

SibanyeGOLD
We are One

| **Company Financial Statements 2013**



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Forward looking statements

Certain statements in this document constitute 'forward looking statements' within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa and elsewhere; the ability to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions, exploration and development activities; decreases in the market price of gold and/or uranium; hazards associated with underground and surface gold and uranium mining; labour shortages and disruptions; availability, terms and deployment of capital or credit; changes in government regulations, particularly environmental regulations and new legislation affecting mining and mineral rights; the outcome and consequence of any potential or pending litigation or regulatory proceedings or other environmental, health and safety issues; power disruptions and cost increases; changes in exchange rates, currency devaluations, inflation and other macro-economic factors; industrial action; temporary stoppages of mines for safety and unplanned maintenance reasons; and the impact of the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this document.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

statement of responsibility by the board of directors

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of Sibanye Gold Limited's (Sibanye or the Company) annual financial statements of Sibanye Gold Limited, comprising the Company's statement of financial position at 31 December 2013, and the income statement and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the company financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with IFRS, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, as well as the requirements of the South African Companies Act and the JSE Listing Requirements. In addition, the directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report.

The directors consider that, in preparing the company financial statements, they have used the most appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable

and prudent judgements and estimates, and that all IFRS standards that they consider to be applicable have been complied with for the financial year ended 31 December 2013. The directors are satisfied that the information contained in the company financial statements fairly presents the results of operations for the year and the financial position of the Company at year end.

The directors have responsibility for ensuring that accounting records are kept. The accounting records should disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company to enable the directors to ensure that the company financial statements comply with the relevant legislation.

The Company operated in a well-established control environment, which is well documented and regularly reviewed. This incorporates risk management and internal control procedures, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and the material risks facing the business are being controlled.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

Sibanye has adopted a Code of Ethics which is available on the Sibanye website and which is adhered to by the Company. The Company's external auditors, KPMG Inc. audited the company financial statements, and their report is presented on page 11.

The Company's annual financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2014 and are signed on its behalf by:

Neal Froneman
Chief Executive Officer

Charl Keyter
Chief Financial Officer
25 April 2014

corporate secretary's confirmation

In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended, I certify that the Company has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all such returns as are required to be lodged by a public company in terms of the Companies Act, and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Cain Farrel
Corporate Secretary
25 April 2014

audit committee report

for the year ended 31 December 2013

The Audit Committee has accepted formal terms of reference which are updated on an annual basis. The Board is satisfied that the Audit Committee has complied with these terms and with its legal and regulatory responsibilities as set out in the Companies Act, King III and the JSE Listings Requirements.

The Audit Committee consisted of four independent non-executive directors throughout the financial year. The Board believes that the members collectively possess the knowledge and experience to supervise Sibanye's financial management, internal and external auditors, the quality of Sibanye's financial controls, the preparation and evaluation of Sibanye's company financial statements and Sibanye's financial reporting.

The Board has established and maintains internal controls and procedures, which are reviewed on a regular basis. These are designed to manage the risk of business failures and to provide reasonable assurance against such failures. However this is not a guarantee that such risks are eliminated.

It is the duty of the Audit Committee, among other things, to monitor and review:

- the effectiveness of the internal audit function;
- audit findings, audit reports and the appointment of external auditors;
- reports of both internal and external auditors;
- evaluation of the performance of the CFO;
- the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's enterprise-wide risk management policies, processes and mitigating strategies;

- the governance of information technology (IT) and the effectiveness of the Company's information systems;
- interim and annual financial and operating reports, the consolidated annual financial statements and all other widely distributed documents;
- the Form 20-F filing with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
- accounting policies of the Company and proposed revisions;
- compliance with applicable legislation, requirements of appropriate regulatory authorities and the Company's Code of Ethics;
- the integrity of the Integrated Report (by ensuring that its content is reliable and recommending it to the Board for approval); and
- policies and procedures for preventing and detecting fraud.

Internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee Chairman and the Chairman of the Board, ensuring that auditors are able to maintain their independence. Both the internal and external auditors report at Audit Committee meetings. The Audit Committee also meets with both internal and external auditors separately without other invitees being present.

The Audit Committee is responsible for recommending the appointment of a firm of external auditors to the Board who in turn will recommend the appointment to the shareholders. The Audit Committee is also responsible for determining that the designated appointee has the necessary experience, qualifications and skills and that the audit fee is adequate.

The Audit Committee reviewed and assessed the independence of the external auditor, including confirmation in writing that the criteria for independence as set out in the rules of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and international bodies have been followed. The Audit Committee is satisfied that KPMG Inc. is independent of the Group. An audit fee for the year of R10.9 million was approved for the Company and its subsidiaries. The Audit Committee determines the nature and extent of non-audit services that the firm can provide and pre-approves all permitted non-audit assignments by the Company's independent auditor.

