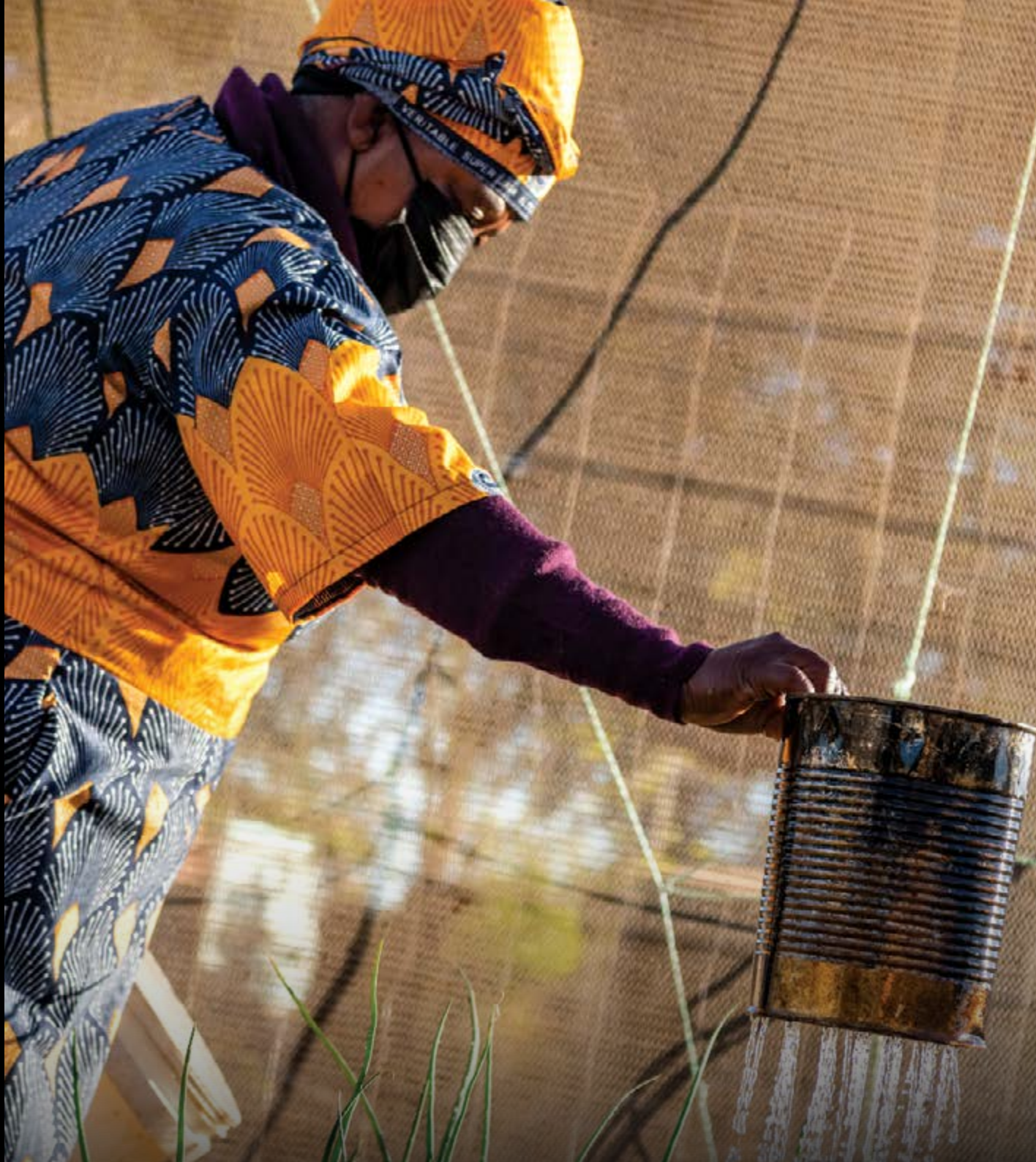




IMPACT REPORT SOUTH AFRICA 2021





OUR UMDONI TREE, VALUES, ETHOS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

We represent our business ethos through the indigenous South African Umdoni tree. Our values are the fundamental roots of our organisation and provide a solid basis for the way we do business. The trunk of the tree (our people) represents the material strength of the company. The leaves on the branches represent all our stakeholders while the tree's seeds and fruits signify the varying benefits and value that our success will bring to those stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement is integrated into our business processes and guided by our iCARES values. The quality of stakeholder relationships determines our social licence to operate.

OUR PURPOSE, VISION AND STRATEGY



Sibanye-Stillwater is a multinational mining and metals processing group with a diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations and projects and investments across five continents. It is also one of the foremost global PGM autocatalytic recyclers and has interests in leading mine tailings retreatment operations.

Sibanye-Stillwater has established itself as one of the world's largest primary producers of platinum, palladium, and rhodium and is also a top-tier gold producer. It produces other PGMs, such as iridium and ruthenium, along with chrome, copper and nickel as by-products. The Group has recently begun to build and diversify its asset portfolio into battery metals mining and processing and is increasing its presence in the circular economy by growing and diversifying its recycling and tailings reprocessing operations globally.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report aims to demonstrate our contribution in South Africa by presenting our economic, social and environmental impacts on stakeholders and the country.

Through this report, we aim to promote understanding of the Group's long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts.

Our focus in this report is the year ended 31 December 2021 with selected comparative data provided for the five-year period from 2017 to 2021.



Additional, more detailed information on our impacts can be found in our Integrated Annual Report, which is available on our corporate website. www.reports.sibanyestillwater.com/2021/download/SSW-IR21.pdf

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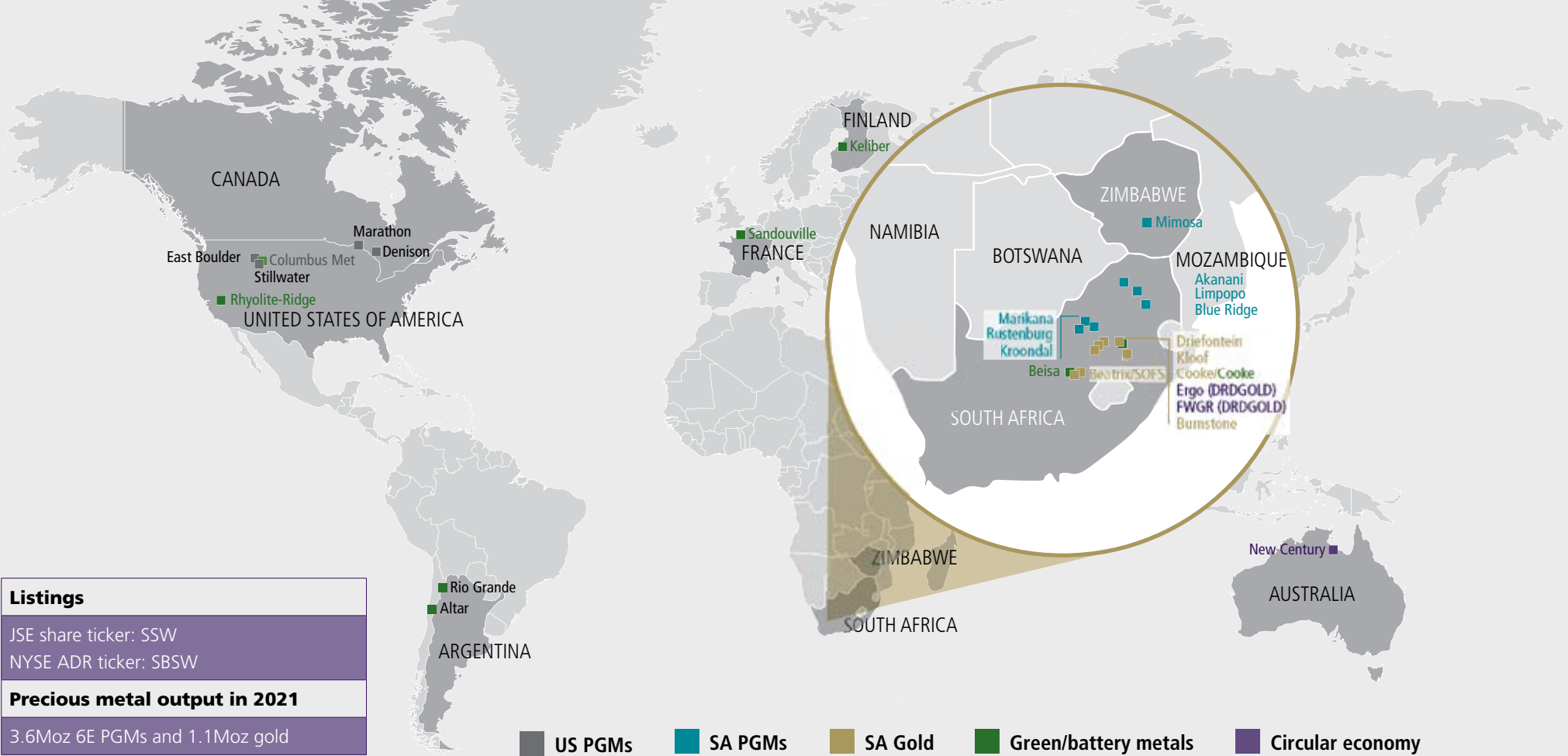
49	Eastern Cape
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Information published in this report is sourced from audited information for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. Numbers have been rounded off in this document.

OUR GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

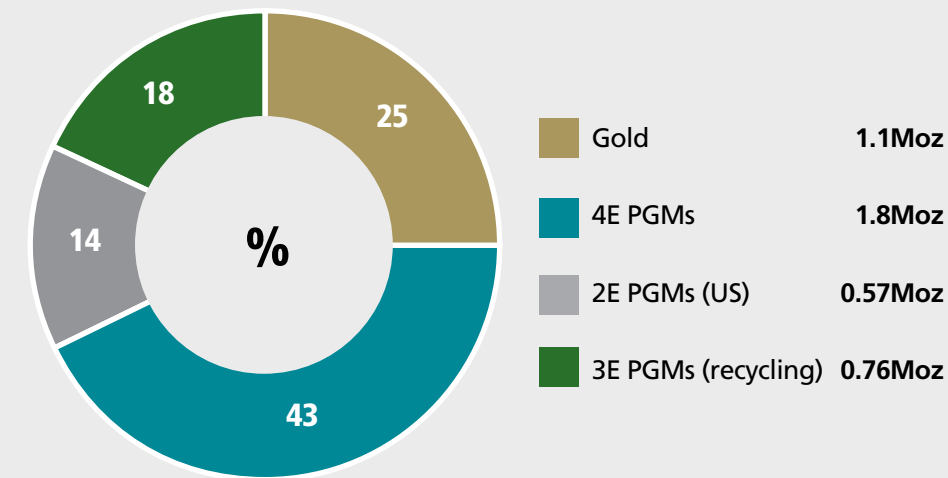
Sibanye-Stillwater has evolved to become geographically diversified with significant scale



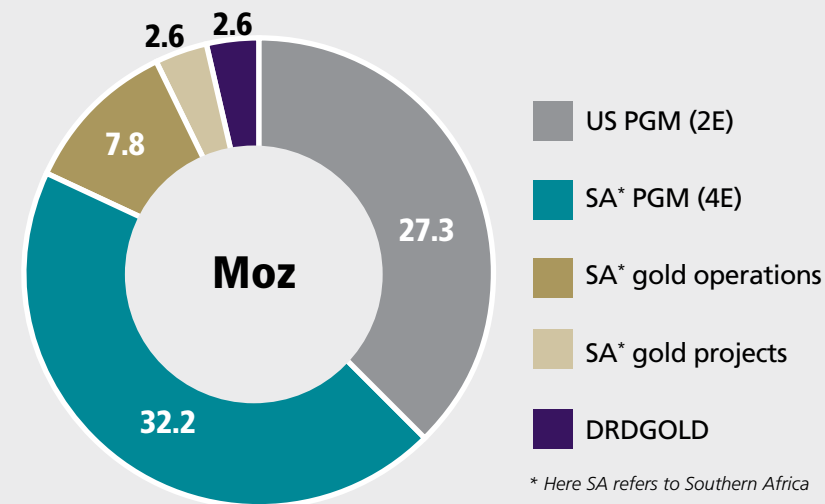
A diverse portfolio of mining and processing operations, projects, and investments across five continents

OUR GLOBAL FOOTPRINT CONTINUED

Contribution to Group production by metal in 2021



Contribution to Group Mineral Reserves by precious metal
(at 31 December 2021)



OUR PROFILE IN SOUTH AFRICA

SALIENT FEATURES

As at 31 December 2021:



One of world's largest primary producers of platinum, palladium and rhodium



A top-tier global gold producer



Total gold Mineral Reserves of 13.1Moz (includes projects) and total PGM (4E) Mineral Reserves of 30.4Moz* in South Africa

* Excludes Mimosa in Zimbabwe.



Workforce of 81,981 people at our South African operations

OUR FOOTPRINT



South Africa

PGM OPERATIONS:

Located on the western limb of the Bushveld Igneous Complex in South Africa, our PGM operations are:

- Rustenburg
- Marikana
- Kroondal (50%)
- Platinum Mile* retreats surplus materials from the Rustenburg operation

Several exploration projects are currently underway in Limpopo, including Akanani, among others.

Processing facilities include 13 concentrator plants, a smelter complex, a base metal refinery and a precious metal refinery, ensuring a full mine-to-market PGM pipeline.

2021 PGM PRODUCTION Mined (4E):

1.7Moz

GOLD OPERATIONS:

Located on the western and southern portions of the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa, our gold operations are:

- Kloof
- Driefontein
- Beatrix
- Surface gold tailings retreatment operations, held through our 50.1% stake in DRDGOLD Limited*
- Burnstone gold project (in development)

Processing facilities include six metallurgical gold plants.

2021 GOLD PRODUCTION:

1.1Moz

* While production from Platinum Mile and DRDGOLD is included here, their impacts are not included in this report.

Note:

Percentages in brackets indicate ownership interest held by Sibanye-Stillwater. Unless otherwise indicated, our holding is 100%.

The focus of this report is the impacts of our mining operations in South Africa. Exploration activities and projects, such as those in Mpumalanga, the Free State and Limpopo, are not included. With its focus on South Africa, this report does not cover the Mimosa joint venture (50%) which is located in Zimbabwe. Nor does this report cover assets on care and maintenance such as Blue Ridge and Cooke.

OUR PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

While this report focuses on our impacts that are mostly a result of the conduct of our business activities, the products we produce, namely gold and the platinum group metals (PGMs), also generate a variety of impacts, depending on the markets in which they are sold, and their use and application.

PRODUCTS

SA PGM operations:



Primary metals produced are platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (4E)



Secondary PGMs – iridium, ruthenium – as well as chrome, copper and nickel produced as by-products

SA Gold operations:



Primary product is gold



Uranium oxide is yielded when certain reefs are mined

MARKETS

Sibanye-Stillwater sells the PGMs and by-products produced internationally to primary markets in Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

PGMs are mostly sold in the form of refined bars, powder or sponge.

