mangoma, a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe (ICAZ) membership certificate number M2942, registered with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board, registration number 3325.

The directors' report and the financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 14 August 2019.

A Mhembere
Chief Executive Officer

S M Mangoma
Chief Finance Officer

27 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Zimplats Holdings Limited

Our qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Zimplats Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 30 June 2019, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

Zimplats Holdings Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 26 to 80 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2019;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for qualified opinion

As described in note 4(f), management manually separated transactions between Real Time Gross Settlement ("RTGS") and United States Dollar ("US$") in order to convert RTGS transactions to US$ using the Old Mutual Implied Rate ("OMIR"). In the absence of a detailed ledger account reflecting the transactions split by currency, management applied judgement by assuming that the foreign currency payments to suppliers equalled the foreign currency portion of the expenditure recorded in the income statement. Furthermore, the OMIR fluctuated significantly during the period from October 2018 to June 2019. The manual separation of transactions has some inherent limitations in terms of precision of the amounts recognised, which could result in a material misstatement in expenditure and the corresponding exchange gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In addition, included in inventory on hand as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements and property, plant and equipment additions as disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, are RTGS transactions which were incurred between 1 October 2018 and 22 February 2019 and were recorded as if they had been incurred in US$. In accordance with, "the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates" ("IAS 21"), these transactions should have been converted to US$. It was not practicable for management to split the transactions between RTGS and US$ as the amounts were capitalised at parity in the accounting records. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the conversion of foreign currencies should be expensed as and when they are incurred. During the period 1 October 2018 and 22 February 2019, exchange losses were recognised in inventory which may result in a material misstatement in the inventory balance. Similarly, additions to property, plant and equipment incurred in RTGS between 1 October 2018 and 22 February 2019 should have been converted to US$. As a result of this, property, plant and equipment additions recognised during this period and the corresponding depreciation charge may be materially misstated.

It was not practicable to determine the financial effects of the matters described in note 4(f). Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the expenditure, property, plant and equipment, inventory and related profit or loss movements and foreign exchange losses were necessary in addition to management's disclosure in note 20 and 21 relating to cost of sales and administrative expenses.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Building No. 4, Arundel Office Park, Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant
P O Box 453, Harare, Zimbabwe
T: +263 (242) 338362-8, F: +263 (242) 338395, www.pwc.com

T I Rwodzi – Senior Partner
The Partnership's principal place of business is at Arundel Office Park, Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe where a list of the Partners' names is available for inspection.

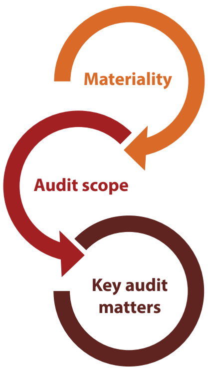
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality

- US$5,580,750, which represents 5% of five-year average consolidated profit before income tax.

Group audit scope

- We conducted a full scope audit for the significant subsidiary, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, and for Zimplats Holdings Limited based on their financial significance to the Group results.
- Full scope audits were also performed by the group engagement team for all other non-significant components within the Group.

Key audit matters

- Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment.
- Determination of functional currency for Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	US$5,580,750
How we determined it	5% of average consolidated profit before income tax for the five financial years 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose consolidated profit before income tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. In 2019, the Group realised a profit before income tax which is significantly higher than the amounts reported in prior years. The change in profit before income tax was mainly due to an increase in revenue attributable to the increase in average prices of palladium, nickel, rhodium and copper. Due to these fluctuations, it was considered appropriate to use a five-year average consolidated profit before income tax as a benchmark. We chose 5% which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

All audit work was performed by the group engagement team and did not require the involvement of component auditors.

- We conducted a full scope audit on Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, the Group's operating subsidiary and the parent company Zimplats Holdings Limited, based on its financial significance; and
- We also audited all the other subsidiaries, mainly property holding or intermediate entities, which were scoped in due to statutory audit requirements.

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 as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion section, we determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Consolidated and separate financial statements

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment Impairment assessment has remained an area of focus for management due to volatile commodity prices which leaves the industry exposed to adverse economic conditions and uncertainty on whether the positive trends observed during the year are sustainable. Consequently, management performed an impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment. Management determined the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU"). The Group is regarded as the CGU as its operations are vertically integrated and are managed as a single entity. The recoverable amount for property, plant and equipment was based on a combination of the discounted cash flow model and valuation of resources (in situ resources) that are not included in the existing life-of- mine plans. The assumptions which were used for cash flow forecasts and in situ resources valuations are based on future results and expected market and economic conditions. No impairment loss was recognised as the estimated recoverable value is greater than the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. The impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment was considered to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the judgements and assumptions applied by management in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU. Refer to notes 2.6 - 'Impairment of non-financial assets' and 4 (a) - 'Carrying value of property, plant and equipment - Impairment review' in the financial statements for the related disclosures.	In assessing the future cash flows, our audit procedures included: • Comparing the future cash flow forecast to current and prior years performance , and our knowledge of the business; and • Testing the accuracy of the impairment model used by management by performing an independent recalculation, and comparing our results with those of management. We found management's results to be within a reasonable range of our independent recalculation. In considering the reasonableness of management's in-situ resources value, we used our valuation expertise to independently recalculate the resource multiple by benchmarking the valuation against comparable transactions. We found management's resource multiple to be within a reasonable range of our independent recalculation. We assessed the reasonableness of the key assumptions used by management in their impairment assessment by performing the following procedures: • For long-term real revenue per platinum ounce,we utilised our valuation expertise to benchmark the price against independent analysts' forecasts. We found management's long-term real revenue per platinum ounce to be reasonable. • We also used our valuation expertise to independently calculate an acceptable range of long-term real discount rates, taking into account independently obtained data. We found the long-term real discount rate used by management to be within a reasonable range. • We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's expert and noted no aspects requiring further consideration. • We compared production volumes per management's life-of-mine plan assumption to the reserves and resource statement signed by management's expert and to actual production volumes of the current year. No material differences were noted. As part of this assessment, we evaluated other assumptions and methods that are significant to the management expert's work for their relevance and reasonableness. • We assessed the reasonableness of management's life-of-mine plan, operating and capital costs as well as unit costs incurred, by comparing them to historical forecasts, current operational results and existing contracts in place. We found these to be reasonable. • We tested the reasonableness of the inflation rate applied on costs and metal prices in the impairment model by comparing it to current rates and market forecasts.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Determination of functional currency for Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, the Group's operating subsidiary (the "operating subsidiary"), applied significant judgement in determining the United States Dollar ("US$") to be its functional currency, as disclosed in note 2.3 to the financial statements. Prior to October 2018 the Zimbabwean economy operated in a multi-currency system, with the United States Dollar ("US$") as its base currency. Due to a shortage of foreign currency in the market, there was an increase in the use of electronic settlement platforms, namely, the Real Time Gross Settlement ("RTGS") platform. The operating subsidiary traded through three distinct phases of monetary policy changes during the financial year ended 30 June 2019 which resulted in the functional currency of the operating subsidiary requiring to be reassessed in line with the requirements of IAS 21 to consider whether the US$ remained appropriate as the functional currency. The first distinct phase was the separation of bank accounts. As of 1 October 2018, all banking institutions were directed by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to separate foreign currency accounts ("FCAs") into two categories, namely Nostro FCAs and RTGS FCAs. Despite this separation, the US$, RTGS balances, bond notes and other digital platforms officially traded at parity. The operating subsidiary traded for the first three months of the year using the US$, bond notes and RTGS, which were all transacted in the same bank account and accounted for at parity. The separation of FCA's referred to above, was a strong indicator of a change in functional currency. However, RTGS was not an official currency prior to 20 February 2019. Subsequently, on 22 February 2019, the Government of Zimbabwe, through another policy measure, issued Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 ("S.I. 33 of 2019") which introduced the electronic RTGS Dollar as an official currency and established an interbank foreign exchange market to formalise trading of the RTGS Dollar with other currencies. The balances previously separated to RTGS FCA accounts in October 2018, became RTGS Dollar together with bond notes, bond coins and mobile money. In the third phase, Statutory Instrument 142 of 2019, with an effective date of 24 June 2019, promulgated the discontinuance of the multi-currency regime and the simultaneous adoption of the Zimbabwe Dollar.	We evaluated the reasonableness of management's considerations in determining the operating subsidiary's functional currency and found this to be reasonable. We performed the following procedures to assess whether the US$ is the appropriate functional currency of the operating subsidiary: • We noted that the Group's revenue is generated from sales of Platinum Group Metals. We traced, on a sample basis, payments received in US$ to the relevant bank statements, noting no material exceptions. • We considered factors impacting the operating subsidiary's access to foreign currency by inspecting relevant exchange control regulations and underlying agreements and obtained an understanding of the underlying terms and conditions. We found management's conclusions to be reasonable. . • We inspected the expenditure disclosed for the operating subsidiary and noted that the operating subsidiary transacted using a combination of United States Dollars, bond notes and RTGS. • We inspected underlying agreements and noted that all long-term debt and borrowings were denominated in US$. We assessed the reasonableness of management's judgement in determining RTGS transactions and balances as requiring translation under IAS 21, effective 1 October 2018 taking into account the purchasing power disparity noted on transactions effected using the different platforms. We found this to be reasonable. We inspected Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019, Statutory Instrument 142 of 2019, Statutory Instrument 41 of 2019 and exchange control regulations directing the separation of bank accounts to gain an understanding of the regulatory pronouncements. We evaluated the application of regulations in Zimbabwe to Zimplats Holdings Limited which is incorporated in Guernsey, by inspecting the memorandum and articles of incorporation of the entity. This was to assess whether Zimplats Holdings Limited would need to comply with the regulations as that of the operating subsidiary. In doing so, we inspected Statutory Instrument 41 which gives precedence to local laws and regulations over the financial reporting frameworks and concurred with management's conclusion that Statutory Instrument 41 of 2019 is not applicable to Zimplats Holdings Limited. We inspected Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 which directed a rate for accounting and other purposes up to 22 February 2019 for local reporting purposes. This was to evaluate the appropriateness of key judgements related to the recognition of RTGS as a currency effective 1 October 2018.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Paragraph 12 of IAS 21, states that, "when the indicators are mixed, and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its judgement to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions". Management determined the functional currency of the operating subsidiary to be the US$ by applying the following considerations: • the primary economic environment in which the Group operates; • factors such as currency influences on sales price; • the currency in which competitive forces and regulations primarily determine sales prices; • the currency which influences costs; • the currency funding financing activities; and • the currency in which receipts from operating activities are retained and other factors impacting the operating subsidiary's access to foreign currency. Management determined that RTGS transactions and balances met the requirements for translation under IAS 21 effective 1 October 2018. For the period from 1 October 2018 through to 22 February 2019, the operating subsidiary transacted using a combination of the Nostro FCAs, RTGS FCAs and bond notes. In terms of IAS 21, these payment methods would have been considered to be separate currencies to be translated for financial reporting purposes to the functional currency of the operating subsidiary at an appropriate exchange rate. The determination of the functional currency was considered to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the following: • significant judgement applied by management in determining the functional currency effective 1 October 2018 despite Zimbabwean regulations which required that all transactions be accounted for at parity before the promulgation of the RTGS Dollar as a currency as of February 2019; • the complexity of the functional currency implications arising from the various regulatory pronouncements including the guidance issued by the Public Accountants and Auditors' Board for statutory financial statements in Zimbabwe; and • the different legal frameworks applicable for the operating subsidiary and consolidated entity to which the local regulations do not apply. Refer to note 2.3 - 'Foreign currency translation' and note 4 (f) - 'Critical accounting estimates and judgements – functional currency', for further details of the impact of the currency changes on the Group's financial statements.	