The Audit Committee approved the annual audit plan presented by the external auditors and monitors progress against the plan. The audit plan provides the Audit Committee with the necessary assurance on risk management, internal control environments and IT governance. The Audit Committee recommends that KPMG Inc. is reappointed for the 2014 financial year with Jacques Erasmus as the audit engagement partner.

The Audit Committee has satisfied itself that both KPMG Inc. and Jacques Erasmus are accredited in terms of the JSE Listing Requirements.

The internal control systems of the Company are monitored by internal auditors who report their findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee and to senior management. The Audit Committee determines the purpose, authority and responsibility of the internal audit function in an Internal Audit Charter. The internal audit function is headed by the Vice President: Internal Audit,

audit committee report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

who can be appointed or dismissed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is satisfied that the Vice President: Internal Audit has the requisite skills and experience and that she is supported by a sufficient staff complement with appropriate skills and training.

Sibanye's Internal Audit (SGIA) operates in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing as prescribed by the Institute of Internal Auditors. The internal audit activities carried out during the year were identified through a combination of the Sibanye Gold Risk Management framework and the risk based methodologies adopted by SGIA. The Audit Committee approves the annual Internal Audit assurance plan presented by SGIA and monitors progress against the plan.

SGIA reports deficiencies to the Audit Committee every quarter together with recommended remedial actions which are then followed up. SGIA provided the Audit Committee with a written report which assessed as adequate the internal financial controls (SOx controls), IT governance and the risk management process during 2013.

The Audit Committee is responsible for IT governance on behalf of the Board and reviews the report of the IT Senior Manager at each meeting. During the year the IT team conducted a global ISO 27001 security standard gap analysis. This determined the areas of weakness which were then addressed by implementing an Information Security Management System aligned to the ISO 27001 standard.

The Audit Committee evaluated the expertise and performance of the CFO during 2013. It is satisfied that he has the appropriate expertise and experience to carry out his duties as the CFO of the Company and is supported by qualified and competent senior staff.

AUDIT COMMITTEE STATEMENT

Based on information from, and discussions with management and external auditors, the Audit Committee has no reason to believe that there were any material breakdowns in the design and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls during the year and that the financial records can be relied upon as the basis for preparation of the company financial statements.

The Audit Committee considered and discussed this Integrated Report with both management and the external auditors.

During this process, the Audit Committee:

- evaluated significant judgements and reporting decisions;
- determined that the going-concern basis of reporting is appropriate;
- evaluated the material factors and risks that could impact on the Integrated Report;
- evaluated the completeness of the financial and sustainability discussion and disclosures; and
- discussed the treatment of significant and unusual transactions with management and the external auditors.

The Audit Committee considers that the Company's financial statements complies in all material respects with the statutory requirements of the

various regulations governing disclosure and reporting of the company financial statements and that the Company's annual financial statements comply in all material respects with IFRS, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, as well as the requirements of the South African Companies Act and the JSE Listing Requirements. The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board that the Company's annual financial statements be adopted and approved by the Board.

Keith Rayner

Chairman, Audit Committee

25 April 2014

directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors have pleasure in submitting the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

PROFILE

Business of the Group

Sibanye is a producer of gold and a major holder of gold resources and reserves in South Africa. The Company is primarily involved in underground and surface gold mining and related activities, including extraction, and processing. All of the Company's operations are located in South Africa. The Company has gold reserves of 19.7Moz and resources of 65.0Moz as at 31 December 2013.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The information on the financial position of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 is set out in the financial statements on pages 12 to 73 of this report. The income statement for the Company shows a profit of R1,524 million (US\$159 million) for the year ended 31 December 2013 compared with R2,880 million (US\$352 million) in 2012.

DIRECTORATE

Composition of the Board

The following change in directorate occurred during the year under review:

- On 1 October 2013 Dr Zola Skweyiya was appointed an independent non-executive director. He is eligible and available for election.
- At the shareholders meeting held on 5 November 2013 Messrs Robert Chan and Chris Chadwick, both nominees of Gold One International Limited (Gold One), were elected as directors of the company to serve on its board with effect from the closing date for the acquisition of Gold One's Cooke Operations (proposed transaction). The closing date being the date of the allotment and issue to Gold One of such number of Sibanye shares as represents 17% of its issued share capital, on a fully diluted basis on a business day that is not more than ten business days after all conditions

precedent to the proposed transaction have been fulfilled.