Primary uses of PGMs:



AUTOCATALYTIC CONVERTORS



JEWELLERY



CHEMICAL INDUSTRY



GLASS MANUFACTURE



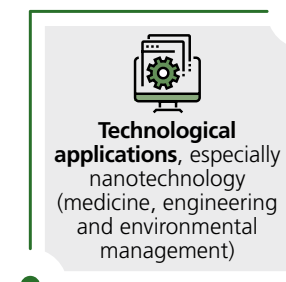
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY



MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

Gold ore is processed at the mines' gold plants to produce doré (unrefined gold bars). The doré is refined by Rand Refinery to a purity of at least 99.5%, in accordance with the London Bullion Market Association's standards of 'good delivery'. The refined gold bars are sold directly to international bullion banks.

Principal areas of gold demand are:



CHIEF SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER'S MESSAGE



Mining has the potential either to positively contribute to the social and economic progress of local communities or to adversely impact them. ICMM members promote social progress in host countries by meaningfully engaging with local communities to support activities that contribute to their lasting social and economic wellbeing, while providing mechanisms to resolve concerns and grievances."

International Council on Mining & Metals* (ICMM) – to whose frameworks and principles we subscribe



* See www.icmm.com/en-gb/our-principles/mining-principles/principle-9

At Sibanye-Stillwater, we are keenly aware of the broad impacts of our business activities on people (social and economic impacts), and on the planet (environmental impacts). We are cognisant of our economic and social catalysts for ecosystems in which we operate and appreciate and welcome the obligation to ensure that we mine responsibly as we seek to balance the needs, interests, and expectations of all our stakeholders with those of the Group, in a robust and ongoing process.

These impacts, and our intention that they should be positive overall, are acknowledged in our purpose – to safeguarded global sustainability through our metals – and by our vision to be a leader in superior shared value for all stakeholders.

We improve lives in many ways – from the more than 80,000 jobs we provide and the businesses we support and grow to our supply chain and the communities we sustain and invest in, and the meaningful financial contributions we make to local and national governments. Moreover, many of the metals we produce are vital in ensuring a cleaner, “greener,” and more sustainable world for all.

Our strategy aims to deliver on our purpose and vision by having as its strategic foundation the embedding of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) excellence in how we do business. This reinforces our commitment to excellence in our ESG performance.

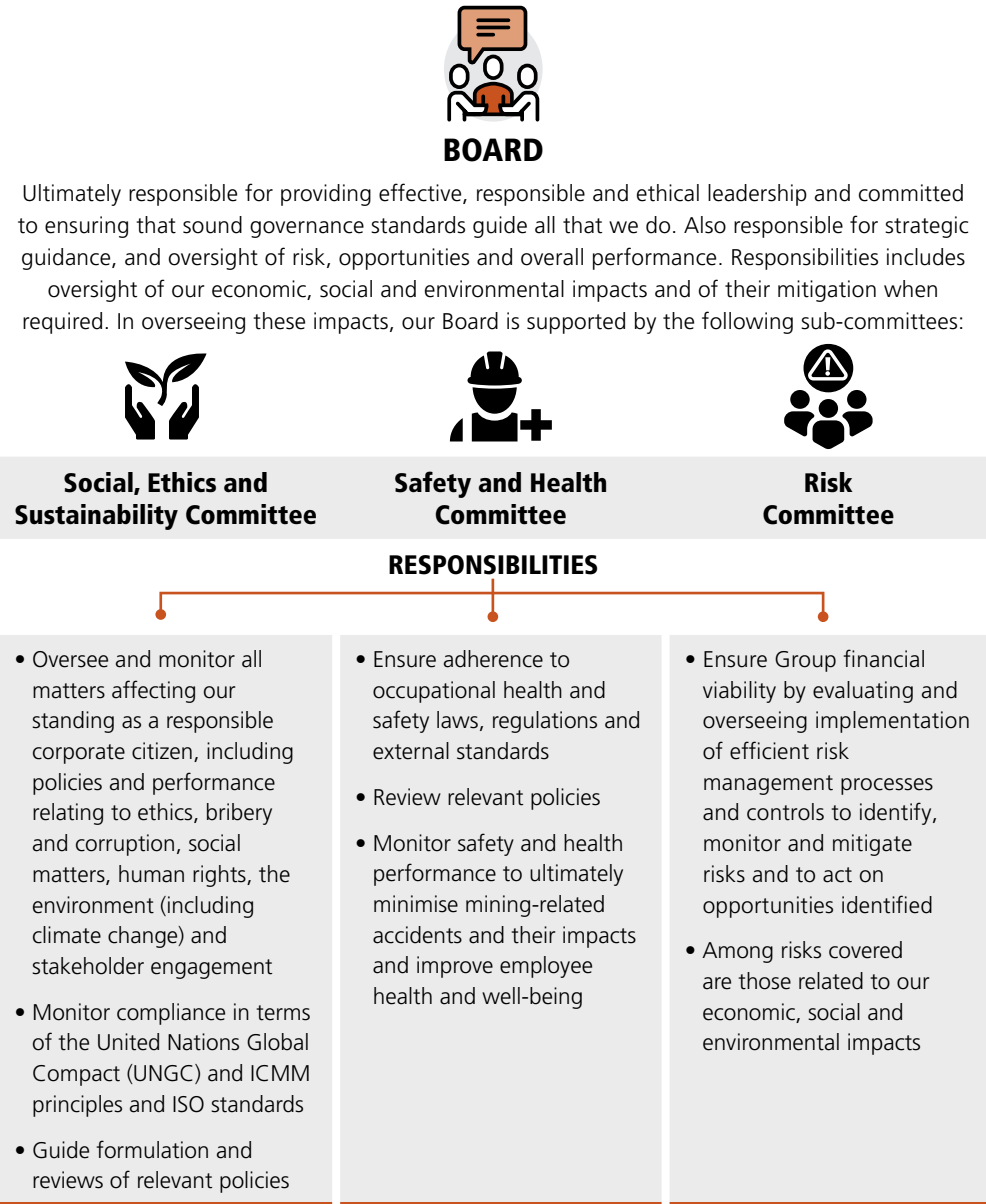
Global crises and uncertainty have increased over the past two years – the covid-19 pandemic, climate change, and extreme weather, not to mention rising and volatile geopolitical tension. There has been a corresponding increase in the need for transparent reporting on a company's impacts, particularly those that affect the socio-economic sustainability of communities, economic growth, environmental preservation and protection, safety and effective healthcare, and governance structures.

This Impact Report for South Africa, supplements our comprehensive Integrated Annual Report and other supporting reports, which provide comprehensive detail on Sibanye-Stillwater, and is intended to provide specific coverage of our broader economic, social, and environmental impacts, successes and challenges.

Themba Nkosi, Chief Sustainability Officer




GOVERNANCE OF OUR IMPACTS




GOVERNANCE DOCUMENTS AND POLICIES IN PLACE


Overarching governance documents guiding our actions, activities and decision making




CODE OF ETHICS




ESG STRATEGY AND POLICY



COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT




ETHICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



RISK MANAGEMENT

Policies and policy statements

SOCIETY	ENVIRONMENT	RESPONSIBLE SOURCING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human rights• Health and safety• Security• Stakeholder engagement• Materials stewardship and supply chain management• Group tax policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tailings stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible sourcing of platinum and palladium



See our corporate website for the full list of policies, policy statements and position statements:
www.sibanyestillwater.com/sustainability/reports-policies/


Position statements

SOCIETY	ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heritage• Indigenous people, host communities and mining• Partnership for development• Post-mining socio-economic sustainability and closure• Transparency of mineral revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air quality• Biodiversity• Climate change• Energy and decarbonisation• Land management• Mineral and non-mineral waste• Water – conservation, demand management and stewardship

Impact Report South Africa 2021

7

www.sibanyestillwater.com

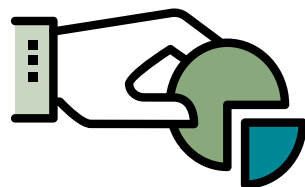


Our South African operations are located in areas with significant socio-economic challenges – poverty, inequality, high unemployment, especially among the youth, low levels of education and poor service delivery. As a significant employer, Sibanye-Stillwater makes meaningful contributions to help address these challenges. Direct impacts of our business include contributing to GDP and the national fiscus through the payment of taxes and royalties, creating employment, empowering employees, local procurement and investing in socio-economic development. Our procurement expenditure and employees' disposable income in turn stimulate economic activity and employment in the broader economy.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

In 2021, Sibanye-Stillwater was a significant:



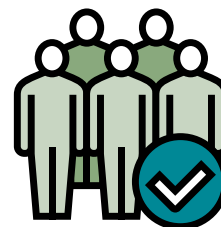
Contributor to GDP[#]

R62.4bn*

Direct contribution to GDP

[#] Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary value of all goods and services sold in a country in a given period of time

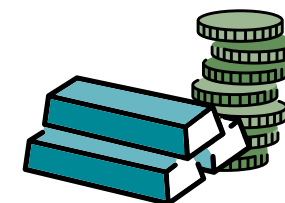
* Our direct economic contribution is calculated as being the sum of cost of sales (operating expenditure) and capital expenditure, that is R54.2bn (cost of sales before amortisation and depreciation) + R8.2bn (capital expenditure)



Employer

81,981

Total direct employees, including contractors, at end 2021



Precious metals' producer

2.8Moz

Produced 1.1Moz of gold and 1.7Moz* of PGMs

* Excludes Mimosa



Sibanye-Stillwater's multiplier* impacts in the South African economy 2021

Economic multiplier*:

• **R129.0bn** contribution to GDP

Employment multiplier*:

• **81,981** direct jobs**
• **35,625** indirect jobs***

* Source: Calculations for the economic (GDP) and employment multipliers and were provided by the Minerals Council South Africa and Quantec

** Direct employment: Total number of people employed by an organisation, both full-time and part-time

*** Indirect employment: The additional jobs/employment created through demand for the goods and services required in the conduct of an organisation's business activities. Employment at companies that provide such goods and services is determined by demand for these goods and services, thus creating an employment multiplier



R113.5bn

Revenue generated by our South African operations – 66% of group revenue

Economic



Invested in the long-term viability of our South African operations (capital expenditure)

R7.8bn*

* Excludes Mimosa

Employees



Salaries and wages paid

R22.5bn



Training and development

R969m

Communities

Procurement expenditure



R23.5bn

Total in-country preferential procurement



R16.4bn

BEE procurement



R2.1bn

Spent mostly on social and labour plan projects

Government



R14.7bn

Current taxation, royalties, property taxes



R4.0bn

Personal income tax paid on behalf of employees



R4m

Carbon tax



Social

CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

In 2021:

- 81,981 employees, including 18,043 contractors
- 18.6 million hours of training undertaken in total, an average of 72 hours per employee
- R969 million spent on training and development

Promoting diversity and inclusion

- 80% of workforce are South African nationals
- 28% of employees from local host (doorstep) communities
- 14.5% of workforce are women (including regional services). Our target is for 30% of the workforce to be women by 2025

Safety

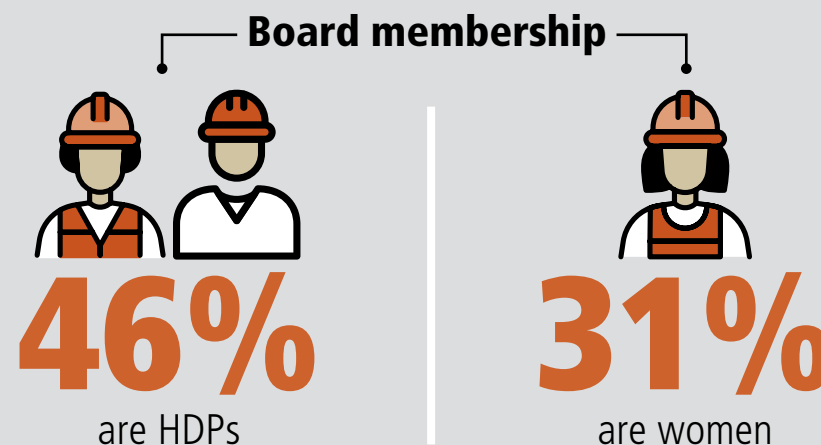
- 18 fatalities
- Renewed focus on ensuring employee safety and total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) to measure non-fatal incidents
 - a TRIFR target of 4.0 per million hours worked has been set for 2025 – TRIFR of 7.10 reported for the SA operations for 2021
- All South African operations are ISO 4500 certified

Health and wellness

- At least one dose of covid-19 vaccine administered to 80% of employees
- 97% of employees at gold operations belong to a medical scheme and 99% at SA PGM operations
- Steady decline in number of cases reported of TB, silicosis and other occupational diseases

Representation by historically disadvantaged persons (HDPs) in our South African workforce is as follows:

Category	Representation achieved 2021 (%)	Target 2023 (%)
Executive management	37.8	50
Senior management	40.5	60
Middle management	47.2	60
Junior management	57.1	70
Core and critical skills	74.4	60





Social continued

CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Procurement from companies supplying goods and services has far-reaching impacts – nationally, regionally and locally
- Growing database of local and host community suppliers
- Local economic development – including enterprise development – a particular focus of SLPs



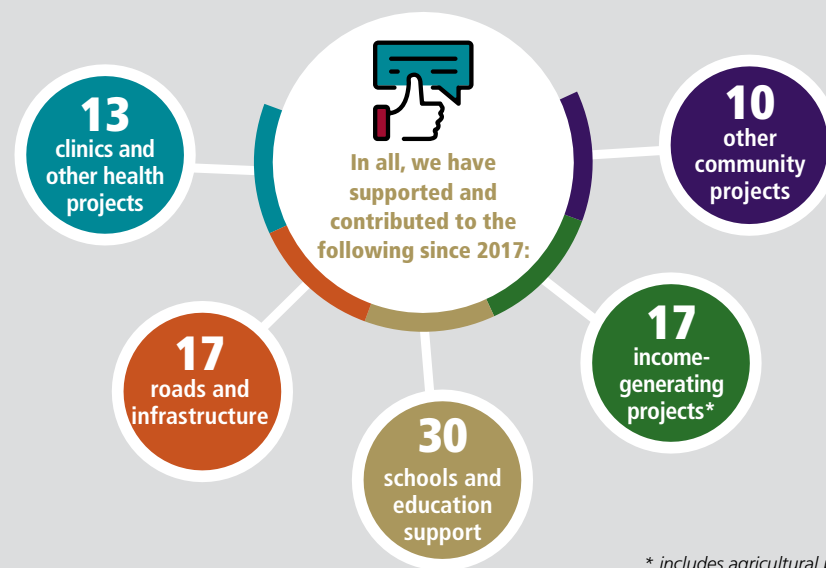
Total discretionary procurement

R23.5bn

Of this, R16.4bn (70%) was BEE procurement and R2bn was spent with doorstep suppliers

CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Our contributions to society include our social investment in and spend on socio-economic and local development projects, social and labour plan projects as well as corporate social responsibility initiatives.