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the "Zimplats Holdings Limited's 2019 Annual Financial Statements." The other information does not include the consolidated or the 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 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 identified above 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, 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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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

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

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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Evangelista Ravasingadi
Registered Public Auditor

Partner for and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Public Accountants and Auditors Board, Public Auditor Registration Number 0391
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Zimbabwe, Public Practice Certificate Number 253514
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales Membership Number 4010826

30 September 2019

Harare
Zimbabwe

Financial Statements

Statements of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	Group 2019 US$ 000	Group 2018 US$ 000	Company 2019 US$ 000	Company 2018 US$ 000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6	1 141 380	1 086 705	5 216	5 357
Investment in subsidiaries	7	-	-	113 369	113 137
Trade and other receivables	10	1 359	1 915	-	-
		1 142 739	**1 088 620**	**118 585**	**118 494**
Current assets					
Inventories	8	55 560	62 785	-	-
Prepayments	9	31 770	49 901	132	139
Trade and other receivables	10	208 358	180 091	25 503	14
Cash and cash equivalents	11	67 018	118 981	8 349	69 688
		362 706	**411 758**	**33 984**	**69 841**
Total assets		**1 505 445**	**1 500 378**	**152 569**	**188 335**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	12	10 763	10 763	10 763	10 763
Share premium	12	89 166	89 166	89 166	89 166
Retained earnings		955 231	895 370	52 260	88 339
		1 055 160	**995 299**	**152 189**	**188 268**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	13	-	42 500	-	-
Share-based compensation	14	5 148	361	-	-
Deferred income taxes	15	288 866	243 372	-	-
Environmental rehabilitation provision	16	20 244	22 387	-	-
		314 258	**308 620**	**-**	**-**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	82 971	81 018	380	67
Current income tax liabilities	18	4 216	72 241	-	-
Borrowings	13	42 500	42 500	-	-
Share-based compensation	14	6 340	700	-	-
		136 027	**196 459**	**380**	**67**
Total equity and liabilities		**1 505 445**	**1 500 378**	**152 569**	**188 335**

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

S M Mangoma
Chief Finance Officer

27 September 2019

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Group 2019 US$ 000	Group 2018 Restated* US$ 000	Company 2019 US$ 000	Company 2018 US$ 000
Revenue	19	630 987	582 544	59 627	12 150
Cost of sales	20	(443 571)	(428 029)	-	-
Gross profit		**187 416**	**154 515**	**59 627**	**12 150**
Administrative expenses	21	(6 876)	(5 714)	(1 821)	(1 428)
Other operating expenses	23	(20 689)	(4 610)	(1)	(2)
Other operating income	24	46 447	24 618	-	-
Finance income	25	1 099	2 353	61	141
Finance costs	26	(2 082)	(5 206)	-	-
Profit before income tax		**205 315**	**165 956**	**57 866**	**10 861**
Income tax expense	27	(60 453)	(163 316)	(8 944)	(1 823)
Profit for the year		**144 862**	**2 640**	**48 922**	**9 038**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
- Gain on re-measuring available-for-sale financial assets	24	-	527	-	-
- Reclassification to profit or loss	24	-	(527)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**144 862**	**2 640**	**48 922**	**9 038**
Attributable to:					
Owners of Zimplats Holdings Limited		144 862	2 640	48 922	9 038
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		144 862	**2 640**	**48 922**	**9 038**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:					
Basic earnings per share (cents)	28	135	2	45	8
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	28	135	2	45	8

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

*Comparatives have been restated as a result of changes in the classification of certain expense items during the current year. Refer to notes 20 and 31.

Statements of Changes In Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital US$ 000	Share premium US$ 000	Retained earnings US$ 000	Total US$ 000
GROUP				
Balance as at 1 July 2017	**10 763**	**89 166**	**892 730**	**992 659**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2 640	2 640
Profit for the year	-	-	2 640	2 640
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**10 763**	**89 166**	**895 370**	**995 299**
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**10 763**	**89 166**	**895 370**	**995 299**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	144 862	144 862
Profit for the year	-	-	144 862	144 862
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 29)	-	-	(85 001)	(85 001)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**10 763**	**89 166**	**955 231**	**1 055 160**
COMPANY				
Balance as at 1 July 2017	**10 763**	**89 166**	**79 301**	**179 230**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	9 038	9 038
Profit for the year	-	-	9 038	9 038
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**10 763**	**89 166**	**88 339**	**188 268**
Balance as at 1 July 2018	**10 763**	**89 166**	**88 339**	**188 268**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	48 922	48 922
Profit for the year	-	-	48 922	48 922
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends paid (note 29)	-	-	(85 001)	(85 001)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**10 763**	**89 166**	**52 260**	**152 189**

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

Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Group 2019 US$ 000	Group 2018 US$ 000	Company 2019 US$ 000	Company 2018 US$ 000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		205 315	165 956	57 866	10 861
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	6	66 283	65 450	141	137
Provision for obsolete inventories	8	(585)	1 233	-	-
Provision for share based compensation	14	12 209	(200)	-	-
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	23	(1 801)	203	-	2
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23/24	149	(63)	-	-
Other receivables written-off	23	-	14	-	-
Fair value of treasury bill received in lieu of interest	24	-	(9 824)	-	-
Gain on remeasuring of available-for-sale financial assets	24	-	(527)	-	-
Finance income	25	(1 099)	(2 353)	(61)	(141)
Finance costs	26	2 082	5 206	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	8	7 810	(9 982)	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		18 131	47 789	7	(36)
Increase in trade and other receivables	10	(31 305)	(16 980)	(25 489)	(6)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	17	11 856	7 612	313	(96)
Cash generated from operations		289 045	253 534	32 777	10 721
Finance costs paid	13	(6 296)	(7 658)	-	-
Share based compensation payments	14	(1 782)	(942)	-	-
Payments made for environmental rehabilitation	16	(4 103)	(3 407)	-	-
Income taxes and withholding taxes paid	18	(35 386)	(46 550)	(8 944)	(1 823)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**241 478**	**194 977**	**23 833**	**8 898**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	(115 021)	(135 281)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		88	250	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of treasury bills	24	-	10 351	-	-
Movement in loans to subsidiaries		-	-	(232)	(127)
Finance income	25	1 099	2 353	61	141
Net cash (utilised in)/ generated from investing activities		**(113 834)**	**(122 327)**	**(171)**	**14**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayments of borrowings	13	(42 500)	-	-	-
Dividends paid	29	(85 001)	-	(85 001)	-
Net cash utilised in financing activities		**(127 501)**	**-**	**(85 001)**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**143**	**72 650**	**(61 339)**	**8 912**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		118 981	46 333	69 688	60 778
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	23	(52 106)	(2)	-	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**11**	**67 018**	**118 981**	**8 349**	**69 688**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Zimplats Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a public company domiciled in Guernsey, Channel Islands and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX"). The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2019 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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for changes from new or revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as described in notes 2.1.1 and 2.24.

Accounting policies that refer to Group, apply equally to the Company's financial statements where relevant.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC"), applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for:

- the liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements which are measured using a binomial option model;
- trade receivables measured at fair value; and
- available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value in the prior year.

The 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 financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate.

The preparation of 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 areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the first time for 30 June 2019 year ends that are relevant to the Group

Standard / Interpretation	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' (2009 and 2010) • Financial liabilities • Derecognition of financial instruments • Financial assets • General hedge accounting	1 January 2018	This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. It also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the Group is described in note 2.24
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	1 January 2018	The FASB and IASB issued their long-awaited converged standard on revenue recognition on 29 May 2014. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which occurs when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The standard has not changed the timing of revenue recognition for the Group as described in note 2.24.
Amendment to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	1 January 2018	The IASB has amended IFRS 15 to clarify the guidance, but there were no major changes to the standard itself. The amendments comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation). New and amended illustrative examples have been added for each of these areas of guidance. The IASB has also included additional practical expedients related to transition to the new revenue standard. The amendment does not affect the way the Group recognises revenue.
Amendments to IFRS 2, 'Share-based payments' Clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions	1 January 2018	This amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in IFRS 2 that will require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority. The amendment does not affect the way the Group accounts for its share-based payment transactions.
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'	1 January 2018	This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payments/ receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payment/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice. The interpretation had no material impact on the Group.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for 30 June 2019 year ends that are relevant to the Group but have not been early adopted

Standard / Interpretation	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' on the definition of material	1 January 2019	These amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: • use a consistent definition of materiality through IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; • clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and • incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information. The amended definition is: "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	1 January 2019	This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on the statement of financial position) and an operating lease (on the statement of financial position). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17, 'Leases', IFRIC 4, 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease', SIC 15, 'Operating leases – Incentives' and SIC 27, 'Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease'. The new standard provides a comprehensive model to identify lease arrangements and the treatment thereof in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The Group has non-material operating leases which will have to be brought onto the statement of financial position in terms of the new standard and additional disclosure will be required.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for 30 June 2019 year ends that are relevant to the Group but have not been early adopted (continued)

Standard / Interpretation	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	1 January 2019	IFRIC 23 provides a framework to consider, recognise and measure the accounting impact of tax uncertainties. The Interpretation provides specific guidance in several areas where previously IAS 12 was silent. The Interpretation also explains when to reconsider the accounting for a tax uncertainty. The Interpretation is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's accounting for uncertain tax positions as described in note 4b.
Annual improvements cycle 2015 - 2017	1 January 2019	These amendments include minor changes to four standards. Only one of the four annual improvements is relevant to the Group's financial statements as detailed below: • IAS 23,' Borrowing costs' - a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. The amendment will not have a material impact on the Group as the proposed amendment is aligned to the current treatment.

There are no other new standards, amendments or interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

At consolidation level, inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interest to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Accounting policy for investments in subsidiaries in separate financial statements of the Company

All investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated allowance for impairment.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

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 financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("US$"), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

In February 2009, the Government of Zimbabwe introduced the multi-currency system which had the US$ as its base currency. As a result of foreign currency shortages on the market, there was an increase in the use of electronic settlement platforms namely, Real Time Gross Settlement ("RTGS") platform. A monetary policy measure was introduced in October 2018 directing the separation of foreign currency accounts ("FCAs") into two categories, namely RTGS FCA and Nostro FCA at a parity rate of 1:1.

In February 2019, the Government of Zimbabwe, through another policy measure, issued Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 which introduced the electronic RTGS Dollar (ZWL) with physical denomination in the bond notes and coins at a base rate of US$1:ZWL2.5 with effect from 22 February 2019. The introduction of the local currency and its addition to the multi-currency basket brought about the interbank market which was to function on a willing buyer, willing seller basis.

The above events triggered the need for management to assess whether there was a change in functional currency for the Group, and this assessment is as disclosed in note 4(f).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains or losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains or losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "other operating expenses" or "other operating income" on a net basis.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

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 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. Any net income earned while the item is not yet capable of operating as intended reduces the capitalised amount.

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

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.

Depreciation
Assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account historical and expected performance for straight line depreciation and actual usage in the case of units-of-production method.

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.