Directors' and officers' disclosure of interests in contracts

During the year under review, no contracts were entered into in which directors and officers of Sibanye had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the Company.

Related party information is disclosed on page 71 and 72 of this report.

Rotation of Directors

Directors retiring in terms of the Company's MOI are Sello Moloko, Neal Froneman, Charl Keyter, Keith Rayner and Zola Skweyiya. All the Directors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Dividend policy

Sibanye adopted a dividend policy to pay between 25% and 35% of normalised earnings as dividends. Normalised earnings are defined as profit for the year excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, non-recurring items and share of associates after royalties and taxation.

For the year under review, the Company paid a total dividend of R272 million (US\$27 million) compared with R731 million (US\$96 million) in 2012.

On 19 February 2014 a final dividend in respect of the financial period ended 31 December 2013 of 75 cents per share was approved by the Board.

On 17 March 2014 the Company paid a total dividend of R555 million (US\$52 million).

Borrowing powers

In terms of Clause 4 of the Company's MOI, the borrowing powers of the Company are unlimited. As at 31 December 2013, the Company borrowings totalled R1,991 million (US\$193 million), compared to total borrowings of R4,220 million (US\$493 million) at 31 December 2012.

Sibanye is subject to financial and other covenants and restrictions under its credit facilities from time to time.

Such covenants may include restrictions on Sibanye incurring additional financial indebtedness and obligations to maintain certain financial covenant ratios for as long as any amount is outstanding under such facilities.

SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

01 March 2013

Sibanye announced its reviewed preliminary condensed consolidated results for the year ended 31 December 2012.

18 March 2013

Sibanye gave an update on the power failure post lightning strike which affected power supply to Driefontein Mine.

12 April 2013

Shareholders advised of the delivery of summarised financial statements and the 2012 Annual Report.

29 May 2013

Agreement reached with employees and organised labour on the future of its Beatrix West Section, following the consolidation process which began on 2 April 2013.

21 August 2013

Sibanye announced that it had reached agreement with Gold One International Limited to acquire its Cooke underground and surface operations.

11 September 2013

Sibanye advises shareholders that it has concluded a two-year wage agreement with the National Union of Mineworkers, Solidarity and the United Association of South Africa.

12 September 2013

Sibanye declared a 37 cents a share maiden interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2013.

5 November 2013

Sibanye announced that its shareholders approved the issue of 150 million ordinary shares, or such number of shares that represent 17% of the issued capital, on a fully diluted basis for the acquisitions of the Cooke operations.

directors' report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

11 December 2013

Sibanye announced that it had offered to acquire the entire issued share capital of Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited, thereby securing the future of Beatrix.

GOING CONCERN

The company financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgements and estimates. The directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Refer to note 40 of the company financial statements on page 73 for further details on the Company's liquidity position at 31 December 2013.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Occupational healthcare services are made available by Sibanye to employees from its existing facilities. There is a risk that the cost of providing such services could increase in the future, depending upon changes in the nature of underlying legislation such as the ruling by the Constitutional Court in February 2011 against Anglo American Limited in favour of a claimant, who suffered from silicosis. Increased costs, should they transpire, are currently indeterminate. The Company is monitoring developments in this regard. Further information is provided below under the Litigation paragraph and in note 34 to the company financial statements.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The following special resolutions were passed by subsidiary Companies during the year ended 31 December 2013.

1. Agrihold Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Agrihold Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and

from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder approving the abrogation and replacement of the existing memorandum of incorporation of the company, consisting of a memorandum and articles of association.

2. Bushbuck Venture Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Bushbuck Venture Proprietary Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the Company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.
- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Bushbuck Venture Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of

directors may determine.

3. Golden Hytec Farming Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Golden Hytec Farming Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

4. Golden Oils Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Golden Oils Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

5. Living Gold Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Living Gold Proprietary Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's

directors' report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

constitutional documents with the Companies Act.

- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Living Gold Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the Company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

6. M Janse van Rensburg Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of M Janse van Rensburg Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

7. Milen Mining Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Milen Mining Proprietary Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the

Company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Milen Mining Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

8. Oryx Ventures Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Oryx Ventures Proprietary Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.
- Special resolution passed by the shareholders of Oryx Ventures Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

9. Sibanye Gold Academy Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Gold Fields Business Leadership Academy Proprietary Limited, approving the name change of the company from Gold Fields Business Leadership Academy Proprietary Limited to Sibanye Gold Business Leadership Academy Proprietary Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Business Leadership Academy Proprietary Limited, approving the name change of the company from Sibanye Gold Business Leadership Academy Proprietary Limited to Sibanye Gold Academy Proprietary Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Academy Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the Company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the Company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3)(b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

10. Sibanye Gold Nursing College Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Nursing College Proprietary Limited, approving the name change of the Company from Gold Fields Nursing College Proprietary Limited to Sibanye Gold Nursing College Proprietary Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Nursing college Proprietary

directors' report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.