* includes agricultural projects



Social return on investment

Every R1.00 spent on social investment by Sibanye-Stillwater in our South African operational footprint:

Yields a social return* on this investment of:

R8.00

Generates income per doorstep household** of:

R4.00

(given an average household size of 3.34 people)

* A Social Return on Investment Study, 2021

** Institute for Economic Justice (2020). Fiscal Policy in South Africa: closed Input-Output Income and Employment Multipliers



Social investment and spend in South Africa in 2021 was as follows:

Social and labour plan projects	R2,085m
Socio-economic development projects	R347m
Including:	
• Corporate social responsibility	R113m



Environment

LAND

Owned: 63,891ha

A footprint reduction programme is underway at our gold operations to sustainably close and rehabilitate mining infrastructure and impacted land. This will help reduce and mitigate environmental impacts and reduce our gross closure liabilities.

R10.2bn

Gross closure rehabilitation liabilities

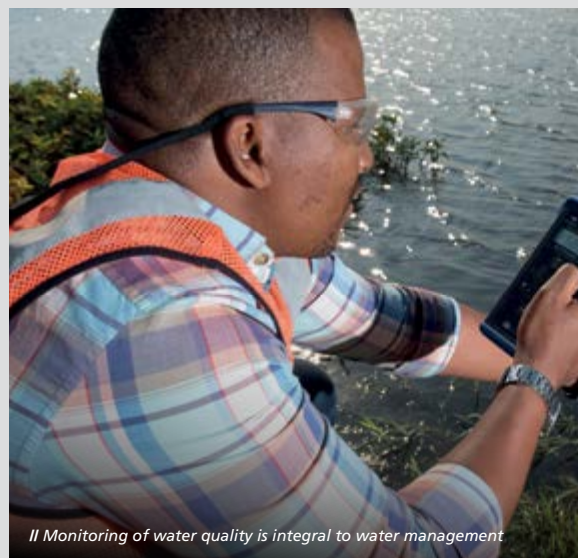
(most of which is provided for, either in cash or guarantees)

COMMUNITY LAND DONATIONS

328.5ha

donated to date – **75.5ha** by gold operations and **253ha** by PGM operations.

WATER



Monitoring of water quality is integral to water management

For South Africa operations as a whole, water use reduced by **6,250ML** since 2017



Plans and targets in place to minimise use of purchased water and reduce dependency on the Vaal River system

Total water use of
47,451ML
of which **20,871ML** (or 44%)
was purchased

Intensity of water use:
1.06kL/t treated
an improvement on the
1.22kL/t treated
in 2020



Environment continued

Energy, emissions and climate change



Electricity consumption increased to 6.22TWh and energy intensity to 0.52GJ/tonne treated



Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions rose, as did emissions intensity – 7.0Mt and 0.16t CO₂e/t treated respectively



Energy and decarbonisation strategy, together with related targets, currently being developed

Our energy and decarbonisation strategy outlines our commitment and defines our path to delivery on our goal to be carbon neutral by 2040.

Through this strategy, we aim to:

- reduce absolute GHG emissions
- secure our energy supply
- enhance sustainability by reducing energy and carbon costs
- accelerate decarbonisation and
- support a just energy transition

In particular, we aim to:

- improve energy efficiency by 3% annually
- eliminate the use of diesel



WASTE

To landfill (000t)



General waste

56.0t



Hazardous waste

68.7t

Recycled, reused, treated or refurbished (000t)



General waste

31.5t



Hazardous waste

31.1t

Tailings deposition – total

51.6Mt

Biodiversity action plans have been developed for 62% of our operations with specialist study updates scheduled for the remaining 38%.

IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT AND OPERATION

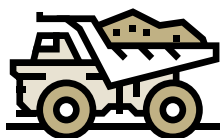




SOUTH AFRICA GOLD OPERATIONS



IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT



Gold operations

Sibanye-Stillwater, one of the largest gold producers in the country, is a significant employer in and contributor to local economies and host communities. Of our three gold producing operations, two are located in the West Rand District Municipality, in Gauteng, and one in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality, in the Free State.

With an estimated population of 850,000, the West Rand District Municipality is the poorest in Gauteng. The mining sector is a key economic driver, contributing an estimated 30% to the district's GDP.

Socio-economic challenges in this district include unemployment – youth unemployment exceeds 60% – poverty, inequality (income, racial and spatial), and lack of service delivery, among others. Low levels of education and access to quality education are also major concerns.

In the Free State, mining accounts for an estimated 19% of formal employment in

the Lejweleputswa District Municipality (estimated population of around 650,000) and 43% of its GDP. The Beatrix mine is one of the largest employers in the Maseleseng and Matjhabeng local municipalities. The decline in formal gold mining activity in the province is intensifying socio-economic challenges, which include high youth unemployment, largely due to low levels of education and lack of access to tertiary education, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery.

Sibanye-Stillwater also has environmental responsibilities in the Free State as 47% of the district's area is designated as natural habitat with formal land-based wetland and ecological aqua areas being protected.

The Burnstone gold project, due to begin production in 2023, is close to the town of Balfour, in the district of Dipsaeng, Mpumalanga. This district's main economic activities are farming and mining.



In the West Rand District Municipality
youth unemployment exceeds
60%

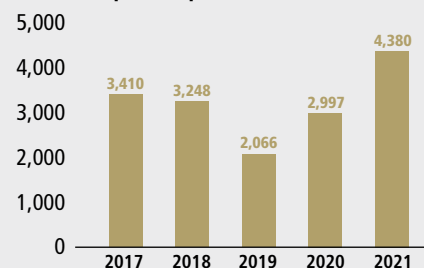
ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Invested in operating, growing and sustaining our business

Direct contribution to GDP 2021:*

R26.6bn

Annual capital expenditure 2017 – 2021 (Rm)



Total capital expenditure to sustain and grow the SA gold operations since 2017:

R16.10bn

** Our direct economic contribution to the South African economy, that is to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), can be measured as the sum of cost of sales (before amortisation and depreciation) plus capital expenditure, where cost of sales approximates operating expenditure.*

*For the SA gold segment in 2021 this was:
R22,255m + R4,380m = R26,635m or R26.6 billion
(2020: R19,050m + R2,997m = R22,047m or R22.0bn).*

Employment

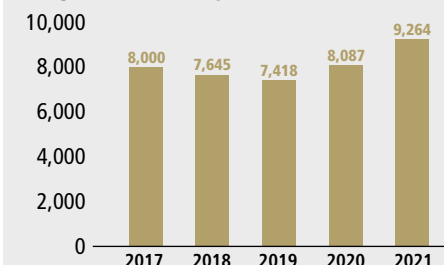
Number of people (including contractors) employed in 2021:

31,142

(equivalent to 33% of total workforce of 93,998* in the entire South African gold mining sector)

** Source: MCSA, Facts and Figures 2021*

Wage and salaries paid (Rm)



Total paid in wages and salaries since 2017:

R40.4bn

In 2021, the average annual salary paid per employee was approximately **R297,500**, which was 24% more than that paid in 2018.

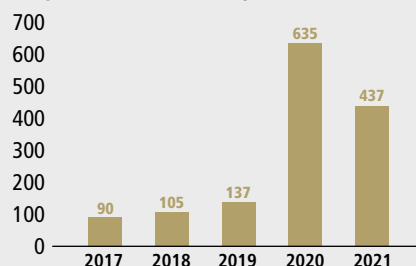


For other employee-related impacts, see Social Impacts

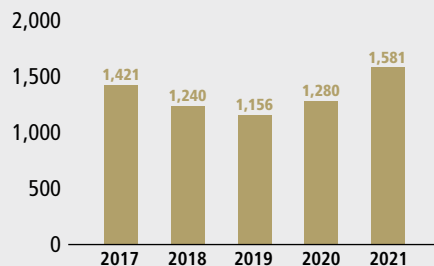
IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – GOLD OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Paid to government

Corporate taxes and royalties (Rm)



Personal tax paid on behalf of employees (Rm)

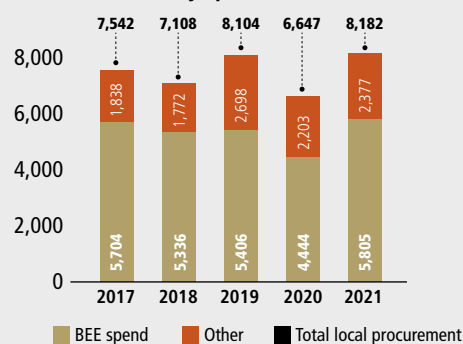


Total contribution to the national fiscus in 2021 was

R2.0bn

Procurement

Total discretionary spend (Rm)



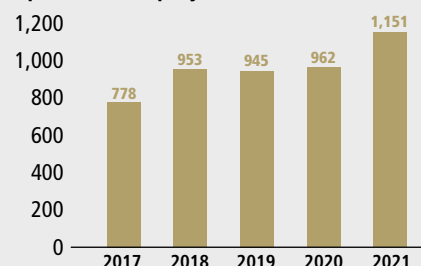
Since 2017, total discretionary procurement by the SA gold operations amounted to:

R37.6bn

of which **R26.7bn** or **71%** was BEE procurement and **R1.0bn** procurement with host suppliers (including joint ventures).

Social investment

Spend on SLP projects (Rm)



Spend on social investment encompasses expenditure on social and labour plan (SLP) projects, local and other socio-economic development projects and corporate social responsibility (CSR) spend.



Total amount spent on social investment since 2017 is as follows:

Social and labour plan projects	R4.8bn
Socio-economic development projects	R2.1bn
Including:	
• Corporate social responsibility	R106m



See social impacts for more information



Multiplier* impact in the South African economy 2021

Contribution to GDP:

R52.4bn

Employment created:

59,966 direct jobs

93,426 indirect jobs

* Source: Minerals Council South Africa

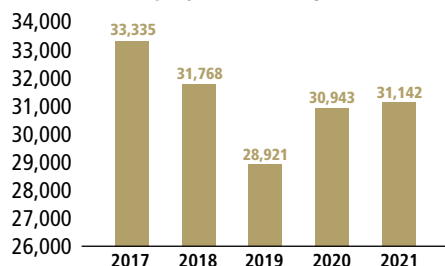


IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – GOLD OPERATIONS CONTINUED

SOCIAL IMPACTS

Employees

Number of employees (including contractors)



No. of employees in 2021: **31,142** of whom **81% were permanent employees**

Characteristics of employees 2021:

- 13.5% are women
- 73% are South Africans – with the majority (61%) having their origins in the Eastern Cape (29%) and Gauteng, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal which combined account for 35% of the workforce
- Most non-South African employees are from Lesotho and Mozambique
- 51% of new appointments in 2021 were local recruits
- 96% of workforce has union representation

Training and skills development spend in 2021:

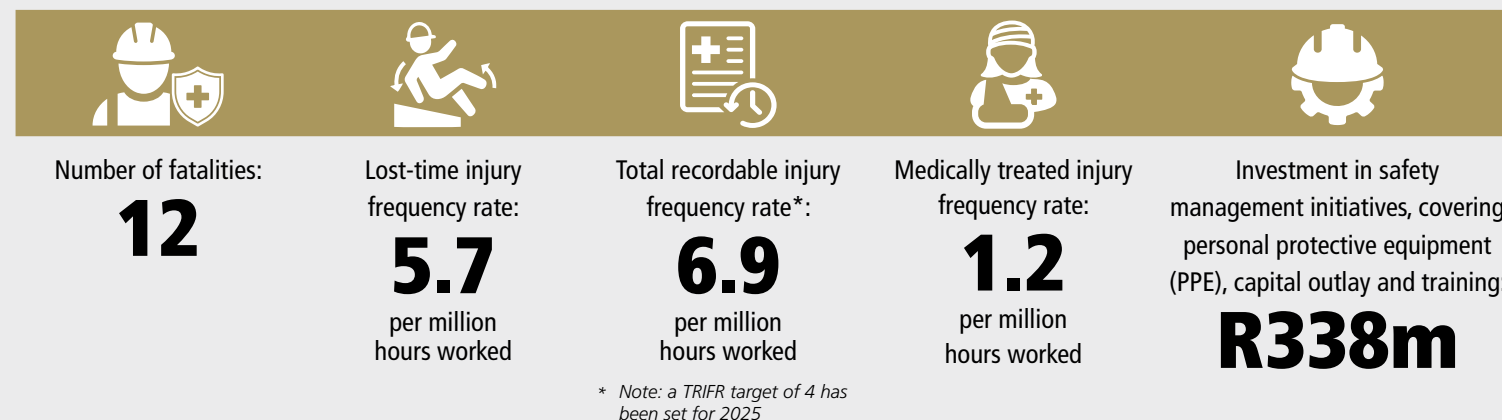
- R422m was spent, up from R357m in 2018

R1,756m

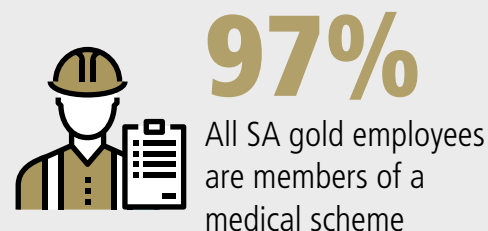
has been invested in employee training and development in total since 2017.

Employee safety and health

Safety performance 2021:



Health and well-being performance 2021:



Combined healthcare funding (company, medical schemes, industry compensation, etc) totalled **R1,087 million**.



COVID-19 VACCINATIONS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021:

74% of workforce fully vaccinated with an additional 10% being partially vaccinated; **84%** of the workforce vaccinated.

Other key health statistics

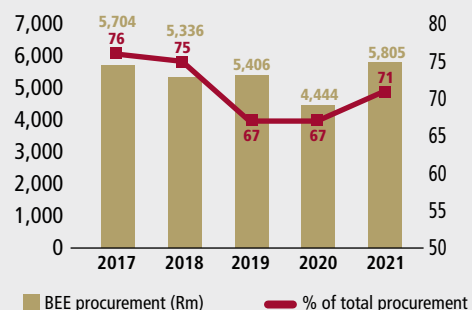
Number of cases reported in 2021:

- **Silicosis:** 61, down from 73 in 2020
- **Noise-induced hearing loss:** 172, up from 93 in 2020
- **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:** 6, down from 29 in 2018
- **TB (new and relapse cases):** 249, down from 382 in 2018
- **No. of active employees on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART):** 6,834, down from 7,203 in 2020

IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – GOLD OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Suppliers and procurement

BEE procurement spend (Rm)



In 2021, total discretionary procurement for the year was **R8.2bn – R5.8bn (71%)** was BEE procurement with **R0.5bn** of this being procurement from host suppliers (including joint ventures).