As at 30 June 2019, the life-of-mine was estimated as follows:

Mine	Estimated life-of-mine
Rukodzi Mine	2 years
Ngwarati Mine	6 years
Bimha Mine	34 years
Mupfuti Mine	9 years
Mupani Mine	45 years

There is a reduction in the life-of-mine (LoM) for Bimha and Mupani mines compared to the prior year estimates as there has been a review in Mupfuti Mine replacement philosophy. The 2018 LoM had assumed Portal 8 as a replacement for Mupfuti Mine. The new LoM philosophy assumes both Bimha and Mupani mines as replacement for Mupfuti mine in 2028. Consequently, the LoM profile for Bimha and Mupani mines has been revised from 2 million to 3.1 million tonnes per annum for Bimha Mine and from 2.2 million to 3.6 million tonnes per annum for Mupani Mine respectively. The reduction in the LoM for both mines has no impact on current year depreciation as it does not affect the total ore reserves at the reporting date.

Mining claims and exploration
Mining claims are the right to extract minerals from a public tract. 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.

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.

Metallurgical assets
Metallurgical assets are depreciated using the units-of-production method based on the expected estimated economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves to be concentrated or refined by that asset.

Land and buildings
Land is not depreciated. Buildings are depreciated over the life-of-mine using the units-of-production method and the economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves, limited to the life-of-mine.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

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 over the life-of-mine using the units-of-production method and the economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves, limited to the life-of-mine.

Other assets
Other assets comprise of the environmental rehabilitation assets, information technology equipment and furniture and fittings. The environmental rehabilitation assets are depreciated over the life-of-mine using the units-of-production method. Information 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

2.5 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources
The Group expenses all exploration and evaluation expenditure until the board of directors conclude that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realised, i.e. probable, thereafter, exploration and evaluation expenses are capitalised. In evaluating if expenditure meets this criterion to be capitalised, the board of directors utilise several different sources of information depending on the level of exploration. While the criteria for concluding that expenditure should be capitalised are always the ‘probability’ of future benefits, the information that the board of directors use to make that determination depends on the level of exploration.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on greenfield sites, being those where the Group does not have any mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until a final feasibility study has been completed, after which the expenditure is capitalised within development costs, if the final feasibility study demonstrates that future economic benefits are probable.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on brownfield sites, being those adjacent to mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until the board of directors are able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable through the completion of a pre-feasibility study, after which the expenditure is capitalised as a mine development cost. A ‘pre-feasibility study’ consists of a comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established, and which, if an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, operating economic factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors.

The pre-feasibility study, when combined with existing knowledge of the mineral property that is adjacent to mineral deposits that are already being mined or developed, allows the board of directors to conclude that it is more likely than not that the Group will obtain future economic benefit from the expenditure.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relating to extensions of mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, including expenditure on the definition of mineralisation of such mineral deposits, is capitalised as a mine development cost, following the completion of an economic evaluation equivalent to a pre-feasibility study. This economic evaluation is distinguished from a pre-feasibility study in that some of the information that would normally be determined in a pre-feasibility study is instead obtained from the existing mine or development. This information when combined with existing knowledge of the mineral property already being mined or developed, allows the board of directors to conclude that more likely than not, the Group will obtain future economic benefit from the expenditure.

Exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, it is stated at cost less impairment. Once commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to assets under construction. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, the exploration and evaluation assets subject to testing are grouped with existing cash-generating units of operating mines that are located in the same geographical region. Where the assets are not associated with a specific cash-generating unit, the recoverable amount is assessed using fair value less cost to sell for the specific exploration area.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have a definite useful life are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

The recoverability of the long-term mining assets is based on estimates of future discounted cash flows. These estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties including future metal prices. It is therefore possible that changes can occur which may affect the recoverability of the mining assets. The recoverable amounts of non-mining assets are generally determined by reference to market values. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment is charged against income to reduce the carrying amount to the recoverable amount of the assets. The revised carrying amounts are depreciated over the remaining lives of such affected assets.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.7 Leases

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement, and requires an assessment of whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether the arrangement conveys the right to control the asset.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group, as lessee, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.8 Financial instruments

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Financial assets

Classification

From 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of IFRS 9), the Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income 'OCI' or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Recognition and derecognition

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.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 2.24.

Impairment

From 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of IFRS 9), the Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Assets carried 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 on the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income. These assets are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These liabilities, which include derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.10 Inventories

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 in 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.

2.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection of the amount is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement three to five months after the date of sale.

Other receivables generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. Collateral is normally obtained on employee housing and vehicle purchase loans.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently 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 rate method, less allowance for impairment.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. Other receivables are assessed collectively to determine whether there is a significant increase in credit losses. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate allowance for impairment account.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

The Group considers that there is significant increase in credit risk if any of the following indicators are present:
- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and
- default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue).

Receivables for which an impairment allowance was recognised are written off against the allowance when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss within other operating expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises cash held with banks and cash on hand. Cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax from the proceeds.

2.14 Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

2.15 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 or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

2.16 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 thirty days of recognition. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting date.

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

2.17 Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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 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 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 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 profit or loss as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

2.18 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 employee benefits are recognised in respect of employees' 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.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when 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.

Benefits falling due more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Employee share ownership plan

The Group has in place an employee share ownership plan which holds 10% of the issued shares in the main operating subsidiary, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited. This was done through the establishment of a trust, Zimplats Employee Share Ownership Trust (the "ESOT"), which holds the shares for the benefit of the participating employees.

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

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.

The long-term incentive plans ("LTIP") are analysed as follows:

Long-term Incentive Plan 2018

Performance share award (LTIP - PSP)

The performance shares are Impala Platinum Holdings Limited 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 Impala Platinum Holdings Limited Group and subject to the satisfaction of the performance condition measured over the performance period.

Bonus share award (LTIP - BSB)

The bonus share award comprises Impala Platinum Holdings Limited 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 the 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 Impala Platinum Holdings Limited 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 Impala Platinum Holdings Limited group but, for certain of these shares, vesting is subject to the achievement of defined performance vesting conditions over the performance period.

Share appreciation rights (LTIP – SAR)

Conditional rights are awarded to participants comprising executive and senior management to receive shares in Impala Platinum Holdings Limited. The number of shares awarded is calculated with reference to the increase in the share price from the award date until the date on which the share appreciation right (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 of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited following the exercise of the SARs. All unexercised SARs lapse after six years from date of allocation.

2.19 Income tax

The income tax expense for the year is tax payable on the current year's taxable income, adjusted by changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses, additional profits tax and withholding taxes.

Current corporate tax

The current corporate tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Current tax includes adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Additional profits tax ("APT")

APT is a tax over and above the normal current income tax payable by Zimbabwean companies operating under a special mining lease ("SML") and becomes payable when accumulated positive net cash positions are determined in accordance with the Twenty Third Schedule of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06). However, the Group is no longer liable for APT following the migration from being an SML holder to ordinary mining lease holder in the prior year.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income 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 income tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income 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 income tax asset is realised or deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxation authority. Current income 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 income 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.

2.20 Revenue recognition

Sale of metals

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, 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 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 a 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 the 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.

The fair value changes due to market variability (that is changes in the commodity prices) are not in the scope of IFRS 15 and can therefore not be presented as revenue from contracts with customers. These movements are accounted for as other revenue and disclosed separately from revenue from contracts with customers in note 19.

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 prices for the month of June. Appropriate adjustments will be made in the following year when they fall due for payment. Total revenue for the year comprises current year sales and prior year adjustments.

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).

2.21 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

2.22 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by;
- the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.23 Dividend distribution

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend 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.

2.24 Changes in accounting policies

This note explains the impact of the adoption of IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’ and IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ on the Group’s financial statements.

Impact on financial statements

IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 were generally adopted without restating comparative information. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new impairment rules are therefore not reflected in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, but are recognised in the opening statement of financial position on 1 July 2018. For comparability the disaggregated disclosure required by IFRS 15 has been applied to the comparative information (note 19).

The following table shows that no adjustments were effected for the affected individual line items. Line items that were not in the scope of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 and were also not affected by the changes have not been included.

ASSETS	30 June 2018 As originally presented US$ 000	IFRS 15 US$ 000	IFRS 9 US$ 000	1 July 2018 Restated US$ 000
Non-current assets				
Trade and other receivables	1 915	-	-	1 915
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	180 091	-	-	180 091
Cash and cash equivalents	118 981	-	-	118 981
EQUITY				
Retained earnings	895 370	-	-	895 370

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For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relates to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The adoption of IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' from 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of IFRS 9) resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The new accounting policies are set out in note 2.8 above. In accordance with the transitional provisions in IFRS 9 (7.2.15) and (7.2.26), comparative figures have not been restated.

The total impact on the Group's retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 is as follows:

	2018 US$ 000
Closing retained earnings as at 30 June 2018 - IAS 39	895 370
Adjustments for credit loss allowances	-
Opening retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 - IFRS 9	895 370

Classification and measurement

On 1 July 2018 (the date of initial application of IFRS 9), the Group's management assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held by the Group and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The main effects resulting from this reclassification was as follows:

	IAS 39	IFRS 9	
	Loans and receivables US$	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss US$	Financial assets at amortised cost US$
Closing balance 30 June 2018 - IAS 39	**288 373**	**-**	**-**
Reclassify cash and cash equivalents from loans and receivables to amortised cost	(118 981)	-	118 981
Reclassify trade and other receivables from loans and receivables to amortised cost	(7 750)	-	7 750
Reclassify trade and other receivables from loans and receivables to fair value through profit or loss	(161 642)	161 642	-
Opening balance 1 July 2018 - IFRS 9	**-**	**161 642**	**126 731**

(a) Reclassification from loans and receivables to amortised cost

Financial assets that would have previously been classified as loans and receivables have been classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from related parties and trade and other receivables that would have been previously classified as loans and receivables are now classified as financial assets at amortised cost. The Group holds other receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. There was no impact on the amounts recognised in relation to these assets from adoption of IFRS 9.

(b) Reclassification from loans and receivables to fair value through profit or loss

The provisionally priced receivables which were classified as loans and receivables, will be measured at fair value through profit or loss from the date of recognition up until date of settlement, as it fails the IFRS 9 amortised cost requirement of cash flows representing solely payment of principle and interest.

The Group's sales of white matte and concentrates to Impala are provisionally priced. At the point of recognition of revenue, the Group estimates the amount of contained metal (initial assay) in the delivered concentrate and recognises the revenue at the best estimate (spot price is considered to be the best estimate) of the amount expected to be received for the respective commodities. The quantity and quality of the metal is not known until further processing has been performed by Impala. The final quantity and quality of contained metal will be confirmed once the final assay has been completed, this usually happens two months after the delivery month. In terms of the agreement with Impala, the commodity prices used in the calculation of the white matte and concentrate payment are based on the average daily prices for the third / fifth month following the month of delivery. Payment is due on the last day of the fourth month following the month of delivery.

Previously the concentrate receivable was fair valued every month following delivery until the price was fixed at the end of the third month. The fair value adjustment was recognised in profit or loss as an adjustment to revenue.

(c) Reclassification of financial instruments on adoption of IFRS 9

On the date of initial application, 1 July 2018, the financial instruments of the Group were as follows, with any reclassification noted:

Impact of classification and measurement of the financial assets at 1 July 2018

Financial asset	Measurement category		Carrying amount		
	Original (IAS 39)	New (IFRS 9)	Original US$ 000	New US$ 000	Difference US$ 000
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables - amortised cost	Amortised cost	7 750	7 750	-
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables - amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161 642	161 642	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables - amortised cost	Amortised cost	118 981	118 981	-
			288 373	288 373	-

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has three types of financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's new expected credit loss model ("ECL"):

- Other receivables which consist mainly of employee housing and motor vehicle purchase loans;
- Export incentives, and;
- Cash and cash equivalents.