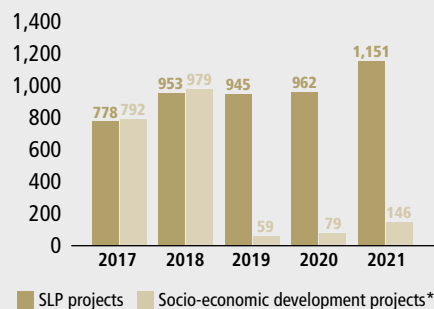
Additionally in 2021, supplier and enterprise development received funding support through the CEO Enterprise Development Fund and the Supplier Development Fund amounting to R87m. This funding supported, among others, **71 female** and **67 youth** entrepreneurs and contributed to the

creation of 1,236 jobs.

* Including joint ventures

Communities and social investment

Annual social investment (Rm)



* Includes spend on CSR initiatives

In 2021:

Total SLP spend of **R1,151m** by the SA gold operations was as follows:

Communities

- **R63m** on local economic development
- **R50m** on community development

Employees

- **R372m** on employee development
- **R666m** on employee housing and living conditions
- **R0.1m** on alternative skills training relating to downscaling and retrenchments

Spend on socio-economic development projects of **R146m** included:

- **R33m** on CSR initiatives

Furthermore, the gold operations:

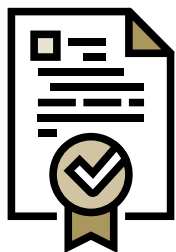
- Awarded **326 bursaries**
- Supported **172 interns** and **1,146 trainees** in the learnership programme
- Provided adult education and training to **1,135 participants** and, since 2017, portable skills training to **1,404 people**
- Allocated **546 cadetships** to community members



// The provision of employee housing is a key element of our SLP deliverables

IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – GOLD OPERATIONS CONTINUED

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



All gold operations are

ISO 14001 certified



Regular surface dust monitoring is conducted in close proximity to our operations

Energy consumption

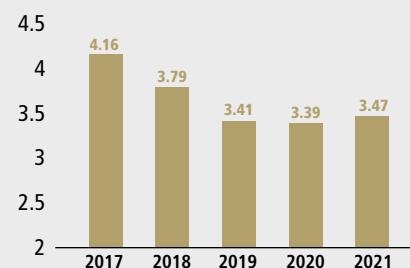


Electricity consumption in 2021 was

3.47TWh

down from **4.16TWh** in 2017

Annual electricity consumption (TWh):
2017 – 2021



Corresponding decline in energy intensity to

0.83GJ/t treated

from 0.93GJ/t treated in 2020.

GHG emissions

In 2021, the gold segment's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and intensity data were as follows:

Scope 1 and 2 emissions:

4,020t CO₂e

Scope 3 emissions of

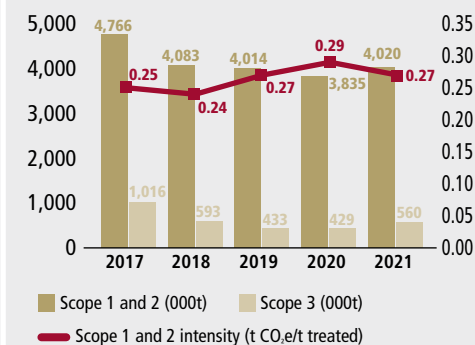
560t CO₂e

although higher in recent years, is 45% lower than in 2017

Emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2):

0.27t CO₂e/t treated

GHG emissions



IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – GOLD OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Water use

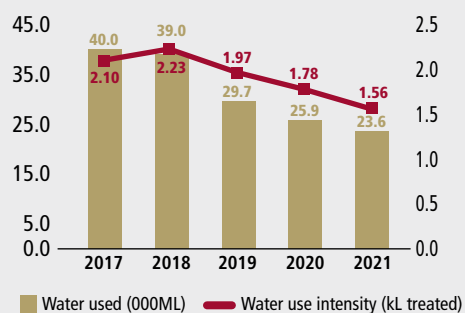
In 2021, **97,060ML** of water were withdrawn, with **23,563ML** being used.

Water efficiency continued to improve with water use intensity declining by more than 12% to **1.56kL/t** treated in the year – and by 26% since 2017.

The gold operations' reliance on purchased potable water fell by **17%** or **1,279ML** year-on-year in 2021 to **6,288ML**.

This compares favourably with our reduction target of **7.5%**.

Annual water use and intensity: (2017 - 2021)



Air quality

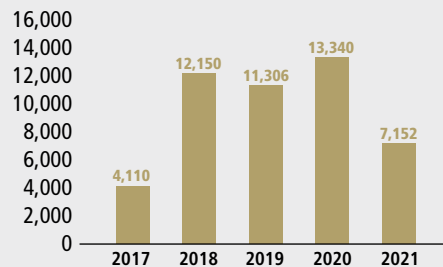
Nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions have declined steadily – from **459t** in 2017 to **190t** in 2021. The corresponding emissions intensity data also declined – from **24.12g/t treated** in 2017 to **12.5g/t treated** in 2021.



Surface dust comes largely from tailings storage facilities and haul roads at the gold operations where dust fallout compliance was maintained at

97%
in 2021.

Surface dust produced (t)



Waste management

In addition to the management of tailings and waste rock, both products of our mining and processing activities, other waste streams were as follows in 2021:



Waste to landfill:

General waste **24.9Mt**
Hazardous waste **0.1Mt**

Waste recycled, reused and refurbished:

General waste **8.3Mt**
Hazardous waste **2.3Mt**

Waste management: 2017 - 2021



Land and rehabilitation



Land owned:

47,015ha




Gross rehabilitation liabilities:

R4.65bn

Land disturbed at our SA gold operations:

Area disturbed by waste rock dumps and stockpiles **463.4ha**

Area covered by tailings **1,917.0ha**



Kloof is one of Sibanye-Stillwater's three operating gold mines in South Africa and one of two on the West Rand in Gauteng. The mine sector is a significant employer and contributor to economic activity in the West Rand District Municipality, the poorest in Gauteng. Socio-economic challenges, include high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery.

Kloof began gold production in 1968 and has been in operation for more than five decades. Sibanye Gold was established in 2013 with the unbundling of Kloof, Driefontein and Beatrix from Gold Fields.

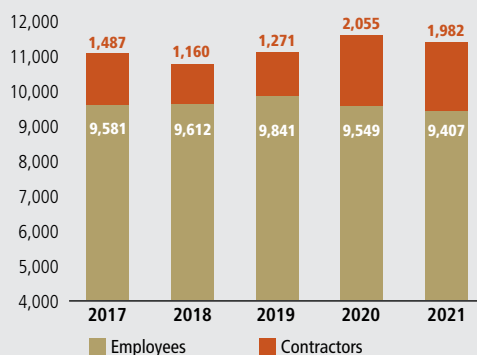
In 2021, this operation produced 352,000oz of gold, equivalent to 33% of total gold production. It employs 11,389 people, including 1,982 contractors.

KLOOF 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)

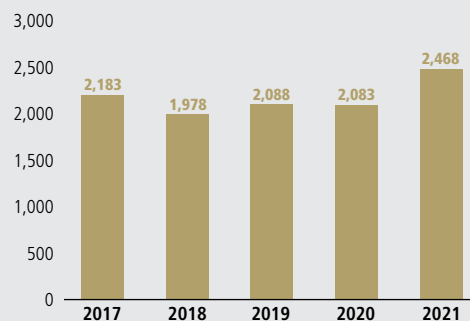


Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 28,221

Indirect jobs: 5,946

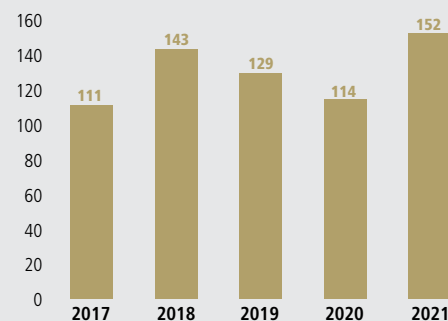
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R10.8bn

Training and development (Rm)

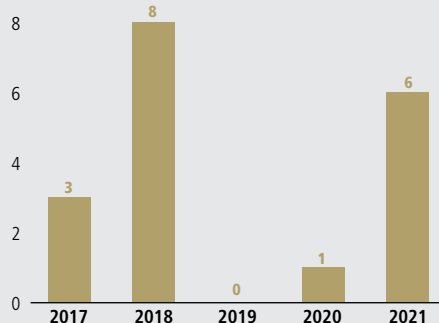


Total spent on training and development since 2017:

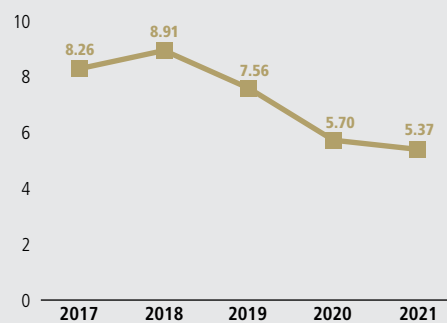
R649m

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



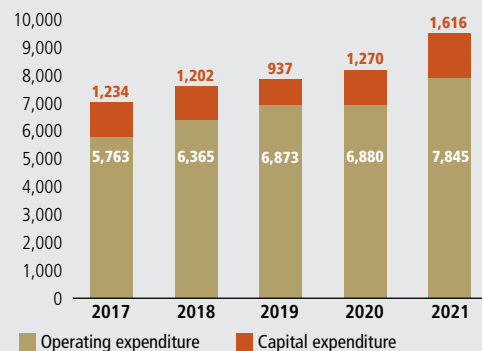
LTIFR per million hours worked



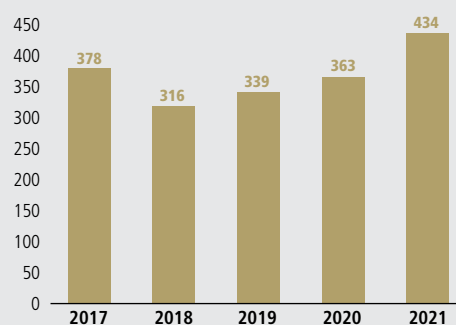


CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)

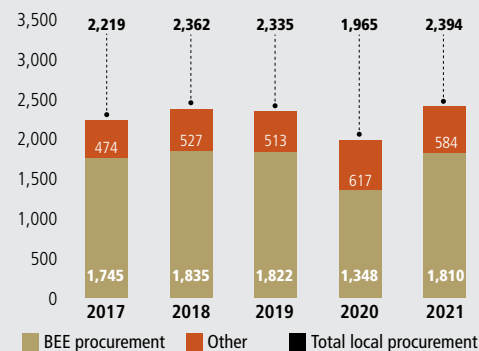


Employee tax contributions* (Rm)

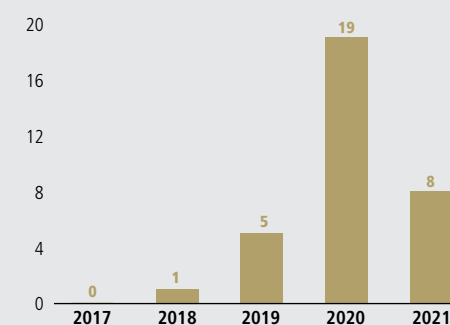


* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



Supplier development spend* (Rm)

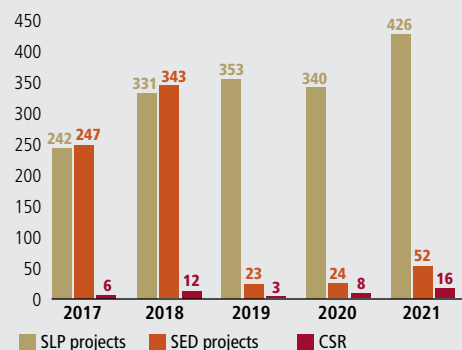


In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **76%** of Kloof's total preferential procurement



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)



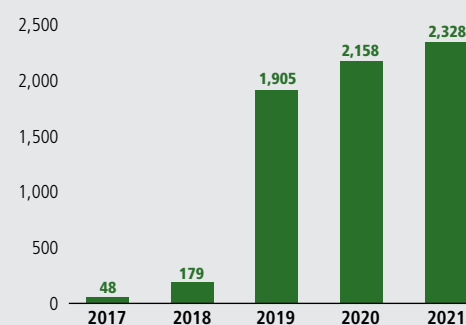
Total spent on SLP projects since 2017:

R1,692m



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)





Driefontein is one of Sibanye-Stillwater's three operating gold mines in South Africa and one of two on the West Rand in Gauteng. The mine sector is a significant employer and contributor to economic activity in the West Rand District Municipality, the poorest in Gauteng. Socio-economic challenges include high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery.

Driefontein began gold production in 1952 and has been in operation for seventy years. Sibanye Gold was established in 2013 with the unbundling of Kloof, Driefontein and Beatrix from Gold Fields.

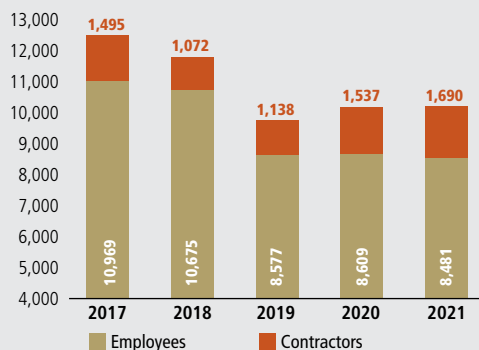
In 2021, this operation produced 298,000oz of gold, equivalent to 28% of total gold production. It employs 10,171 people, including 1,690 contractors.