The Group was required to revise its impairment methodology under IFRS 9 for each of these classes of assets. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Group's retained earnings and equity is disclosed above.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Other receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 12-months expected loss approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a general model to estimate the loss allowance for all other receivables. The expected credit loss model was applied to the outstanding receivable balances at 1 July 2018 which resulted in a negligible amount of impairment. All other receivable balances have been recovered in full for the past five years.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
The Group's cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Group's cash is held at financial institutions with acceptable capital bases, which are considered to have a low credit risk and the expected credit losses were immaterial.

The outcome of the 12-month expected credit loss model assessments on the above financial assets was immaterial at 1 July 2018, therefore no adjustment was made to opening retained earnings. At 30 June 2019, the expected credit losses were reassessed and no provisions were required.

Financial liabilities
The measurement and classification of financial liabilities will remain unchanged. All non-derivative financial liabilities will continue to be measured at amortised cost.

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'
This standard replaces IAS 18, 'Revenue'. In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 15, the new rules were adopted retrospectively and the effect of the adoption reflected in current year opening retained earnings. The financial impact of the application of the revenue recognition adjustments to opening retained earnings was US$nil as the new standard does not affect the timing of revenue recognition for the Group.

The Group's accounting policy (note 2.20) has been revised to align with IFRS 15, and additional disclosures have been introduced, particularly on the disaggregation of revenue as per note 19.

The provisionally priced receivables will be measured at fair value through profit or loss from the date of recognition up until date of settlement, as it fails the IFRS 9 amortised cost requirement of cash flows representing solely payment of principle and interest.

The fair value changes due to non-market variability (that is changes in the pricing based on quantity and quality of the contained metal), are considered to be variable consideration within the scope of IFRS 15 as the Group's right to consideration is contingent upon the physical attributes of the contained metal. Based on past experience, differences between the initial assay and final assay are not significant as a result the variable consideration is not considered to be constrained.

The fair value changes due to market variability (that is changes in the commodity prices) are not in the scope of IFRS 15 and can therefore not be presented as revenue from contracts with customers. These movements are accounted for as other revenue and disclosed separately from revenue from contracts with customers in note 19.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 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.

3.1.1 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$141.5 million (2018: US$114.8 million) which will be re-measured at future metal prices according to the sales contract with Impala Platinum

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(i) Price risk (continued)

Limited (2018: Impala Refining Services Limited). Metals sold, for which actual prices are not yet certain, are valued using average prices for June 2019 at the reporting date with reference to the international market. The Group is therefore exposed to the risk of external price volatility (price takers).

The following table 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:

Commodity	Effect on profit before income tax	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
Palladium	5 805	3 414
Platinum	3 837	3 702
Rhodium	2 093	1 915
Nickel	954	1 096
Gold	807	622
Copper	332	350
Cobalt, iridium, ruthenium and silver	317	384
Total	**14 145**	**11 483**

(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 South African Rand (ZAR) and Zimbabwe Dollar (see note 17). The Group does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign exchange risk.

At 30 June 2019, if the US$ had weakened/strengthened by 20% (2018: 20%) against the South African Rand with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been US$2.03 million (2018: US$2.54 million) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of ZAR denominated trade payables. Profit is less sensitive to movements in ZAR exchange rates in 2019 than 2018 because of the reduced amount of ZAR denominated payables.

At 30 June 2019, if the US$ had weakened/strengthened by 50% (2018: nil) against the Zimbabwe Dollar with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been US$1.34 million (2018: nil) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Zimbabwe dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

(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 long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. All the Group's borrowings are at variable interest rates and are denominated in US$. 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 approve loans per the Group's approval framework, including the interest rate terms, which are benchmarked against the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR").

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates the sensitivity to a +/-100 basis points change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before income tax.

	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
Interest rate change		
100 basis points increase	425	850
100 basis points decrease	(425)	(850)

3.1.2 Credit risk

From 1 July 2018 (the date of adoption of IFRS 9), the Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risks.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Other receivables at amortised cost

Other receivables consist mainly of employee housing and motor vehicle purchase loans advanced to the Group's employees in terms of the Group's housing and motor vehicle schemes. Employee housing and motor vehicle loans are secured by a second bond over residential properties and a 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.

Other receivables at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and therefore the impairment provision is determined as 12 months expected losses. No loss allowance was recognised on 1 July 2018 as a result of applying the expected credit risk model for other receivables at amortised cost. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles over a period of time and corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

	Current US$ 000	More than 30 days past due US$ 000	More than 60 days past due US$ 000	More than 120 days past due US$ 000	Total US$ 000
30 June 2019					
Financial assets at amortised cost	5 972	-	-	-	5 972
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost - net	5 972	-	-	-	5 972
30 June 2018					
Financial assets at amortised cost	7 750	-	-	-	7 750
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost - net	7 750	-	-	-	7 750

As all contractual terms have been complied with, other receivables were fully performing and none were past due nor impaired as at 30 June 2019 (2018: US$ nil).

Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost

The Group holds accounts with large financial institutions with acceptable capital and financial cover. The financial institutions holding the Group's cash and balances with banks have the following credit ratings:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
AA+	8 335	69 665	8 335	69 665
AA-	2 914	17 560	-	-
BBB+	14 605	-	-	-
BB+	41 035	1 324	-	-
A	82	101	-	-
A-	14	23	14	23
A+	-	30 291	-	-
	66 985	118 964	8 349	69 688

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

3.1.3 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. For borrowings, the cash flows have been estimated using the three months LIBOR applicable at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Group	On demand and up to 6 months US$ 000	6 months to 1 year US$ 000	1 year 2 to years US$ 000	2 years to 5 years US$ 000	Total contractual cash flows US$ 000	Total carrying amount US$ 000
At 30 June 2019						
Liabilities						
Borrowings	42 500	-	-	-	42 500	42 500
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities and provisions)	78 080	-	-	-	78 080	78 080
Total liabilities	**120 580**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**120 580**	**120 580**
Assets						
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	203 530	714	914	445	205 603	205 603
Cash and cash equivalents	67 018	-	-	-	67 018	67 018
Total assets	**270 548**	**713**	**915**	**445**	**272 621**	**272 621**
Liquidity surplus	**149 968**	**713**	**915**	**445**	**152 041**	**152 041**
Cumulative liquidity surplus	**149 968**	**150 681**	**151 596**	**152 041**	**-**	
At 30 June 2018						
Liabilities						
Borrowings	42 500	-	42 500	-	85 000	85 000
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	71 077	-	-	-	71 077	71 077
Total liabilities	**113 577**	**-**	**42 500**	**-**	**156 077**	**156 077**
Assets						
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	166 673	804	1 102	813	169 392	169 392
Cash and cash equivalents	118 981	-	-	-	118 981	118 981
Total assets	**285 654**	**804**	**1 102**	**813**	**288 373**	**288 373**
Liquidity surplus / (gap)	**172 077**	**804**	**(41 398)**	**813**	**132 296**	**132 296**
Cumulative liquidity surplus	**172 077**	**172 881**	**131 483**	**132 296**	**-**	

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 are managed through renewal of existing facilities or renegotiation of terms.

3.2 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, 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 net debt to equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity is 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position.

The net debt to equity ratios at 30 June were as follows:	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	67 018	118 981	8 349	69 688
Less total borrowings (note 13)	(42 500)	(85 000)	-	-
Cash net of debt	24 518	33 981	8 349	69 688
Total equity	1 055 160	995 299	152 189	188 268
Net debt to equity ratio	-	-	-	-

The net debt to equity ratio is zero because cash and cash equivalents exceed borrowings.

3.3 Fair value estimation

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value instruments are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value

The fair value is an estimate of 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. The following table summarises the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the entity's statement of financial position.

	2019		2018	
	Carrying value US$ 000	Fair value US$ 000	Carrying value US$ 000	Fair value US$ 000
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables (excluding value added tax)	205 603	205 603	169 392	169 392
Cash and cash equivalents	67 018	67 018	118 981	118 981
	272 621	272 621	288 373	288 373
The carrying amount of trade and other receivables closely approximates its fair value as the impact of discounting is not significant.				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	42 500	42 500	85 000	85 000
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	78 080	78 080	71 077	71 077
	120 580	120 580	156 077	156 077

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost closely approximate their fair values. The impact of discounting is not significant due to the available market terms (rates and tenor) on borrowings and the short-term nature of trade and other payables.

3.4 Financial instruments by category

	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
Assets as per statement of financial position		
At amortised cost		
Other receivables	5 972	7 750
Cash and cash equivalents	67 018	118 981
	72 990	126 731
At fair value through profit or loss		
Trade receivables	199 631	161 642
	272 621	**288 373**
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	42 500	85 000
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	78 080	71 077
	120 580	**156 077**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are addressed below.

(a) Carrying value of property, plant and equipment

Management has elected to use the centares mined in relation to centares proved and probable mineral reserves as 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.

For mobile and other equipment, the straight-line method is applied over the estimated useful life of the asset which does not exceed the estimated life-of-mine based on proved and probable mineral reserves as the useful lives of these assets are considered to be limited to the life of the relevant mine.

The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation will be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on proved and probable mineral reserves. This would generally result from changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating mineral reserves. Changes in mineral reserves will similarly have an impact on the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis, as these lives are limited to the life of the mine.

Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time.

Ore reserves estimation

The estimation of ore reserves impact the depreciation of property, plant and equipment, the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and the timing of environmental rehabilitation expenditure.

Factors impacting the determination of proved and probable reserves are:
- the grade of ore 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; and
- changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and reclamation costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates.

Change in estimates

Further exploration drilling in the Portal 8 footprint undertaken during the year under review confirmed an ore displacement due to the Muzvezve fault which runs along the original Portal 8. In response to the anticipated complexities of developing Portal 8 as a mine through the confirmed Muzvezve fault, a decision was made to dissect the original Portal 8 footprint into north and south using the fault as the boundary. Consequently, Portal 8 South was annexed to Mupani mine while Portal 8 North was annexed to Portal 10 effectively eliminating the development of Portal 8 as a standalone mine.

As a result, the Portal 8 South reserves were included in the ore reserves used to calculate depreciation for assets that are depreciated using the units-of-production method. The increase in the ore reserves had an effect of reducing the overall depreciation charge for the current year and future periods.

The effects of the change in estimates on the Group's depreciation expense charged to profit or loss during the year is shown below:

	2019 US$ 000
Depreciation for the year based on new estimates	66 283
Depreciation for the year based on old estimates	67 931
Decrease in depreciation	1 648

Impairment review

The Group carried out an impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019. The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") was determined based on the discounted cash flow 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.

Mineral resources outside the approved mine plans were valued based on the in situ 4E (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) ounce value. Comparable market transactions were 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 future metal prices and exchange rates. It is therefore possible that changes can occur which may affect the recoverability of the property, plant and equipment.

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 revenue per platinum ounce sold of US$951.
- Long-term real discount rate of 18.87%.
- Inflation rate of 2% per annum applied on costs and metal prices after 30 June 2024.

Sensitivity analysis:

- A change in the discount rate by an additional 4% would not result in impairment.
- A change of 4% in the long-term real revenue per platinum ounce sold would not result in impairment.