DRIEFONTEIN 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)

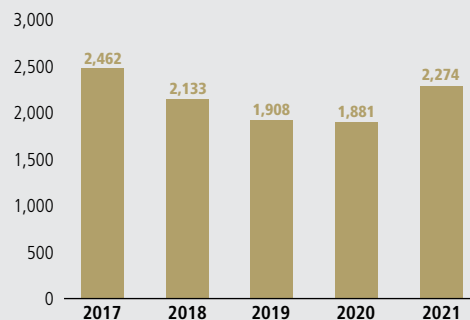


Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 25,443

Indirect jobs: 5,070

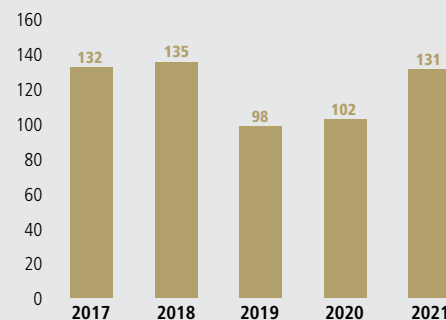
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R10.7bn

Training and development (Rm)

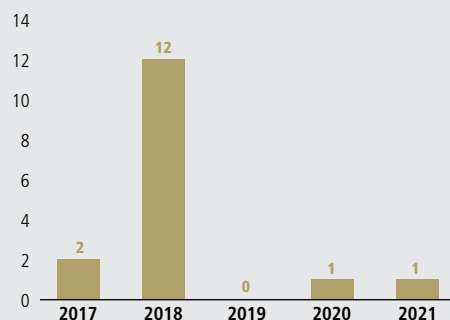


Total spent on training and development since 2017:

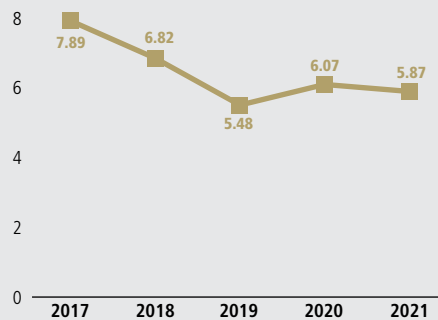
R598m

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



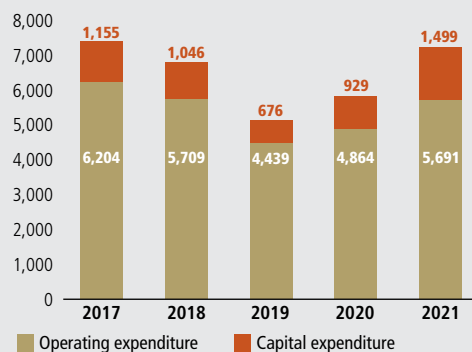
LTIFR per million hours worked



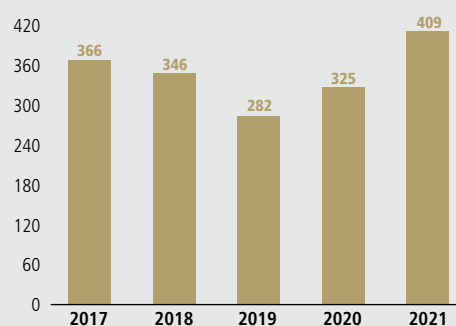


CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)

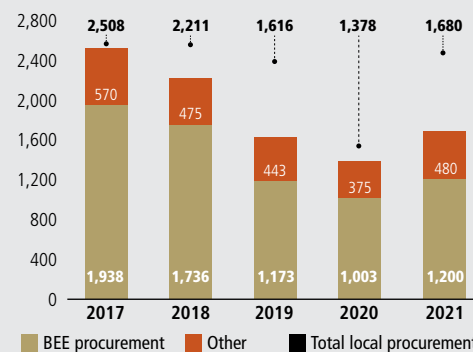


Employee tax contributions* (Rm)

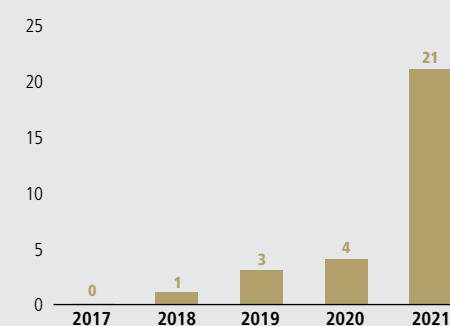


* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



Supplier development spend* (Rm)

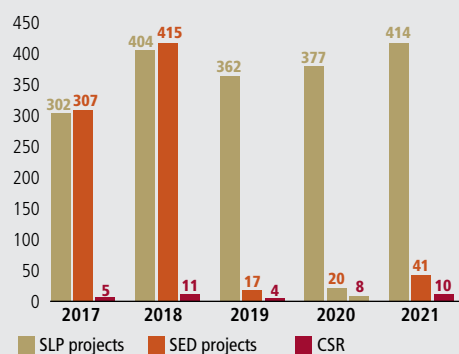


In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **71%** of Driefontein's total preferential procurement



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)



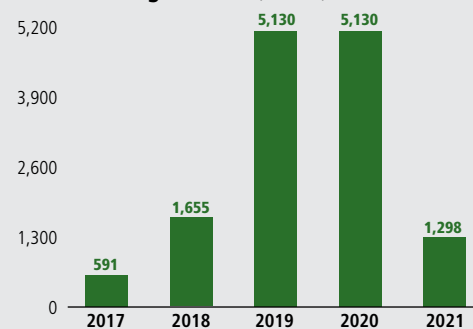
Total spent since 2017:

- SLP projects **R1,869m**
- SED projects **R800m**
- CSR **R38m**



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)



Beatrix, is one of Sibanye-Stillwater's three operating gold mines in South Africa and the only one in the Free State province where the mine is a significant employer in the Masilonyana and Matjhabeng local municipalities.

The decline in formal gold mining activity in the province is intensifying socio-economic challenges, which include high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery.

Beatrix began gold production in 1983 and has been in operation for almost four decades. Sibanye Gold was established in 2013 with the unbundling of Kloof, Driefontein and Beatrix from Gold Fields.

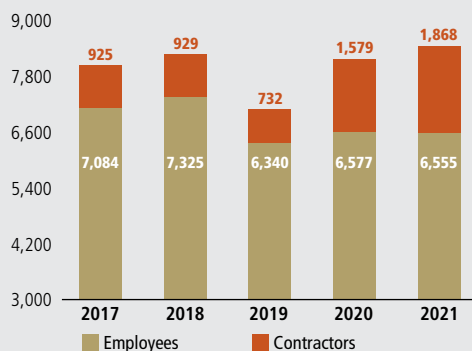
In 2021, Beatrix produced 205,000oz of gold, equivalent to almost 20% of total gold production. It employs 8,423 people, including 1,868 contractors.

BEATRIX 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)

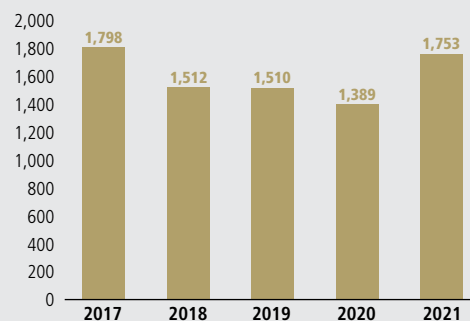


Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 19,665

Indirect jobs: 5,604

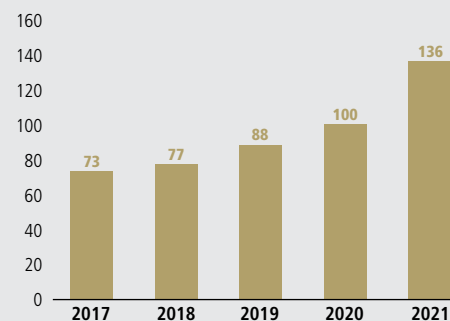
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R8.0bn

Training and development spend (Rm)

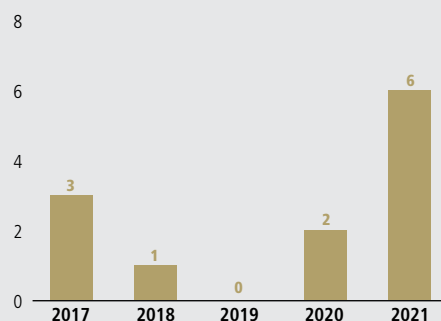


Total spent on training and development since 2017:

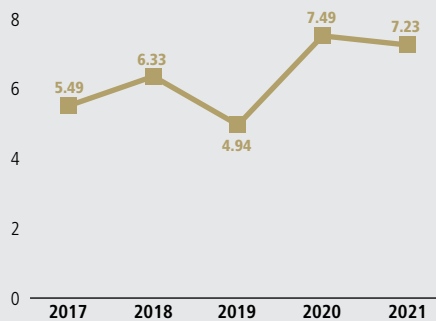
R473m

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



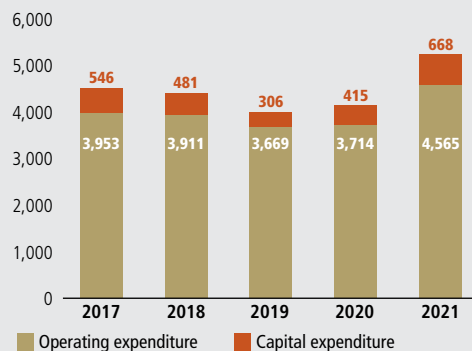
LTIFR per million hours worked



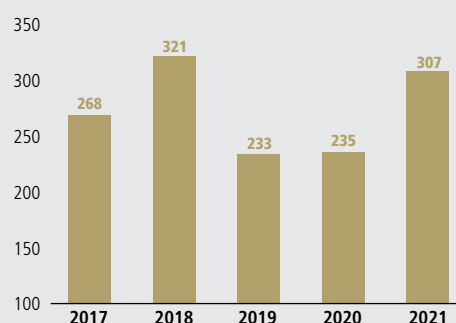


CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)

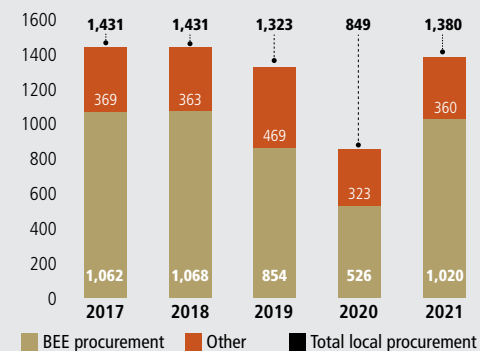


Employee tax contributions* (Rm)

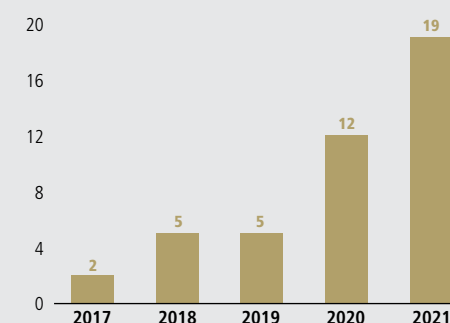


* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



Supplier development spend* (Rm)

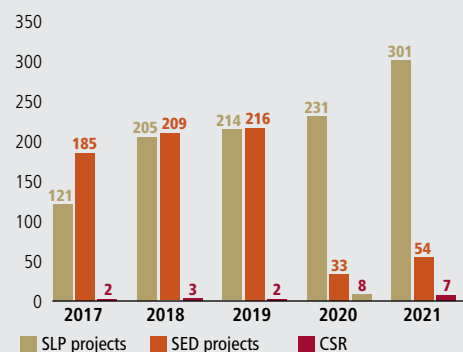


In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **74%** of Beatrix's total preferential procurement



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)



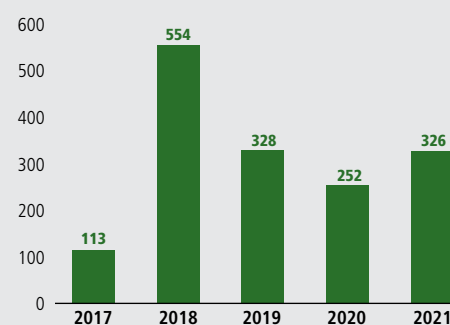
Total spent since 2017:

- SLP projects **R1,072m**
- SED projects **R697m**
- CSR **R22m**



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)



SOUTH AFRICA PGM OPERATIONS



IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT



PGM operations*

Our three PGM mining operations in South Africa, all in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in North West Province, are significant economic contributors to the Rustenburg and Madibeng local municipalities, which have a combined estimated population of 1.2 million people.

Mining accounts for 30% of economic activity in the province and 73% of that in the Rustenburg Local Municipality. It is also by far the largest employer, providing 35% of total employment in the province.

There has been rapid urbanisation in the district and public service delivery has been unable to keep pace with the growth in informal settlements. Access to clean water and sanitation are particular concerns, as is the lack of suitable housing options (both on- and off-mine) for migrant populations.

Other challenges include a lack of access to formal education, unemployment, especially among the youth, significant poverty and inequality, a high prevalence of HIV, a governance deficit and an extreme overdependence on mining.

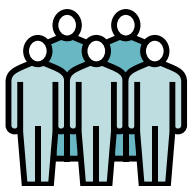
Our PGM operations are significant contributors in the province and more importantly in the municipalities in which they are located – they are a significant employer, consumer of goods and services, contributor to government, and investor in the community. Our investment in prolonging the life of our business is beneficial for those whom we impact positively.

In addition, we have several exploration projects in the province of Limpopo.

As our PGM operations in South Africa are located in a water-stressed region, we are keenly aware of the need for water conservation and demand management. Our aim is to reduce our dependence on external potable water infrastructure.

A key community concern is the surface dust generated by our activities, especially that blown off tailings storage facilities and from haul roads. Implementation of a five-year dust management plan for the Rustenburg and Kroondal sites is currently underway.

*** Note:** In 2017 and 2018 Sibanye-Stillwater's South African PGM operations comprised the Kroondal and Rustenburg operations; the Marikana operations (formerly Lonmin) were acquired in June 2019.



PGM operations

Our three South African PGM mining operations have host communities with a combined estimated population of

1.2 million

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Invested in operating, growing and sustaining our business

Direct contribution* to GDP 2021:

R35.8bn

This was an **increase of 23%** on the direct economic contribution of R26.9 billion made in 2020.

Annual capital expenditure 2017 – 2021 (Rm)



Total capital expenditure to sustain and grow the SA PGM operations since 2017:

R10.28bn

* Our direct economic contribution to the South African economy, that is to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), can be measured as the sum of operating costs (including third party PoC) plus capital expenditure, where cost of sales approximates operating expenditure.

For the SA PGM segment in 2021 this was:
R31,980m + R3,799m = R35,779 or R35.8 billion
(2020: R26,958m + R2,197m = R29,155m or R29.2bn).

Employment

Number of people (including contractors) employed in 2021:

46,004

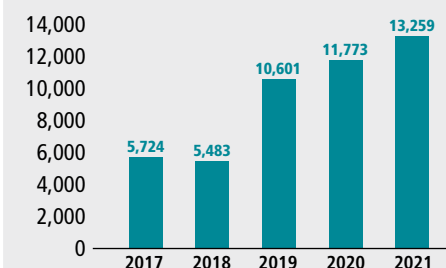
(equivalent to 27% of total workforce of 171,568* in the entire South African PGM mining sector)

* Source: MCSA, Facts and Figures 2021

Total paid in wages and salaries since 2017:

R46.84bn

Wage and salaries paid (Rm)



In 2021, the average annual salary paid per employee was around **R288,000**, which was 24% more than that paid in 2018.