(b) Income taxes (note 15, 18 and 27)

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues and uncertain tax positions 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 recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

(c) Environmental rehabilitation provisions (note 16)
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. Provisions for future rehabilitation costs have been determined, based on calculations which require the use of estimates.

The discount rate used was 9.6% (2018: 9.3%). The net present value of the current environmental rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term inflation rate of 2.0% (2018: 2.0%).

(d) Revenue recognition (note 19)
The Group has recognised revenue amounting to US$630.9 million (2018: US$582.5 million) for metal sales to Impala Platinum Limited (2018: Impala Refining Services Limited). Sales to Impala Platinum Limited 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 Platinum Limited 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 2019. A 1% variation in assays will result in an adjustment of US$2 million (2018: US$1.6 million) in profit or loss. The sensitivity of pipeline sales to changes in commodity prices is analysed above under 3.1.1 (i). 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.

Change in estimates
In prior years, deliveries to Impala Refining Services Limited for which actual prices are not yet certain were valued using spot metal prices as at the end of the reporting period. During the year, the estimation methodology was changed to using average metal prices for the month of June 2019 as it better reflects the contractual settlements. The effect of the change in estimates on the Group's revenue recognised during the year is shown below:

	2019 US$ 000
Revenue for the year based on new estimates	630 987
Revenue for the year based on old estimates	636 708
Decrease in revenue	**(5 721)**

(e) Share-based compensation (note 14, 22)
The Group issues cash-settled share-based payments to employees (note 14). The cash-settled schemes include the Long-term Incentive Plan 2012, comprising Share Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Conditional Share Plan ("CSP") which consist of shares with a nil exercise price. This scheme was discontinued during the current year and replaced with a new scheme. The new scheme, referred to as the Long-term Incentive Plan 2018, comprises a Bonus Share Plan ("BSP") as well as a Performance Share Plan ("PSP"). The BSP and PSP consist of shares with a nil exercise price.

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 in note 14.

(f) Functional currency
As of 1 October 2018, all banking institutions in Zimbabwe were directed by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe ("RBZ") to separate bank accounts into two categories namely nostro foreign currency accounts (Nostro FCAs) and RTGS foreign currency accounts (RTGS FCAs). Despite this separation, the US$ and RTGS balances formally maintained an equal exchange rate. Critical shortages of foreign currency resulted in the growth of RTGS balances to facilitate local transactions and the emergence of a parallel market for the trading of US$ and RTGS. The macro-economic environment was characterised by multi-tier pricing regimes that showed a superior value for the US$ when compared to the RTGS balances with most suppliers charging prices in US$ or at a rate indexed to the US$ in RTGS. The Group did not participate in the parallel market and transactions were concluded based on what was obtaining in the formal market.

Triggered by the monetary policy changes during the year ended 30 June 2019, management considered the parameters as set out in International Accounting Standard 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates' ("IAS 21") (Paragraph 8) in the determination of the Group's functional currency. Considering the primary economic environment in which the Group operates, as well as considering factors such as which currency influences sales prices, the currency in whose competitive forces and regulations primarily determine sales prices, the currency which influences cost, the currency funding financing activities and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are retained, management concluded that the Group's functional currency remains the US$.

Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited, the Group's operating subsidiary, transacted using a combination of the Nostro FCAs and RTGS FCAs during the year ended 30 June 2019. However, RTGS was not an official currency prior to 22 February 2019. The financial records up to 22 February 2019 were prepared based on a parity position between RTGS FCAs, Nostro FCAs and the "US$", the Group's functional and presentation currency. In terms of IAS 21, the payments in Nostro FCA, RTGS FCA would have been considered to be separate currencies to be translated for financial reporting purposes to the functional and presentation currency of the operating subsidiary at an appropriate exchange rate. However, the Group recorded the transactions at parity and in one general ledger account with the same transaction currency code which was the US$ since the RBZ had prescribed that RTGS was at parity with the US$.

To comply with IAS 21, management manually separated cost of sales and corporate social responsibility expenditure transactions between RTGS and US$ to enable conversion of the RTGS transactions to US$ using the Old Mutual Implied Rate ("OMIR") which was deemed to be a reasonable rate of exchange in the absence of an observable foreign exchange market. The retranslation of cost of sales and corporate social responsibility expenditure resulted in a total reduction in costs of US$94.5 million and a corresponding translation loss of equal value as set out in note 20. The separation of transactions and subsequent retranslation was subject to judgment since there were no detailed ledger accounts showing the transactions split by currency by month in order to precisely allocate in the respective months the relevant RTGS expense balances. Management used payments made as a practical expedient to determine costs during this period.

The OMIR fluctuated significantly during the period from October 2018 to June 2019 and therefore the inability to correctly allocate the RTGS balances to the respective months may result in a material misstatement in the exchange gain or loss for that period.

The OMIR was also applied to RTGS transactions incurred for the period from 22 February to 30 June 2019. See note 20 for the applicable disclosures.

In addition, included in the inventory on hand disclosed in note 8 and additions to property, plant and equipment disclosed in note 6 are amounts incurred in RTGS between 1 October 2018 and 22 February 2019, which are recorded in US$ at a parity rate of 1:1. It is not practicable to split these components as amounts were capitalised at parity in the financial records. According to IAS 21, these should have been converted to the operating subsidiary's functional currency, US$, at an observable market rate at the date of the transaction.

5 OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Land, buildings and mining claims US$ 000	Mining assets US$ 000	Metallurgical assets US$ 000	Mobile equipment US$ 000	Services and other assets US$ 000	Assets under construction US$ 000	Total US$ 000
Year ended 30 June 2019							
Opening net book amount	145 324	248 629	369 199	50 879	126 801	145 873	1 086 705
Additions	-	-	-	25 968	-	89 053	115 021
Environmental rehabilitation asset adjustment (note 16)	-	(122)	-	-	-	-	(122)
Borrowing costs (note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	6 296	6 296
Transfer from assets under construction	792	57 597	16 602	-	17 253	(92 244)	-
Disposals	(149)	-	(2 477)	(12 643)	(3 039)	-	(18 308)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	2 477	12 555	3 039	-	18 071
Depreciation charge	(3 465)	(18 927)	(19 471)	(20 269)	(4 151)	-	(66 283)
Closing net book amount	142 502	287 177	366 330	56 490	139 903	148 978	1 141 380
At 30 June 2019							
Cost	193 785	412 293	498 170	181 198	197 148	148 978	1 631 572
Accumulated depreciation	(51 283)	(125 116)	(131 840)	(124 708)	(57 245)	-	(490 192)
Net book amount	142 502	287 177	366 330	56 490	139 903	148 978	1 141 380
Year ended 30 June 2018							
Opening net book amount	148 291	257 863	377 341	40 907	129 607	62 638	1 016 647
Additions	-	-	-	33 611	-	101 670	135 281
Environmental rehabilitation asset adjustment (note 16)	-	(4 305)	-	-	-	-	(4 305)
Borrowing costs (note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	4 719	4 719
Transfer from assets under construction	1 257	14 043	6 171	-	1 683	(23 154)	-
Disposals	-	(1 424)	(7 163)	(29 466)	(1 717)	-	(39 770)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	1 424	7 163	29 277	1 719	-	39 583
Depreciation charge	(4 224)	(18 972)	(14 313)	(23 450)	(4 491)	-	(65 450)
Closing net book amount	145 324	248 629	369 199	50 879	126 801	145 873	1 086 705
At 30 June 2018							
Cost	193 142	354 818	484 045	167 873	182 934	145 873	1 528 685
Accumulated depreciation	(47 818)	(106 189)	(114 846)	(116 994)	(56 133)	-	(441 980)
Net book amount	145 324	248 629	369 199	50 879	126 801	145 873	1 086 705

Assets under construction comprise:	Group 2019 US$ 000	Group 2018 US$ 000
Mupani Mine development	52 113	39 385
Bimha Mine re-development	24 442	47 791
Base metal refinery	18 953	18 874
Furnace full reline	16 308	2 137
Ngezi Phase 2 expansion project	10 108	6 470
Borrowing costs capitalised	7 445	4 719
Rukodzi Mine ventilation	3 121	-
Information, communication and technology systems	3 001	6 095
Exploration and drilling	2 795	2 281
Energy efficient initiatives	1 622	956
Hot gas generator	1 562	1 219
Converter shells	1 453	707
High pressure grinding rollers and pebble crusher	1 414	-
Ngezi Road rehabilitation	-	6 270
Larox filter and refurbishment	-	1 023
Silo discharge chutes liners	-	948
Underground satellite workshops	-	520
Girth gear ball mills	-	452
Mupfuti Mine fire detection system	-	419
Other	4 641	5 607
	148 978	145 873

The capitalisation rate of the borrowing costs is 9.6% (2018: 8.8%).

Mining claims	Company 2019 US$ 000	Company 2018 US$ 000
Year ended 30 June		
Opening net book amount	5 357	5 494
Depreciation charge	(141)	(137)
Closing net book amount	5 216	5 357
At 30 June		
Cost	6 261	6 261
Accumulated depreciation	(1 045)	(904)
Net book amount	5 216	5 357

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

The Group's principal subsidiaries as at 30 June 2019 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	Ownership interest 2019 %	Ownership interest 2018 %
Always Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Baydonhill Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Duckbrooke Mine (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Hartley Minerals Zimbabwe (Proprietary) Limited	Australia	100	100
Hartley Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Jalta Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Matreb Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	100	100
Mhondoro Mining Company Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	100	100
Mhondoro Platinum Holdings Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	100	100
Ngezi Platinum Limited	Zimbabwe	100	100
Selous Platinum (Private) Limited (in liquidation)	Zimbabwe	100	100
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited*	Zimbabwe	90	90
Zimplats Corporate Services (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	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.

	Group 2019 US$ 000	Group 2018 US$ 000	Company 2019 US$ 000	Company 2018 US$ 000
Equity				
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	-	-	2 666	2 666
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	76 778	76 778
	-	-	79 444	79 444
Loans to subsidiaries				
Hartley Minerals Zimbabwe (Proprietary) Limited	-	-	27 965	27 965
Mhondoro Holdings Limited	-	-	799	761
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	5 161	4 967
	-	-	33 925	33 693
Total investment in subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**113 369**	**113 137**

The loans to subsidiaries are unsecured, bear no interest and have no fixed repayment terms. The loans are included in investments in subsidiaries as they are, in substance, part of the investment in the entities and the subsidiaries have the right to defer repayment of these loans.

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
8	**INVENTORIES**				
	Ore, concentrate and matte stocks	13 071	16 326	-	-
	Consumables	47 510	52 065	-	-
		60 581	68 391	-	-
	Less: provision for obsolete consumables	(5 021)	(5 606)	-	-
		55 560	62 785	-	-
	The movement in the provision for obsolete consumables is as follows:				
	At the beginning of the year	5 606	4 373	-	-
	(Credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year	(585)	1 233	-	-
	At the end of the year	5 021	5 606	-	-
	In the statement of cash flows, decrease/(increase) in inventory comprises:				
	Movement as per the statement of financial position	7 225	(8 749)	-	-
	Decrease/(increase) in provision for obsolete consumables	585	(1 233)	-	-
		7 810	(9 982)	-	-
9	**PREPAYMENTS**				
	Deposits on property, plant and equipment	19 545	37 714	-	-
	Consumables and other operating expenditure	12 093	7 914	-	-
	Insurance premiums	132	4 273	132	139
		31 770	49 901	132	139

Property, plant and equipment prepayments mainly relate to amounts prepaid on capital equipment for Bimha Mine re-development, Mupani Mine development and advance payments for trackless mining machinery.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES				
Trade receivables due from related parties (note 30.2c)	199 631	161 642	-	-
Value added tax receivable	4 114	12 614	-	-
Export incentive	-	1 123	-	-
Dividends receivable (note 30.2c)	-	-	25 500	-
Other receivables	5 972	6 627	3	14
	209 717	182 006	25 503	14
Current assets	208 358	180 091	25 503	14
Non-current assets	1 359	1 915	-	-
	209 717	182 006	25 503	14
Trade and other receivables are denominated in different currencies as follows:				
United States Dollars	204 424	182 006	25 503	14
Zimbabwe Dollars	5 293	-	-	-
	209 717	182 006	25 503	14

Trade receivables comprise amounts due from Impala Platinum Limited (previously due from Impala Refining Services Limited), a related party, for sales of metal products.

Other receivables consist mainly of employee housing and motor vehicle loans.

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
In the statement of cash flows, the movement in trade and other receivables comprises:				
Movement as per the statement of financial position	(27 711)	(16 980)	(25 489)	(6)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (note 23)	(3 594)	-	-	-
	(31 305)	(16 980)	(25 489)	(6)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash at bank	66 985	28 652	8 349	305
Cash on hand	33	17	-	-
Short term deposits	-	90 312	-	69 383
	67 018	118 981	8 349	69 688
The exposure of cash and cash equivalents by country is as follows:				
Isle of Man	41 035	1 001	-	-
United Kingdom	14 605	-	-	-
Jersey	8 335	69 671	8 335	69 665
Zimbabwe	3 029	48 286	-	-
Australia	14	23	14	23
	67 018	118 981	8 349	69 688

Cash and bank balances are denominated in US$ except the net exposures to foreign currency detailed below:

	ZAR 000	ZAR 000	ZAR 000	ZAR 000
Balances with banks (South African Rands - ZAR)	1	1	1	1
	AUD 000	AUD 000	AUD 000	AUD 000
Balances with banks (Australian Dollars - AUD)	21	32	21	32
	ZWL 000	ZWL 000	ZWL 000	ZWL 000
Balances with banks (Zimbabwe Dollars - ZWL)	1 918	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
12	**SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM**				
	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
		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.				
13	**BORROWINGS**				
	Non-current				
	Bank borrowings	-	42 500	-	-
	Current				
	Bank borrowings	42 500	42 500	-	-
		42 500	85 000	-	-
	The movement in borrowings is as follows:				
	At the beginning of the year	85 000	109 003	-	-
	Interest accrued (note 26)	6 296	7 658	-	-
	Decrease in revolving facility	-	(24 000)	-	-
	Repayments	(48 796)	(7 658)	-	-
	Capital	(42 500)	-	-	-
	Interest	(6 296)	(7 658)	-	-
	Movement in interest included in trade and other payables	-	(3)		
	At the end of the year	42 500	85 000	-	-

The fair value of non-current borrowings is based on discounted cash flows using the effective borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (note 3.3) due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are all denominated in US$.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual repricing dates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
On demand and up to 6 months	42 500	-	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	42 500	-	-
1 year to 2 years	-	42 500	-	-
	42 500	85 000	-	-

Bank borrowings

Bank borrowings comprise a loan facility for general business purposes from Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The loan is guaranteed by Impala Platinum Holdings Limited.

The loan is a revolving facility of US$85 million and bears interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 7% per annum. Capital repayments are required if the loan balance exceeds the available facility amount. The first capital repayment instalment amounting to US$42.5 million was made during the year and the balance is repayable on 31 December 2019.

The Group had no undrawn bank borrowing facilities at 30 June 2019 (2018: US$nil).

Revolving facility

The Group has an undrawn US$34 million revolving facility with Standard Bank of South Africa Limited for general working capital purposes. The facility is for an indefinite period (no maturity date), however, it is subject to annual regulatory exchange control approval from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The facility bears interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 2.6% per annum and it is secured by a cession of a portion of the Group's trade receivables. At the reporting date, the undrawn balance on the revolving facilities amounted to US$34 million (2018: US$34 million).

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION				
At the beginning of the year	1 061	2 203	-	-
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	12 209	(200)	-	-
Payments to employees during the year	(1 782)	(942)	-	-
At the end of the year	11 488	1 061	-	-
Current liabilities	6 340	700	-	-
Non-current liabilities	5 148	361	-	-
	11 488	1 061	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

The Group has the following cash settled share-based payment arrangements.

	LTIP - CSP	LTIP - BSP	LTIP - PSP
Date of grant	Various since November 2012	Various since November 2018	Various since November 2018
Number in issue	4 194 816	1 795 345	853 839
Carrying amount	US$6 252 000 (2018: US$1 037 000)	US$3 744 000 (2018: US$nil)	US$145 000 (2018: US$nil)
Average contractual life	Three years 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 for the CSP 2 plan. There are no performance conditions under the CSP 1 plan	Two years service 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.

	LTIP - SAR - new	LTIP - SAR - run off
Date of grant	Various since November 2012	Various since May 2010
Number in issue	1 735 233	1 917 614
Carrying amount	US$1 194 000 (2018: US$22 000)	US$153 000 (2018: US$2 000)
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 valuation model inputs
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	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Weighted average option value (ZAR)	i)	31.65	2.53	1.13	0.01
Weighted average share price on valuation date (ZAR)	ii)	69.75	20.25	69.75	20.25
Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	iii)	44.67	44.15	183.84	178.19
Volatility	iv)	32.72	32.01	32.72	32.01
Risk-free interest rate (%)		6.8	7.41	6.8	7.69

i) The weighted average option value 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.

Further details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ZAR	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ZAR
Conditional share plan (LTIP - CSP)				
Outstanding at the start of the year	5 048 832	-	3 373 971	-
Granted	38 537	-	1 756 505	-
Forfeited	(36 886)	-	(73 117)	-
Exercised	(855 667)	-	(8 527)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4 194 816	-	5 048 832	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Bonus share plan (LTIP - BSP)				
Outstanding at the start of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted	1 795 345	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1 795 345	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Performance share plan (LTIP - PSP)				
Outstanding at the start of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted	853 839	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	853 839	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Share appreciation rights (LTIP - SAR - new)				
Outstanding at the start of the year	2 428 063	41.28	1 672 496	54.97
Granted	-	44.20	1 011 348	41.28
Forfeited	(692 830)	44.20	(255 781)	41.28
Outstanding at the end of the year	1 735 233	44.20	2 428 063	41.28
Exercisable at the end of the year	244 211	44.20	68 725	41.28
Share appreciation rights (LTIP - SAR - run off)				
Outstanding at the start of the year	2 260 727	179.94	2 277 068	179.20
Forfeited	(343 113)	183.84	(16 341)	179.94
Outstanding at the end of the year	1 917 614	183.84	2 260 727	179.94
Exercisable at the end of the year	1 917 614	183.84	2 260 727	179.94

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
15 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES				
The analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets				
Recoverable within 12 months	(8 021)	(6 886)	-	-
Recoverable after 12 months	(5 530)	(5 513)	-	-
	(13 551)	(12 399)	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities				
To be settled within 12 months	21 537	18 850	-	-
To be settled after 12 months	280 880	236 921	-	-
	302 417	255 771	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities (net)	288 866	243 372	-	-
The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	243 372	145 183	-	-
Charged to profit or loss (note 27)	45 494	98 189	-	-
At the end of the year	288 866	243 372	-	-

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

	Environmental rehabilitation provision US$ 000	Share based compensation US$ 000	Assessed losses US$ 000	Other provisions US$ 000	Total US$ 000
Deferred income tax assets					
As at 1 July 2017	(4 448)	(340)	-	-	(4 788)
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(1 850)	67	(712)	(5 116)	(7 611)
As at 30 June 2018	(6 298)	(273)	(712)	(5 116)	(12 399)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	1 085	(2 686)	712	(263)	(1 152)
As at 30 June 2019	(5 213)	(2 959)	-	(5 379)	(13 551)

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

	Accelerated tax depreciation US$ 000	Prepayments US$ 000	Inventory consumables US$ 000	Exchange gains US$ 000	Total US$ 000
Deferred income tax liabilities					
As at 1 July 2017	139 168	4 751	6 006	46	149 971
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	102 971	(4 751)	7 401	179	105 800
As at 30 June 2018	242 139	-	13 407	225	255 771
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	43 300	-	(1 173)	4 519	46 646
As at 30 June 2019	285 439	-	12 234	4 744	302 417

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. The Group recognised deferred income tax assets of US$ nil (2018: US$0.7 million) in respect of tax losses amounting to US$nil (2018: US$2.8 million) that can be carried forward against future taxable income.

Tax losses arising from mining operations in Zimbabwe do not expire in accordance with the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06).

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
16 ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROVISION				
At the beginning of the year	22 387	27 832	-	-
Change in estimate - rehabilitation asset adjustment (note 6)	(122)	(4 305)	-	-
Interest accrued - present value adjustment (note 26)	2 082	2 267	-	-
Payments during the year	(4 103)	(3 407)	-	-
At the end of the year	20 244	22 387	-	-

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 environment rehabilitation is US$40.1 million (2018: US$43.3 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES				
Trade payables	31 607	42 653	-	-
Leave pay provision	8 847	7 023	-	-
Royalty and Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) commission payable	3 964	2 058	-	-
Amounts due to related parties (note 30.2d)	10 986	8 313	-	-
Accruals	24 529	17 431	380	67
Other payables	3 038	3 540	-	-
	82 971	81 018	380	67
Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. 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	67 965	64 649	369	56
South African Rands	12 194	15 239	-	-
Zimbabwe Dollars	2 696	-	-	-
Euro	102	1 119	-	-
Other	14	11	11	11
	82 971	81 018	380	67
The movement in the leave pay provision is as follows:				
At the beginning of the year	7 023	6 296	-	-
Utilised in the current year	(3 252)	(3 669)	-	-
Charged to profit or loss	5 076	4 396	-	-
At the end of the year	8 847	7 023	-	-
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised on an ongoing basis. The liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees is accrued up to the reporting date.				
In the statement of cash flows, the movement in trade and other payables comprises:				
Movement as per the statement of financial position	1 953	7 815	313	(96)
Unrealised foreign currency exchange gains (note 23)	9 903	(203)	-	-
	11 856	7 612	313	(96)

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
18	**CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES**				
	At the beginning of the year	72 241	53 664	-	-
	Charge to profit or loss (note 27)	14 959	65 127	8 944	1 823
	Net foreign currency exchange gains (note 23)	(47 598)	-	-	-
	Payments made during the year	(35 386)	(46 550)	(8 944)	(1 823)
	At the end of the year	4 216	72 241	-	-
	The exchange gains arose from the settlement and translation of Zimbabwe Dollar denominated income tax liabilities to United States Dollars.				
19	**REVENUE**				
	Revenue from contracts with customers	597 688	-	-	-
	Revenue from movements in commodity prices	33 299	-	-	-
	Revenue under IAS 18	-	582 544	-	-
		630 987	582 544	-	-
	The Group derived its revenue from the following metal products:				
	Palladium	264 330	200 398	-	-
	Platinum	194 901	223 334	-	-
	Rhodium	53 316	42 962	-	-
	Nickel	47 676	53 318	-	-
	Gold	36 993	34 585	-	-
	Copper	17 308	19 240	-	-
	Ruthenium	9 600	2 512	-	-
	Iridium	6 173	5 124	-	-
	Cobalt	467	825	-	-
	Silver	223	246	-	-
		630 987	582 544	-	-
	The Company derives its revenue from dividend income:				
	Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	59 627	12 150

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018 Restated	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
20 COST OF SALES				
Costs of production				
Mining operations	190 721	203 645	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	42 037	54 840	-	-
Materials and other mining costs	109 892	141 333	-	-
Utilities	3 794	7 472	-	-
Translation adjustment	34 998	-	-	-
Concentrating and smelting operations	94 706	101 015	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	12 404	14 958	-	-
Materials and consumables	36 579	51 737	-	-
Utilities	17 738	34 320	-	-
Depreciation charge for operating assets	65 780	64 963	-	-
Movement in ore, concentrate and matte stocks	3 254	(1 164)	-	-
Shared services	62 535	44 370	-	-
Employee benefit expenses	33 061	25 081	-	-
Insurance	4 782	4 642	-	-
Information, communication and technology	4 659	4 272	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses	2 887	4 363	-	-
Other costs	532	6 012	-	-
Translation adjustment	16 614	-	-	-
Royalty	11 435	10 405	-	-
MMCZ commission	2 776	4 795	-	-
Translation adjustment	12 364	-	-	-
	443 571	428 029	-	-

Royalty, MMCZ commission, selling and distribution expenses previously shown under administrative expenses were reclassified to cost of sales. Prior year comparatives have been restated in line with the current year presentation. The reclassification has no impact on the previously reported profits (see note 31).