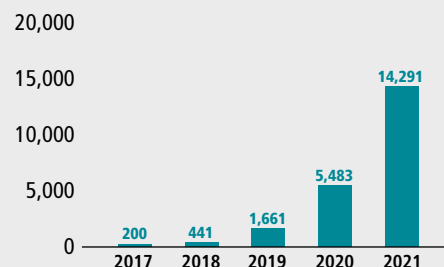


For other employee-related impacts, see Social Impacts

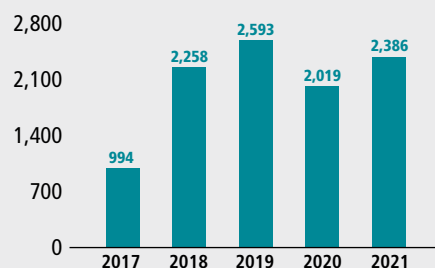
IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – PGM OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Paid to government

Corporate taxes and royalties paid (Rm)



Personal tax paid on behalf of employees (Rm)

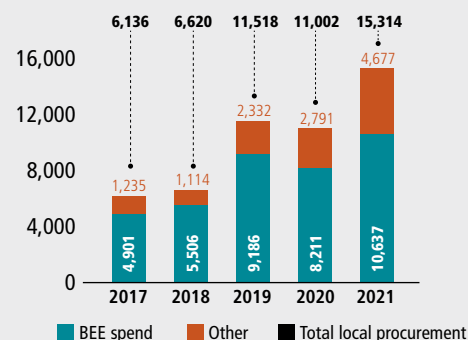


Our total contribution to the national fiscus in 2021 was:

R16.7bn

Procurement

Total discretionary spend (Rm)



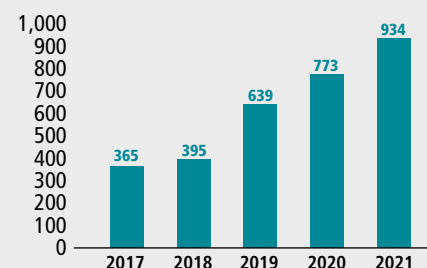
Since 2017, total discretionary procurement by the SA PGM operations has amounted to:

R50.59bn

of which **R38.44bn** or **76%** was BEE procurement and **R4.63bn** procurement with host suppliers (including joint ventures).

Social investment

Spend on SLP projects (Rm)



Spend on social investment encompasses expenditure on social and labour plan (SLP) projects, local and other socio-economic development projects and corporate social responsibility (CSR) spend.



Total amount spent on social investment since 2017 is as follows:

Social and labour plan projects	R3.1bn
Socio-economic development projects	R1.2bn
Including:	
• Corporate social responsibility	R107m



See social impacts for more information



Multiplier* impact in the South African economy 2021

Contribution to GDP:

R71.2bn

Employment created:

91,634 direct jobs

138,012 indirect jobs

* Source: Minerals Council South Africa

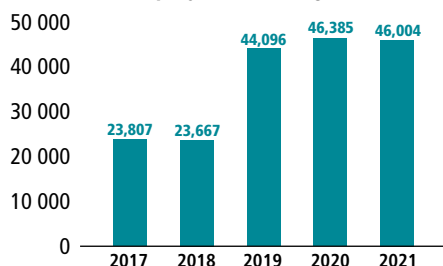


IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – PGM OPERATIONS CONTINUED

SOCIAL IMPACTS

Employees

Number of employees (including contractors)



No. of employees in 2021: **46,004** of whom **77% were permanent employees**

Characteristics of employees 2021:

- 13.5% are women
- 83% are South Africans – with the majority (61%) having their origins in either the Eastern Cape (28%) or North West Province (33%)
- Most non-South African employees are from Lesotho and Mozambique
- 34% of new appointments were recruited locally
- 88% of workforce has union membership

Training and skills development spend in 2021:

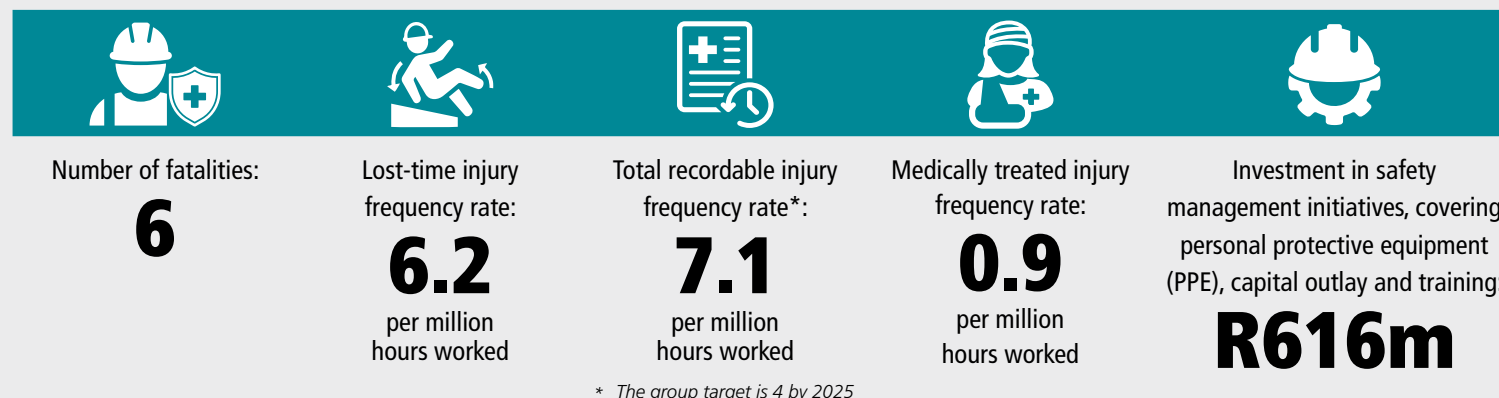
- R547m was spent, up from R366m in 2018

R2,158m

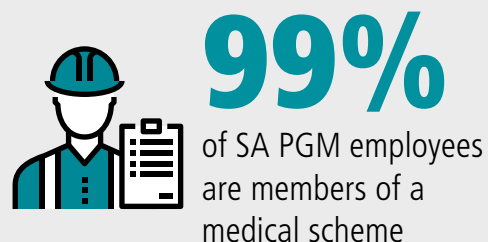
has been invested in employee training and development in total since 2017.

Employee safety and health

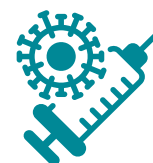
Safety performance 2021:



Health and well-being performance 2021:



Combined healthcare funding (company, medical schemes, industry compensation, etc) totalled **R1,213 million** in 2021.



COVID-19 VACCINATIONS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021:

74% of workforce is fully vaccinated with an additional 6% being partially vaccinated, amounting to **80%** of the workforce having been vaccinated.

Other key health statistics

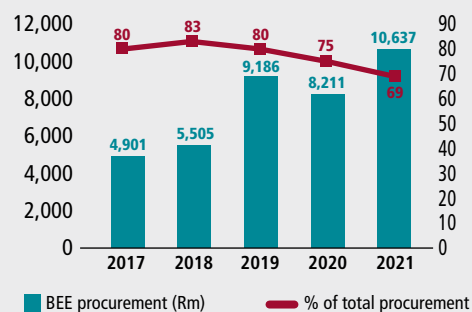
Number of cases reported in 2021:

- **Silicosis:** 32, down from 106 in 2018
- **Noise-induced hearing loss:** 122, down from 167 in 2018
- **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:** 24, down from 41 in 2018
- **TB (new and relapse cases):** 197, down from 284 in 2019
- **Number of active employees on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART):** 8,326, up from 3,090 in 2018

IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – PGM OPERATIONS CONTINUED


Suppliers and procurement

Annual BEE procurement spend (Rm)



In 2021, total discretionary procurement for the year was **R15.31bn – R10.64bn (69%)** was BEE procurement with **R1.52bn** of this being procurement from host suppliers (including joint ventures).

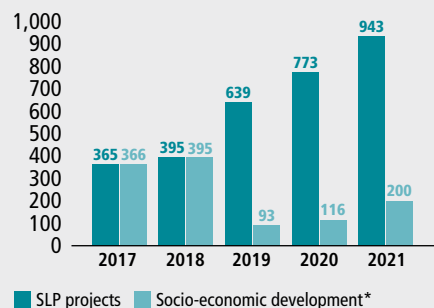
Additionally in 2021, supplier and enterprise development received funding support through the CEO Enterprise Development Fund and the Supplier Development Fund amounting to R100m. This funding supported, among others, **35 female** and **42 youth** entrepreneurs and contributed to the

 **creation of 1,495 jobs.**

* Including joint ventures

Communities and social investment

Annual social spend (Rm)



* Includes spend on CSR initiatives

In 2021:

Total SLP spend of **R934m** by the SA PGM operations was as follows:

Communities

- **R76m** on local economic development
- **R44m** on community development

Employees

- **R529m** on employee development
- **R285m** on employee housing and living conditions
- **R0.1m** on alternative skills training relating to downscaling and retrenchments

Spend on socio-economic development projects of **R200m** included:

- **R81m** on CSR initiatives

Furthermore, the PGM operations:

- Awarded **554 bursaries**
- Had supported **425 interns** and **970 trainees** in the learnership programme since 2016
- Provided adult education and training to **3,081 participants** and portable skills training to **1,833 people** since 2016
- Allocated **220 cadetships** to community members since 2016



II The expansion of the existing Boitekong Piggery project in Rustenburg entails constructing breeding facilities and the supply of breeding stock.

IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – PGM OPERATIONS CONTINUED

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



All SA PGM operations are

ISO 14001
certified



Water sampling is a vital aspect of biomonitoring to ensure water quality

Energy consumption

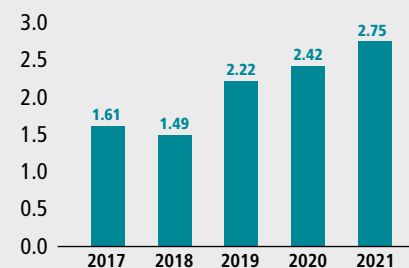


Electricity consumption in 2021 was

2.75TWh

The increase in electricity consumption from 2017 to 2021 was largely due to the acquisition of the Marikana operation.

Annual electricity consumption (TWh):
2017 – 2021



Related GHG emissions

The PGM segment's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and intensity data for 2021 were as follows:

Scope 1 and 2 emissions:

3,023t CO₂e

Scope 3 emissions of

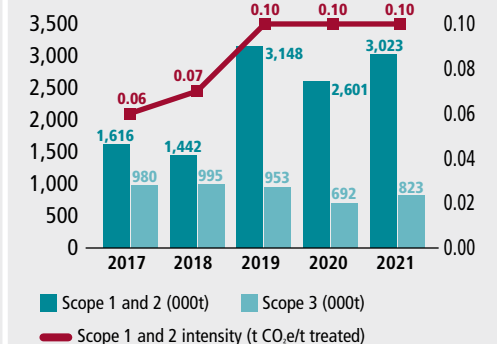
823t CO₂e

have declined since a high of 995t CO₂e in 2018

Over the past three years, the Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity has remained steady at

0.10t CO₂e/t treated

GHG emissions



IMPACTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT – PGM OPERATIONS CONTINUED

Water use

In 2021, **24,190ML** of water were withdrawn, with **23,890ML** being used.

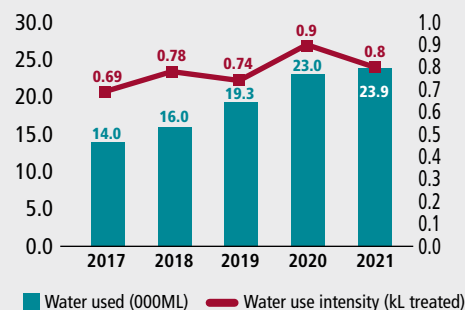
Water efficiency improved with water use intensity declining by more than 11% to **0.80kL/t** treated for the year.



57%

of the water used in 2021 was recycled.

Annual water use and intensity



Air quality

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions were at a three-year low in 2021:

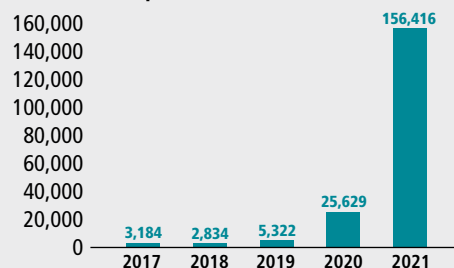
SO₂ emissions of **1,743t** were recorded with a corresponding emissions intensity of **58.5g/t** treated.

Nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions were regrettably at a high of **1,198t** but, although the related emissions intensity was marginally higher at **40.2g/t treated**, this was well below the emissions level recorded in 2018 of 45.0g/t treated.

The location of our PGM operations in a dry, water scarce region exacerbates the surface dust from tailings storage facilities and haul roads. Phase 1 of a five-year dust management plan for the Rustenburg and Kroondal sites began in October 2020 with phase 2 due to begin in early 2022.

Surface dust fallout compliance was maintained at **95%** for the SA PGM operations in 2021.

Surface dust produced (t)



Waste management

In addition to the management of tailings and waste rock, both products of our mining and processing activities, other waste streams were:



Waste to landfill:

General waste	31.1Mt
Hazardous waste	68.6Mt

Waste recycled, reused and refurbished:

General waste	23.2Mt
Hazardous waste	28.8Mt

Waste management



Land and rehabilitation



Land owned:

16,876ha



Gross rehabilitation liabilities:

R5.51bn

Land disturbed at our SA PGM operations:

Area disturbed by waste rock dumps and stockpiles	686.3ha
Area covered by tailings	2,799ha

Kroondal, one of three Sibanye-Stillwater PGM operations in South Africa, is located in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in North West Province. Together with the other two PGM operations, it is a significant economic contributor to the Rustenburg and Madibeng local municipalities. The socio-economic challenges of high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery are compounded by the high rates of population growth and rapid urbanisation.

Kroondal began production in the late 1990s. In April 2016, Sibanye-Stillwater acquired a 50% stake in Kroondal which is currently operated under a 50:50 pool and share agreement with Anglo American Platinum. In January 2022, Sibanye-Stillwater announced it had entered into an agreement to acquire full ownership of Kroondal.

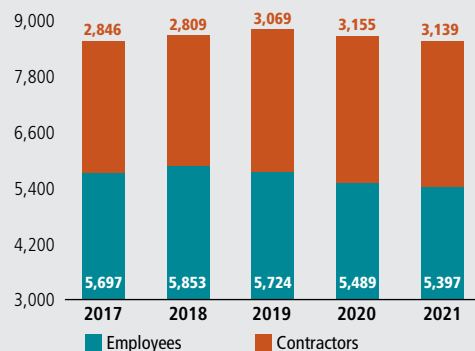
In 2021, this operation produced 227,000oz of PGMs (4E), equivalent to 12% of total SA PGM production and employs 8,536 people, including 3,139 contractors.