Refer to note 4(f) for further details on the translation adjustment.

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Corporate social responsibility costs	2 315	3 308	-	-
Employee benefit expenses (note 22)	52	71	52	71
Insurance	404	374	404	374
Depreciation	503	487	141	137
Consulting fees	518	502	242	143
Non-executive directors' fees	369	388	364	378
Independent auditors' remuneration	195	234	104	21
Operating lease expenses	192	164	-	-
Other corporate costs	521	186	514	304
Translation adjustment	1 807	-	-	-
	6 876	5 714	1 821	1 428

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
22	**EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**				
	Wages and salaries	87 948	89 266	47	67
	Share-based payments (note14)	12 209	(200)	-	-
	Pension costs - defined contribution	5 148	5 884	5	4
		105 305	94 950	52	71
	Employee benefit expenses have been disclosed as follows:				
	Cost of sales:				
	Mining operations	50 789	54 840	-	-
	Concentrating and smelting operations	14 989	14 958	-	-
	Shared services	39 475	25 081	-	-
	Administrative expenses	52	71	52	71
		105 305	94 950	52	71
	These amounts are disclosed gross of the effects of the translation adjustment				
	Average number of employees during the year	3 313	3 164	1	1
23	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**				
	Foreign currency exchange losses (net)	20 197	203	-	2
	Tax penalties and interest charges	-	4 393	-	-
	Other receivables written off	-	14	-	-
	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	149	-	-	-
	Other expenses	343	-	-	-
		20 689	4 610	-	2
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gains) / losses on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities (net):	(17 588)	205	-	2
	Trade and other receivables (note 10)	3 594	-	-	-
	Trade and other payables (note 17)	(9 903)	203	-	-
	Current income tax liabilities	(11 279)	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents	-	2	-	2
	Realised foreign exchange losses / (gains) on translation of monetary assets and liabilities (net):	37 785	(2)	-	-
	Trade and other receivables	19 856	-	-	-
	Trade and other payables	2 142	(2)	-	-
	Current income tax liabilities	(36 319)	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents	52 106	-	-	-
	Foreign currency exchange losses (net)	20 197	203	-	2
	For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the foreign currency exchange adjustment comprises:				
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gains) / losses (net)	(17 588)	201	-	-
	Realised foreign exchange gains on current income tax liabilities	(36 319)	-	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents	52 106	2	-	(2)
		(1 801)	203	-	(2)

Foreign exchange losses in the current year were mainly due to the conversion and translation of the Zimbabwean Dollar ("ZWL$") denominated transactions (note 10).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
24 OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
Export incentive (note 24.1)	36 352	13 566	-	-
Customs duty rebate fine refund (note 24.2)	9 554	-	-	-
Treasury bill received in lieu on the interest on the RBZ debt (note 24.3)	-	9 824	-	-
Gain on re-measurement of available-for-sale financial assets (note 24.3)	-	527	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	63	-	-
Other income	541	638	-	-
	46 447	24 618	-	-

24.1 In May 2016, the RBZ introduced an export incentive scheme to promote the export of goods and services in order for the Zimbabwean economy to benefit from the liquidity derived from exports. The Group was entitled to a 2.5% export incentive on the export proceeds received in Zimbabwe. During the year, the export incentive was revised from 2.5% to 5% backdated to the period from 1 January 2018 to 30 September 2018 and further increased to 10% from October 2018 onwards. The RBZ discontinued the export incentive scheme with effect from 22 February 2019 following the introduction of the Real Time Gross Settlement Dollar as an electronic currency and the establishment of the interbank foreign currency market.

24.2 The written judgment in the customs duties matter was issued by the High Court of Zimbabwe on 12 September 2018. The presiding judge ruled that the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority ("ZIMRA") was not entitled to impose the fines that it had levied on the Group's main operating subsidiary, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited.

As the Group had previously settled the disputed liabilities on a without prejudice basis pending the determination of the court case, the net impact of the judgment is that ZIMRA was required to refund to the Group the amount of the fines imposed of US$9.6 million.

24.3 In March 2018, the Government of Zimbabwe issued to the Group's main operating subsidiary a treasury bill with a nominal value of US$11.3 million and a maturity date of 24 November 2020 in settlement of interest on the historic US$34 million owed by the RBZ to the operating subsidiary.

The treasury bill was designated as an available-for-sale financial asset and was initially recognised at a fair value of US$9.8 million at a discount rate of 5%. The Group subsequently disposed of the treasury bill during the financial year ending 30 June 2018 for a consideration of US$10.4 million which resulted in the Group realising a gain on re-measurement of US$0.5 million.

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
25 FINANCE INCOME				
Interest earned on short-term deposits	987	486	61	141
Interest earned on employee vehicle purchase loan scheme	80	374	-	-
Finance income on Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution ("ZETDC") prepayment	-	1 458	-	-
Other	32	35	-	-
	1 099	2 353	61	141

		Group		Company	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000	US$ 000
26	**FINANCE COSTS**				
	Interest expense on bank borrowings (note 13)	6 296	7 658	-	-
	Unwinding of the rehabilitation provision (note 16)	2 082	2 267	-	-
	Borrowing costs capitalised (note 6)	(6 296)	(4 719)	-	-
		2 082	5 206	-	-
27	**INCOME TAX EXPENSE**				
	Corporate tax:	3 217	19 559	-	-
	- Current year	2 938	21 714	-	-
	- Adjustment in respect of prior years	279	(2 155)	-	-
	Additional profits tax:	1 657	43 488	-	-
	- Current year	-	49 555	-	-
	- Adjustment in respect of prior years	1 657	(6 067)	-	-
	Withholding tax	10 085	2 080	8 944	1 823
	Current income tax	14 959	65 127	8 944	1 823
	Deferred income tax (note 15)	45 494	98 189	-	-
	Income tax expense	60 453	163 316	8 944	1 823
	Reconciliation of tax charge:				
	The tax on the Group's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted tax rate applicable to profits for the Group of 25.75% (2018: 16.83%) as follows:				
	Profit before income tax	205 315	165 956	57 866	10 861
	Notional tax on profit for the year based on weighted tax rate	52 869	27 930	-	-
	Tax effect of:				
	Withholding tax on interest and dividends	10 085	2 080	8 944	1 823
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7 427	3 061	-	-
	- Royalties	5 506	423	-	-
	- Donations	1 064	546	-	-
	- Disallowed pension costs	466	-	-	-
	- Intermediated money transfer tax	151	-	-	-
	- Matte and concentrate transportation charges outside Zimbabwe	-	322	-	-
	- Tax penalties and interest	-	675	-	-
	- Other	240	1 095	-	-
	Income not subject to tax	(12 059)	(2 212)	-	-
	Export incentive	(9 361)	(2 212)	-	-
	Customs duty fines refund	(2 460)	-	-	-
	Bank interest subject to withholding tax	(238)	-	-	-
	Additional profits tax	1 657	43 488	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior years - deferred income tax	483	(1 989)	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior years - corporate tax	279	(2 155)	-	-
	Utilisation of assessed losses	(743)	(2 206)	-	-
	Deferred tax adjustment due to change in tax rate	-	95 439	-	-
	Other items	455	(120)	-	-
	Tax charge	60 453	163 316	8 944	1 823

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Following the termination of the special mining lease and the issuance of two mining leases to the Group's operating subsidiary on 31 May 2018, the income tax rate applicable to the Group's operating subsidiary changed from 15.45% to 25.75% (inclusive of AIDS levy). The prior year notional tax for the Group was calculated based on a weighted rate derived from 11 months at 15.45% and the 1 month at 25.75%.

The Company is not taxed as it is domiciled in Guersey.

	Group		Company	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
28 EARNINGS PER SHARE				
28.1 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.				
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (US$ 000)	144 862	2 640	48 922	9 038
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)	135	2	45	8
28.2 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 (2018: nil).				
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (US$ 000)	144 862	2 640	48 922	9 038
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)	135	2	45	8

	Group		Company	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	US$ 000	**US$ 000**	**US$ 000**	**US$ 000**
29 DIVIDENDS				
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018	65 001	-	65 001	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019	20 000	-	20 000	-
	85 001	-	85 001	-

A final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2018 amounting to US$65 million (equating to US$0.60 per ordinary share) was declared and paid to shareholders on record as at 7 September 2018.

An interim dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2019 amounting to US$20 million (equating to US$0.19 per ordinary share) was declared and paid to shareholders on record as at 20 February 2019.

30 RELATED PARTIES

The Company is controlled by Impala Platinum B.V. 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 B.V.

30.1 Directors and key management personnel

The directors named in the corporate governance report held office as directors of the Company during the year ended 30 June 2019. Ms Meroonisha Kerber was appointed to the board of directors on 1 September 2018.

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$364 000 (2018: US$380 244). Remuneration to executive directors and key management personnel excluding share-based payments is analysed as follows:

	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
Short-term employee benefits	10 825	11 018
Post-employment benefits	1 010	1 045
Termination benefits	806	-
	12 641	12 063

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
30.2 Related party transactions and balances				
The following transactions were carried out with related parties:				
a) Revenue				
Sales of metal products to:				
Impala Platinum Limited (note 19)	630 987	-	-	-
Impala Refining Services Limited (note 19)	-	582 544	-	-
Dividend income from Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	-	-	59 627	12 150
	630 987	582 544	59 627	12 150
With effect from 1 July 2018, to give effect to an internal restructuring exercise within the Impala Platinum Holdings Limited group, Impala Refining Services Limited, the Group's only customer, ceded and assigned all of its rights, title and interest in, and delegated its obligations under the offtake agreement with Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited to Impala Platinum Limited, a fellow subsidiary. Following the restructure, the offtake agreement will continue on the same terms and conditions and Impala will continue to discharge the obligations that were previously discharged by Impala Refining Services Limited under and in terms of the offtake agreement.				
b) Support services				
Services rendered to Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited by Impala Platinum Limited	2 086	3 010	-	-

Support services mainly relate to information, communication and technology systems.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
c) Amounts due from related parties				
Impala Platinum Limited: trade receivables (note 10)	199 631	-	-	-
Impala Refining Services Limited: trade receivables (note 10)	-	161 642	-	-
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited: dividends (note 10)	-	-	25 500	-
	199 631	161 642	25 500	-

The amounts due from Impala Platinum Limited (2018: Impala Refining Services Limited) are due three to five months after the date of sale of metal products. The trade receivables bear no interest.