KROONDAL 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)



Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 16,191
Indirect jobs: 9,417

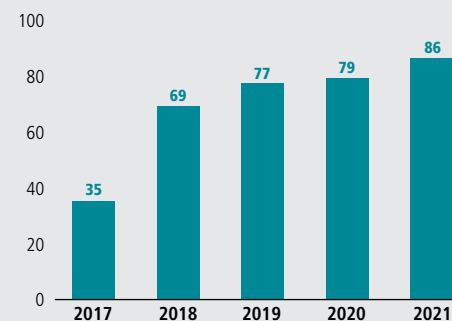
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R9.3bn

Training and development spend (Rm)

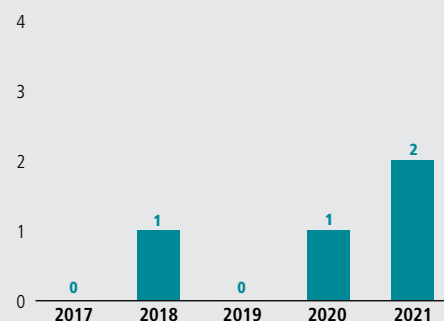


Total spent on training and development since 2017:

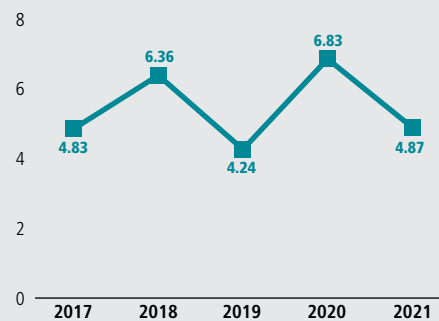
R346m

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



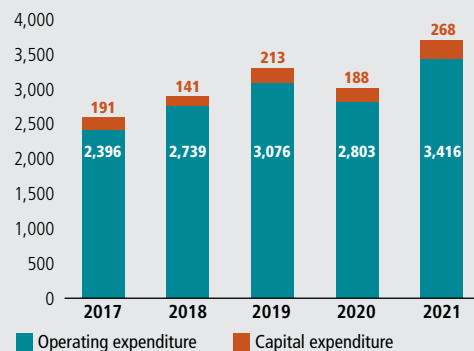
LTIFR per million hours worked



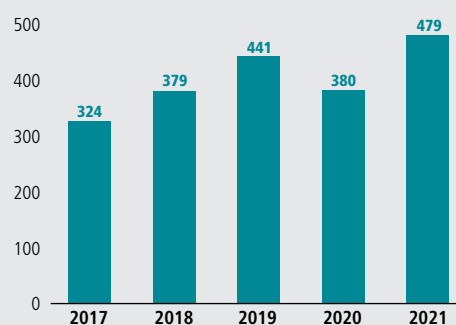


CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)

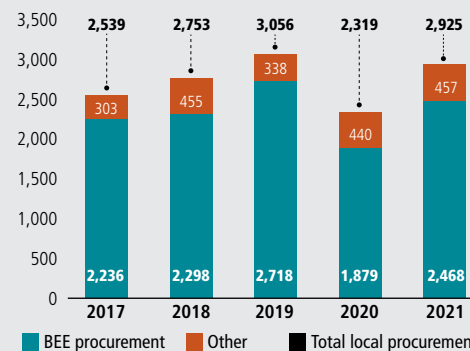


Employee tax contributions* (Rm)

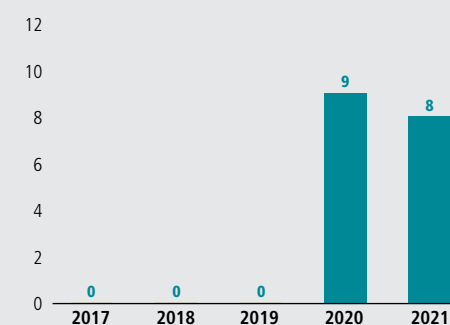


* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



Supplier development spend* (Rm)

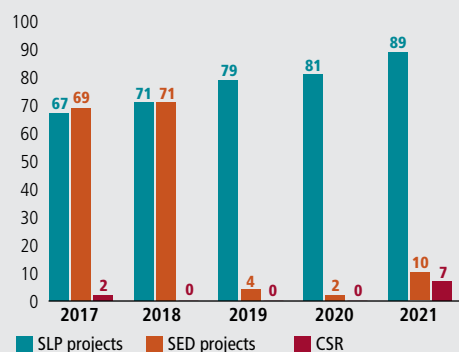


In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **84%** of Kroondal's preferential procurement



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)

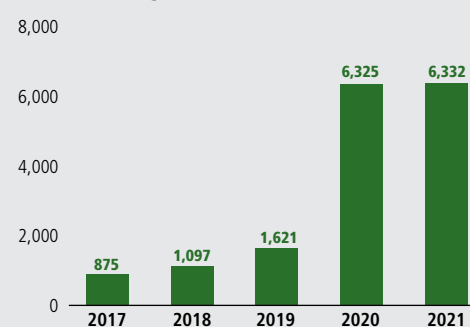


Total spent on SLP projects since 2017: **R387m**



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)





One of three Sibanye-Stillwater PGM operations in South Africa, the Rustenburg operation is located in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in North West Province. Together with the other two PGM operations, it is a significant economic contributor to the Rustenburg and Madibeng local municipalities. The socio-economic challenges of high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery have been compounded by the high rates of population growth and rapid urbanisation.

The operation's first vertical shaft was constructed in 1929. The Rustenburg operation was acquired in November 2016.

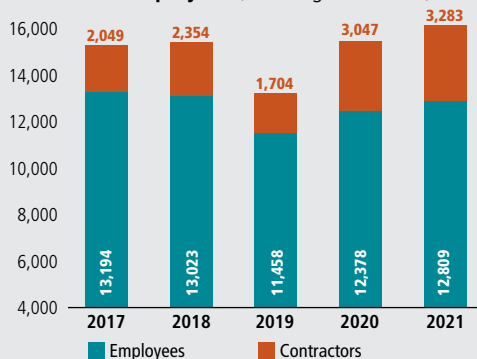
In 2021, the Rustenburg operation produced 672,000oz of PGMs (4E), or 38% of total South African PGM production and employs 16,092 people, including 3,283 contractors.

RUSTENBURG 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)

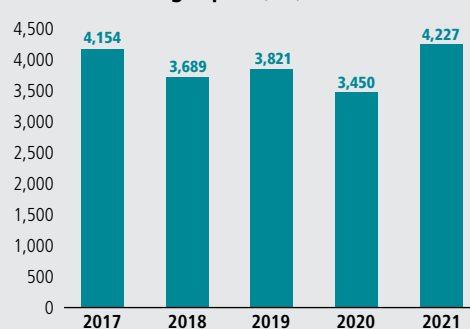


Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 38,127

Indirect jobs: 9,588

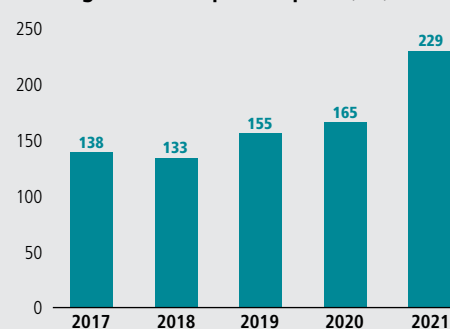
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R19.5bn

Training and development spend (Rm)

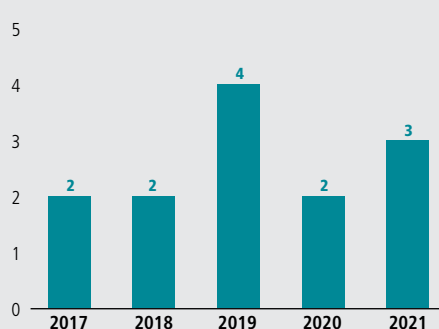


Total spent on training and development since 2017:

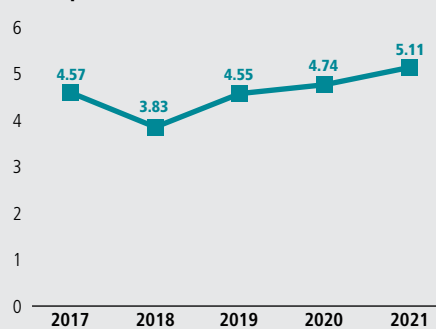
R820m

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



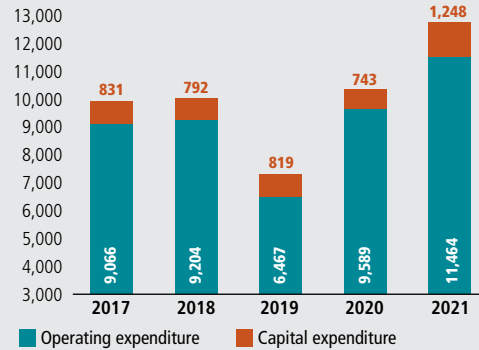
LTIFR per million hours worked



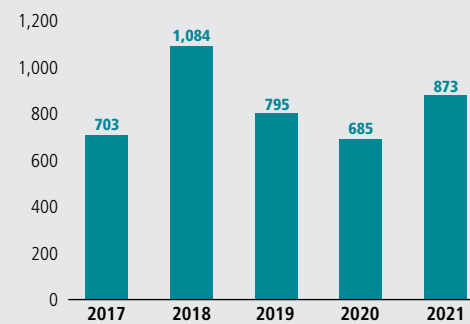


CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)

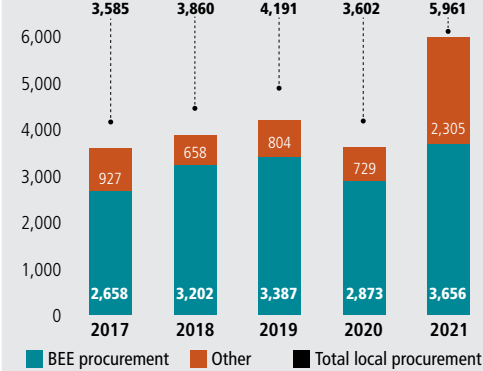


Employee tax contributions* (Rm)

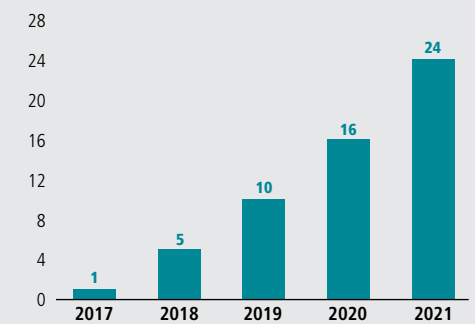


* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



Supplier development spend* (Rm)

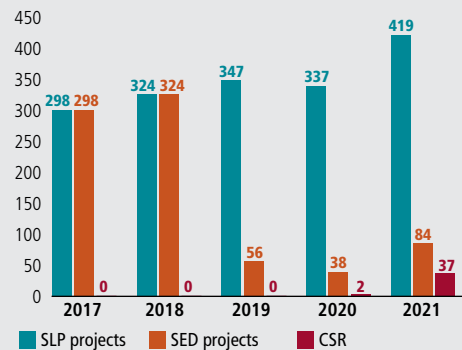


In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **61%** of the Rustenburg operation's total preferential procurement



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)



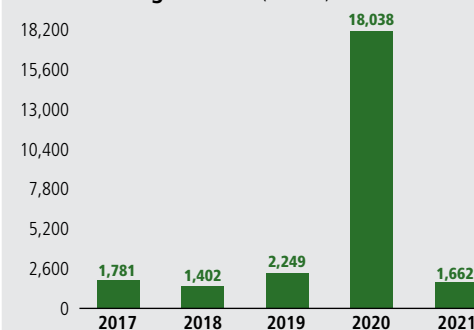
Total spent on SLP projects since 2017:

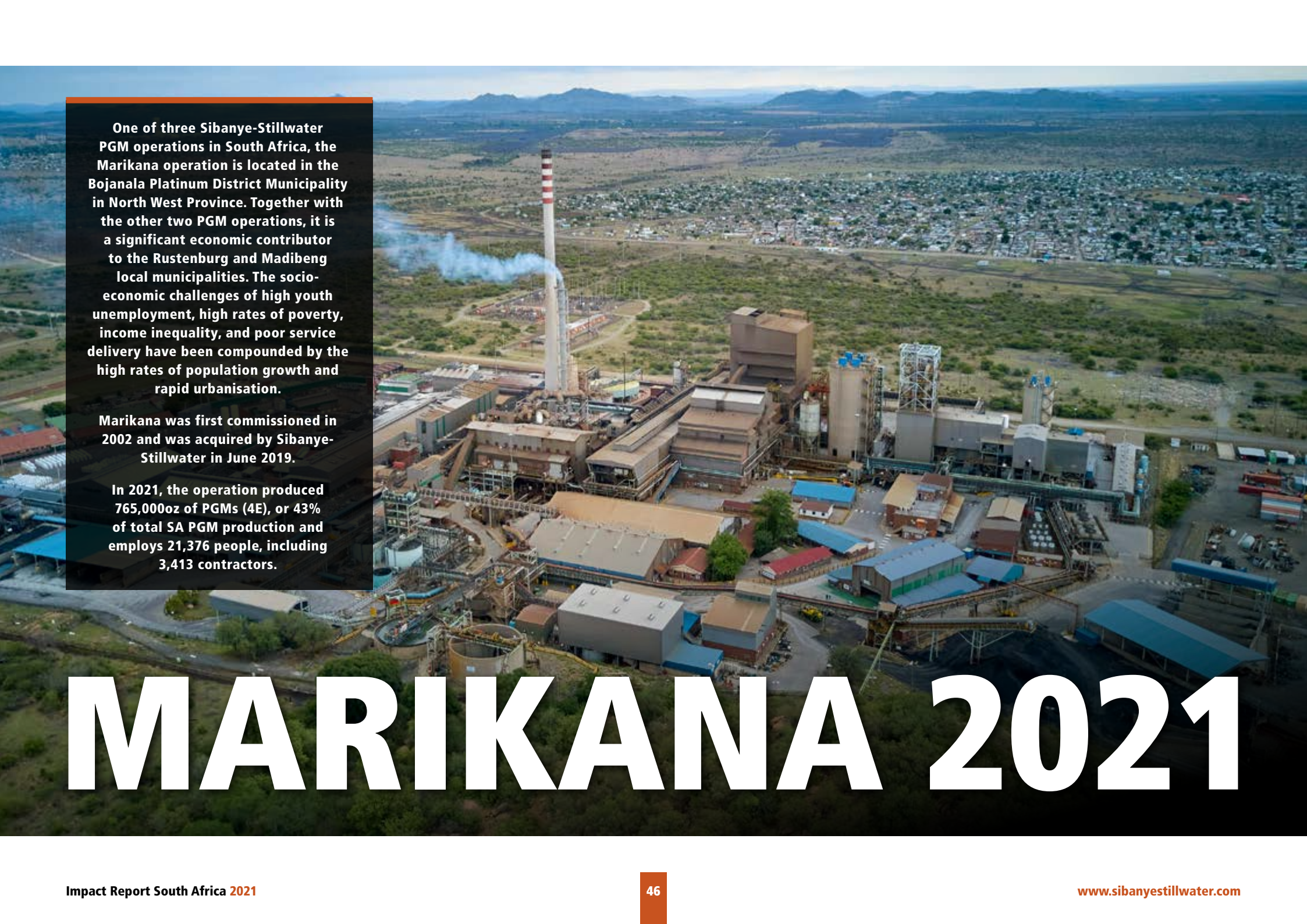
R1,725m



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)



An aerial photograph of the Marikana PGM plant. The plant is a large industrial complex with various buildings, pipes, and a tall smokestack emitting a plume of white smoke. In the background, a densely populated town is visible, followed by a range of mountains under a clear sky. The foreground shows some greenery and parts of the plant's infrastructure.