The amounts due from Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited are in respect of dividends which were subsequently settled in July 2019.

	Group		Company	
	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000	2019 US$ 000	2018 US$ 000
d) Amounts due to related parties				
Impala Platinum Limited	10 986	8 313	-	-

The amounts due to Impala Platinum Limited bear no interest and have no fixed repayment terms.

31 CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION IN PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	As previously reported US$ 000	Reclassification US$ 000	Restated US$ 000
Cost of sales	(368 036)	(59 993)	(428 029)
Administrative expenses	(46 144)	40 430	(5 714)
Employee benefit expenses (note 20)	(25 081)	25 081	-
Insurance	(5 016)	4 642	(374)
Information, communication and technology	(4 272)	4 272	-
Corporate social responsibility costs	(3 308)	-	(3 308)
Depreciation	(1 048)	560	(488)
Consulting fees	(502)	-	(502)
Training expenses	(693)	693	-
Group safety, health, environment and quality	(1 341)	1 341	-
Operating lease	(164)	-	(164)
Independent auditors' fees	(234)	-	(234)
Non-executive directors' fees	(388)	-	(388)
Other costs	(4 097)	3 841	(256)
Selling and distribution expenses	(4 363)	4 363	-
Royalty and commission expense	(15 200)	15 200	-
	(433 743)	-	(433 743)

As shown in the table above, certain administrative expenses, selling and distribution expenses and royalty and commission expenses which were previously disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income were reclassified to cost of sales. These items were reclassified due to their nature, which is related to the cost of metals produced and sold.

		Group	
		2019	2018
		US$ 000	US$ 000
32	**CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**		
	Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred	55 374	77 458

The capital commitments will be financed from internal resources and borrowings as referred to in note 13. The capital commitments will be incurred in the next 12 months from the reporting date.

33 CONTINGENCIES

The Group filed legal proceedings in the Special Court for Income Tax Appeals and the High Court of Zimbabwe in relation to various historical 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.

A service provider filed an application at the High Court of Zimbabwe seeking an order that an alleged agreement between the Group and the service provider should be implemented, or, alternatively, that the Group should pay damages to the amount of US$4 million. The matter was heard in the High Court and, following an application by the Group, the High Court granted an order essentially dismissing the service provider's claim. The service provider has lodged an appeal with the Supreme Court against the High Court Judgement.

While recognising the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of legal proceedings, the directors believe, based upon current knowledge and after consulting with legal counsel, that the legal proceedings currently pending against it should not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group.

34 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the reporting date, the board of directors declared a final dividend of US$45 million (equating to US$0.42 per share) to shareholders on record as at 12 September 2019. 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.

Notice of Annual General Meeting and Contact details

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the nineteenth annual general meeting of the members of Zimplats Holdings Limited ("Zimplats" or "the Company") will be held at The Wanderers Club, 21 North Street, Illovo, Johannesburg, South Africa, on Monday 28 October 2019 at 11:30am South African time (+1 GMT) for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Company's annual financial statements, the directors' report and the report of the independent auditors for the year ended 30 June 2019.

2. To appoint Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe) as independent auditors of the Company from the conclusion of this annual general meeting until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company.

3. To approve the audit fees of US$21 830 for the year ended 30 June 2019.

4. To elect directors:
   (a) To re-elect Mr S M Mangoma as a director.
   (b) To re-elect Mr A Muchadehama as a director.
   (c) To elect Mrs C Mtasa as a director.

NOTES

1. Pursuant to the law of the Island of Guernsey, Zimplats has determined that, for the purpose of the annual general meeting, all shares in Zimplats shall be taken to be held by the persons who held them as registered shareholders at 11:30am South African Standard Time (+1 GMT) on Thursday 24 October 2019 ("the Entitlement Time").
2. All holders of ordinary shares in Zimplats at the Entitlement Time are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting. For further information on voting procedures, see the notes on the Proxy Information Sheet.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION 1 – RECEIVE AND CONSIDER THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Resolution 1, which is an ordinary resolution, proposes that the annual financial statements, the directors' report and the report of the independent auditors for the year ended 30 June 2019 be received and considered.

Directors' recommendation

The directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of the resolution.

RESOLUTION 2 – APPOINTMENT OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE (ZIMBABWE) AS INDEPENDENT AUDITORS UNTIL THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Resolution 2, which is an ordinary resolution, proposes that Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe) be appointed as independent auditors of the Company from the conclusion of this annual general meeting until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company. In accordance with section 257 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, as amended ("the Companies (Guernsey) Law"), shareholders are required to approve the appointment of the Company's auditors each year to hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company.

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) decided to early adopt the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors ("IRBA")'s mandatory audit firm rotation requirements. As a result, Deloitte was appointed as Implats' new external auditor after following a comprehensive formal tender process. The appointment of Deloitte as Implats' new external auditor will take effect from the financial year ending 30 June 2020 once approved by the Implats shareholders at the Implats annual

Notice of Annual General Meeting (continued)

general meeting scheduled for 22 October 2019. As Zimplats is a material subsidiary of Implats, the Zimplats board noted that it would be necessary for the Zimplats Group to also change its independent auditors from PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) to Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe), which is part of the Deloitte global network.

Deloitte & Touche (Zimbabwe) have indicated that they are in a position to accept appointment as independent auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 June 2020.

Directors' recommendation
The directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of the resolution.

RESOLUTION 3 – APPROVE THE AUDIT FEE OF US$21 830 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
Resolution 3, which is an ordinary resolution, proposes that the audit fees of US$21 830 for the year ended 30 June 2019 be approved. In accordance with section 259 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, shareholders are required to approve the remuneration of the Company's auditors. The audit fee is in respect of services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) for the external audit of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors' recommendation
The directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of the resolution.

RESOLUTION 4 – ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
Resolutions 4(a) and 4(b), which are ordinary resolutions, propose the re-election of those directors who are retiring by rotation and who are offering themselves for re-election. In terms of article 16.2 of the Company's articles of incorporation ("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.

Resolution 4(c), which is an ordinary resolution, proposes the election of a director who has been nominated by a member, and is recommended by the directors, for election as a director at the annual general meeting.

The board of directors believes that these directors who are retiring, and who are offering themselves for election, should continue to be directors of the Company as they bring wide, current and relevant business experience that allows them to contribute effectively to the leadership of the Company. The board of directors also believes that the director who has been nominated for election should be elected as a director of the Company as she has the relevant business experience and skills to make a meaningful contribution to the governance of the Company.

(a) Re-election of Mr S M Mangoma as a director of the Company
Mr Stewart Magaso Mangoma, BCompt (Hons) UNISA, CA (Z)
Mr Mangoma joined the Zimplats group in March 2013 as a director and the chief finance officer of both Zimplats and the operating subsidiary, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited. Stewart has held senior executive positions in a number of leading companies in Zimbabwe.

(b) Re-election of Mr A Muchadehama as a director of the Company
Mr Alec Muchadehama, LLB, BL (Hons), MBA
Mr Muchadehama was appointed to the board on 17 October 2016. He is currently a partner of the Harare law firm of Mbidzo, Muchadehama and Makoni. He is the chairperson of the Voluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe and the chairperson of the National Transitional Justice Working Group in Zimbabwe. He sits on a number of other boards in Zimbabwe. Alec is a member of the board's audit and risk committee and the board's remuneration committee.

(c) Election of Mrs C Mtasa as a director of the Company

Mrs Chipo Mtasa, BAcc (Hons) (UZ), CA (Z)

Mrs Mtasa is an experienced business executive who is currently the managing director of Tel One (Private) Limited. She was previously the chief executive officer of a large hospitality group in Zimbabwe. She is a non-executive director, deputy chairperson and audit committee chair of FBC Holdings Limited. She is a non-executive director of Brainworks Capital Limited and West Indian Ocean Cable Company.

Directors' recommendation

All of the existing directors of the Company, other than those directors standing for election, recommend that you vote in favour of the re-election of Mr Mangoma and Mr Muchadehama and the election of Mrs Mtasa, having regard to their respective qualifications to act as directors of your Company.

VOTING BY PROXY

To be effective, proxy forms (duly completed and signed) must be received at:

1. Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd, GPO Box 242 Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia.
   Fax (within Australia) 1 800 783 447 or (outside Australia) +61 3 9473 2555; or
2. Carey Commercial Limited, 1st & 2nd Floors, Elizabeth House, Les Ruettes Brayes, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1EW. Fax +44 1481 738917; or
3. Custodians – subscribers of Intermediary Online may lodge their votes electronically at www.intermediaryonline.com by no later than 48 hours before the meeting (being 11:30am South African Standard Time) on Thursday 24 October 2019.

Contact Details

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE

1st and 2nd Floors
Elizabeth House
Les Ruettes Brayes
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1EW
Channel Islands

Tel: +44 1481 737217
Fax: +44 1481 738917
Email: info@zimplats.com

OTHER OFFICES

Australia
Suite 702, 275 Alfred Street
North Sydney NSW 2060
Australia

Tel: +61 2 8920 1031
Fax: +61 2 8920 2956

Zimbabwe Platinum Mines
(Private) Limited
1st Floor
South Block
Borrowdale Office Park
Borrowdale Road
Harare, Zimbabwe
P.O. Box 6380
Harare, Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 242 886 878-85/87
Fax: +263 242 886 876/7
Email: info@zimplats.com

MINE SITES

Zimbabwe Platinum Mines
(Private) Limited
Ngezi Platinum Mine
Ward 10 & 11
Between Growth Points
Bumbe, Turf and Tyrone
Kadoma District, Zimbabwe
P.O. Box 61
Selous, Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 628 44667
Fax: +263 628 44670

Zimbabwe Platinum Mines
(Private) Limited
Selous Metallurgical Complex
Makwiro Road
Selous, Zimbabwe
P.O. Box 61

Tel: +263 628 44888-9
Fax: +263 628 44123
Email: info@zimplats.com

COMPANY SECRETARY

C.L. Secretaries Limited
1st and 2nd Floors
Elizabeth House
Les Ruettes Brayes
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1EW
Channel Islands

Tel: +44 1481 737217
Fax: +44 1481 738917

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
(Zimbabwe)
Building No. 4
Arundel Office Park
Norfolk Road
Mount Pleasant
Harare

SOLICITORS

Clayton Utz
Levels 1-15
1 Bligh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Carey Olsen
Carey House
Les Banques
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4BZ
Channel Islands

Dube, Manikai & Hwacha
6th Floor, Goldbridge, Eastgate
Sam Nujoma Street, Harare

Kantor & Immerman
MacDonald House
10 Selous Avenue
Harare

Scanlen & Holderness
13th floor, CABS Centre
74 Jason Moyo Avenue
Harare

STOCK EXCHANGE

Australian Stock Exchange (ASX)
ASX Code: ZIM

SHARE REGISTRY

Computershare Investor
Services Pty Ltd
452 Johnston Street
Abbotsford VIC 3067
Australia

Tel: +61 3 9415 5000
Shareholder enquiries
1 300 850 505
Fax: +61 3 9473 2500

WANT TO BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH ZIMPLATS NEWS?

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 on line at www.asx.com.au.
   The ASX company code is ZIM.

ZIMPLATS
Member of the Implats Group

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