One of three Sibanye-Stillwater PGM operations in South Africa, the Marikana operation is located in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in North West Province. Together with the other two PGM operations, it is a significant economic contributor to the Rustenburg and Madibeng local municipalities. The socio-economic challenges of high youth unemployment, high rates of poverty, income inequality, and poor service delivery have been compounded by the high rates of population growth and rapid urbanisation.

Marikana was first commissioned in 2002 and was acquired by Sibanye-Stillwater in June 2019.

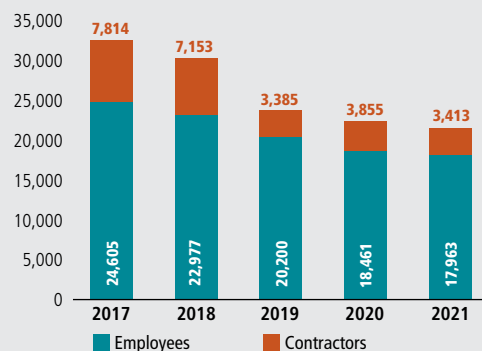
In 2021, the operation produced 765,000oz of PGMs (4E), or 43% of total SA PGM production and employs 21,376 people, including 3,413 contractors.

MARIKANA 2021



CONTRIBUTING TO EMPLOYMENT

Number of employees (including contractors)



Employment created in the economy in 2021:

Direct jobs: 53,889
Indirect jobs: 10,239

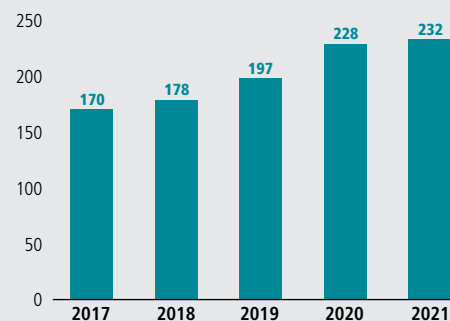
Salaries and wages paid (Rm)



Total paid to employees in salaries and wages since 2017:

R39.2bn

Training and development spend (Rm)



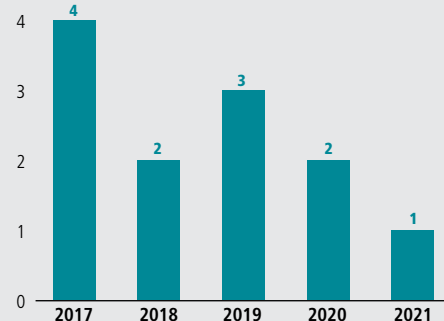
Total spent on training and development since 2017:

R1,005m

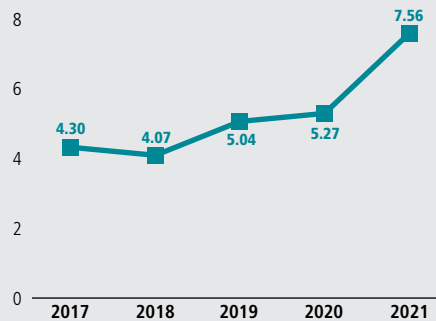
Note: Certain information on Marikana is reported for 2017, 2018 and 2019 in full even though Sibanye-Stillwater acquired Marikana in June 2019.

Employee safety and health

Number of fatalities



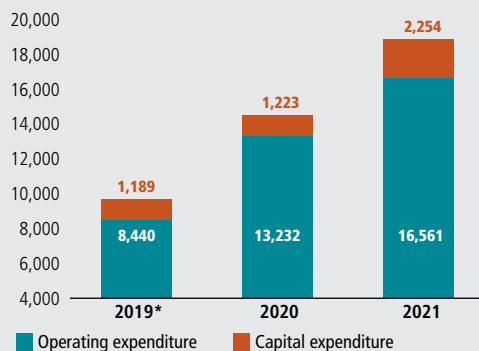
LTIFR per million hours worked





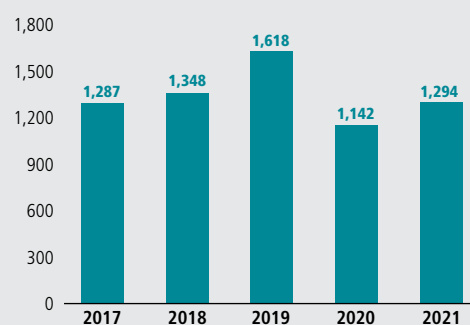
CONTRIBUTING TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Direct contribution to GDP (Rm)



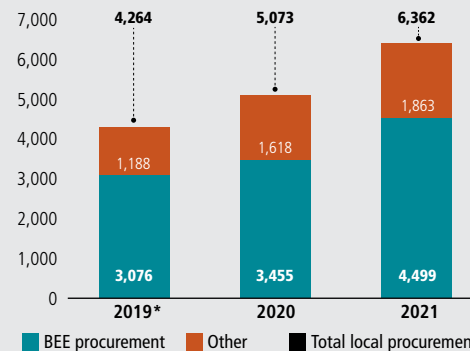
* 2019 data here is for the seven months from June to December

Employee tax contributions* (Rm)



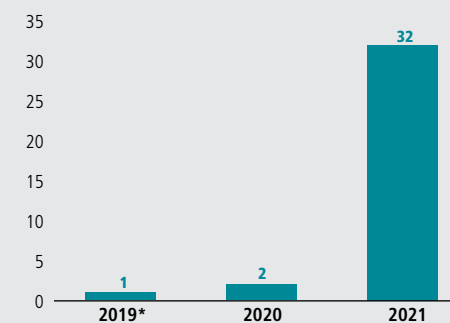
* Includes personal income tax (PAYE), the skills development levy and contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)

Total local and BEE procurement (Rm)



In 2021, BEE procurement accounted for **71%** of the Marikana operation's total preferential procurement

Supplier development spend* (Rm)

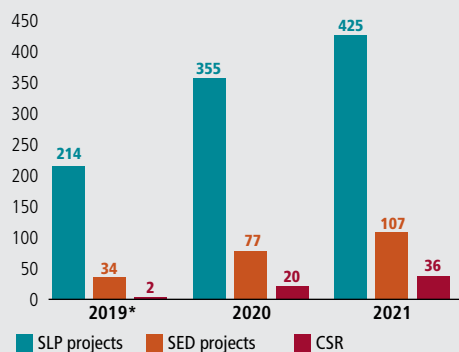


* 2019 data here is for the seven months from June to December



CONTRIBUTING TO SOCIETY

Social investment (Rm)



Total spent on SLP projects since acquisition in 2019:

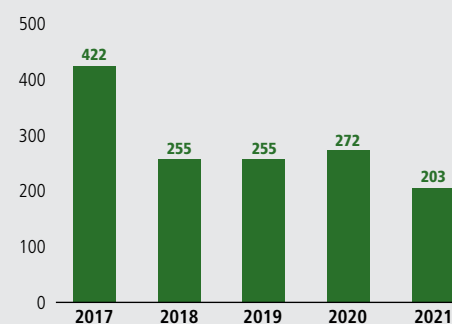
R994m

* 2019 data here is for the seven months from June to December



ENVIRONMENT – Air quality

Surface dust generated (tonnes)





IMPACTS BY LABOUR- SENDING AREA EASTERN CAPE 2021

BACKGROUND

To honour its commitment to improve the lives of all stakeholders, our socio-economic development roadmap outlines plans to provide long-term support of socio-economic development in host communities and labour-sending communities. In South Africa, our most significant labour-sending area is the Eastern Cape, where historically many employees reside. In 2021, the Eastern Cape was home to some 28% of our South African workforce of 64,034 people (permanent employees).

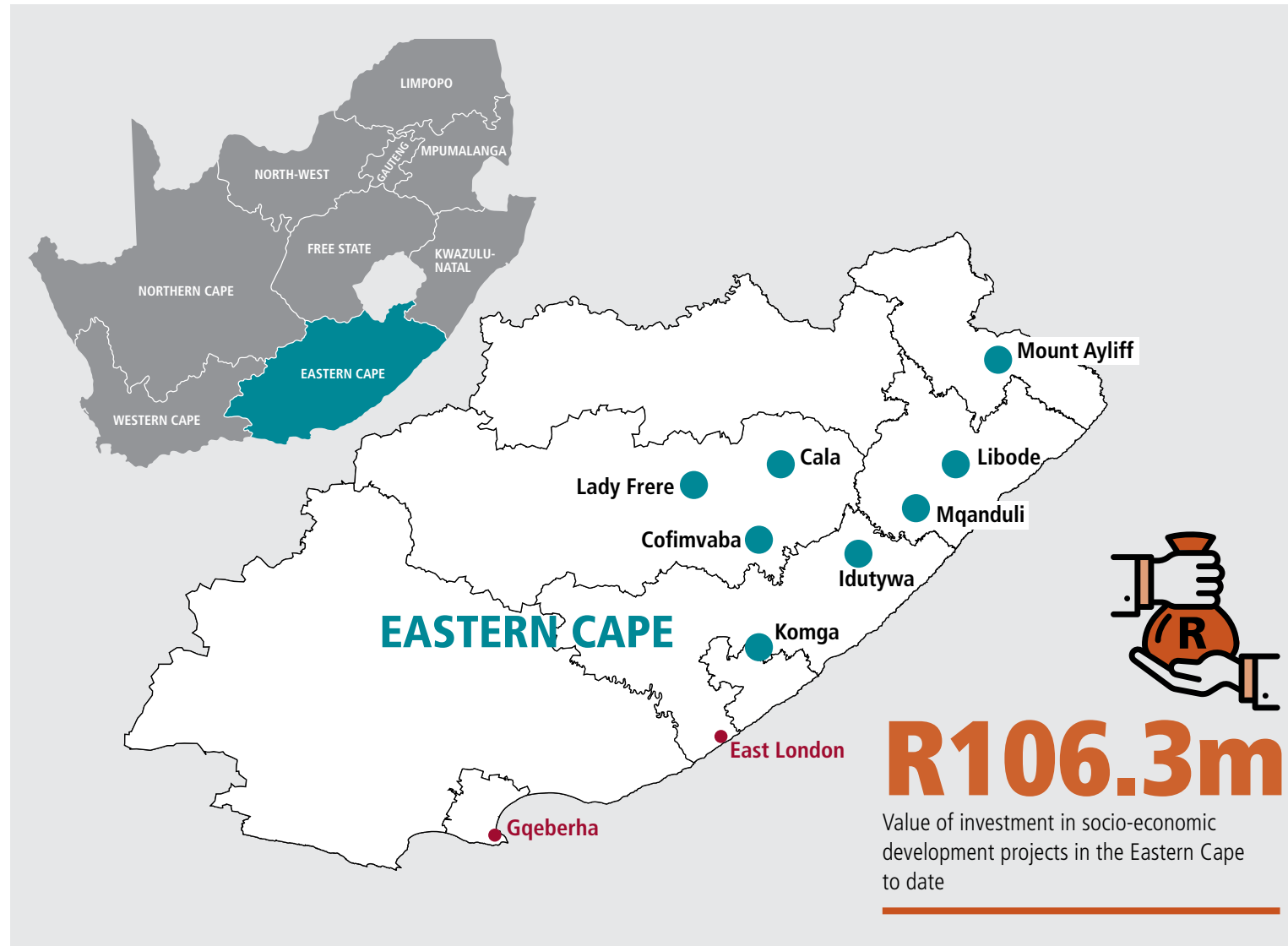
Our socio-economic contribution in the Eastern Cape includes, among others, projects aimed at improving the teaching and learning environment (building of schools), and livestock improvement and food security programmes. We also provide technical training for livestock farmers to ensure the long-term sustainability of our investments in the province.

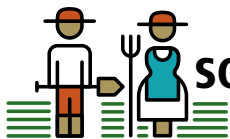
The areas in which we are active are the Chris Hani, Alfred Nzo, OR Tambo and Amahlathi district municipalities. The towns on which we focus have a combined population of around 700,000 and include, among others, Engcobo, Lady Frere, Idutywa and Matatiele.



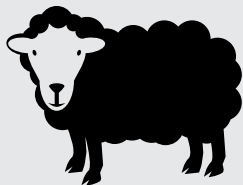
28%

of our South African workforce reside in the Eastern Cape





SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS INCLUDE:



Livestock infrastructure development project

This R8.6m project involved the construction and equipping of six shearing sheds supported by training to empower sheep subsistence farmers in the Eastern Cape. It has boosted economic activity by facilitating the participation of beneficiaries in the commercial wool production value chain with beneficiaries securing an offtake agreement with the Eastern Cape Communal Wool Growers Association. This project has been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries in the villages of Mnxe, Beyele, Esikhobeni, Emamfengwene, Mount Arthur and Bangidlala.



Provision of sanitation

This R16m project aims to promote a healthy living environment, safety, security and dignity for everyone by providing access to proper and safe sanitation facilities. This is done by improving access to basic sanitation and hygiene with the construction of new toilets at seven schools in the Alfred Nzo and OR Tambo district municipalities.



Vegetable tunnels

Our aim with this project is to mitigate the impact of HIV/Aids by promoting small-scale farming to improve community food security and livelihoods by constructing agricultural tunnels for vegetable production in Silindini village, near the town of Engcobo.

The beneficiaries previously ran the local HIV/Aids centre and the aim of the vegetable tunnels is to enable them, their families and the local community to be self-sufficient in terms of food.

Other projects underway are:



A school renovation in Mount Ayliff

(R3.0m)



Construction of three new shearing sheds, Libode

(R2.8m)



Construction of a new school – Skenjana Secondary School, Idutywa

(R65.3m)



Waste recycling project at Komga

(R8.6m)



IMPACT REPORT SOUTH AFRICA 2021



www.sibanyestillwater.com

OUR ESG CREDENTIALS

The indices in which we are currently included are:



FTSE/JSE
Responsible
Investment



Bloomberg Gender-
Equality Index



INNOVATION



COMMITMENT



ACCOUNTABILITY



RESPECT



ENABLING



SAFETY