11. Sibanye Gold Protection Services Limited Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Gold Fields Security Limited, approving the name change of the Company from Gold Fields Security Limited to Sibanye Gold Security Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Security Limited, approving the name change of the company from Sibanye Gold Security Limited to Sibanye Gold Protection Services Proprietary Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Protection Services Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3) (b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

12. Sibanye Gold Shared Services Proprietary Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Gold Fields Shared Services Proprietary Limited, approving the name change of the company from Gold Fields Shared Services Proprietary Limited to Sibanye Gold Shared Services Proprietary Limited.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Shared Services Proprietary Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Sibanye Gold Shared Services Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3) (b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

13. West Driefontein Gold Mining Company Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of West Driefontein Gold Mining Company Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.
- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of West Driefontein Gold Mining Company Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3) (b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

14. Witwatersrand Deep Investments Limited

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Witwatersrand Deep Investments Limited, approving the adoption of the new Memorandum of Incorporation, in substitution for the existing memorandum and articles of association of the

directors' report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

company, in accordance with section 16(1)(c) of the Companies Act, in order to, among other things, align and harmonise the company's constitutional documents with the Companies Act.

- Special resolution passed by the sole shareholder of Witwatersrand Deep Investment Proprietary Limited approving that the board of directors of the company may at any time and from time to time during the 2 (two) years from the passing hereof authorise the company in terms of and subject to the provisions of section 45(3) (b) of the Companies Act, to provide any type of direct or indirect financial assistance as defined in Section 45(1) of the Companies Act, to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the company, on such terms and conditions and for such amounts as the board of directors may determine.

LITIGATION

On 21 August 2012, a court application was served on a group of respondents that included Sibanye (the August Respondents). On 21 December 2012, a further court application was issued and was formally served on a number of respondents, including Sibanye, (the December Respondents and, together with the August Respondents, the Respondents) on 10 January 2013, on behalf of classes of mine workers, former mine workers and their dependants who were previously employed by, or who are currently employed by, among others, Sibanye and who allegedly contracted silicosis and/or other occupational lung diseases (the Classes). The court application of 21 August 2012

and the court application of 21 December 2012 are together referred to below as the Applications.

These Applications request that the court certify a class action to be instituted by the applicants on behalf of the Classes. The Applications are the first and preliminary steps in a process where, if the court were to certify the class action, the applicants may, in a second stage, bring an action wherein they will attempt to hold the Respondents liable for silicosis and other occupational lung diseases and resultant consequences. In the second stage, the Applications contemplate addressing what the applicants describe as common legal and factual issues regarding the claim arising from the allegations of the entire Classes. If the applicants are successful in the second stage, they envisage that individual members of the Classes could later submit individual claims for damages against the respective Respondents. The Applications do not identify the number of claims that may be instituted against the Respondents or the quantum of damages the applicants may seek.

With respect to the Applications, Sibanye has filed a notice of its intention to oppose the application and has instructed its attorneys to defend the claims. Sibanye and its attorneys are engaging with the applicants' attorneys in both Applications to try to establish a court-sanctioned process to agree the timelines, (including the date by which Sibanye must file its papers opposing the Applications) and the possible consolidation of the separate applications. At this stage, Sibanye cannot quantify their potential liability from these actions.

The two class actions were consolidated into one action during 2013 and the attorneys for the applicants in those matters have now applied to the court for a case management procedure in order to set times in which the parties have to comply with various legal processes and timeframes in terms of the application. Sibanye has entered notices to oppose the various actions and its attorneys are currently considering the opposition in detail. Accordingly, Sibanye cannot quantify the potential liability from these actions.

Other than the above, Sibanye is not a party to any material legal or arbitration proceedings, nor is any of its property the subject of pending material legal proceedings.

ADMINISTRATION

Cain Farrel was appointed Company Secretary of Sibanye with effect from 1 January 2013.

With effect from 11 February 2013 Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited became the Company's South African transfer secretaries and Capita Asset Services became the United Kingdom registrars of the Company.

AUDITORS

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board that KPMG Inc. continues in office in accordance with section 90(1) of the Companies Act.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Details of major subsidiary companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest are set out in note 14 on page 46.

share capital statement

for the year ended 31 December 2013

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised and issued

At the shareholder's meeting held on 21 November 2012 (Gold Fields being the sole shareholder) the Company's authorised and issued share capital each consisting of 1,000 par value shares of R1.00 each was converted into 1,000 ordinary shares with no par value. The authorised share capital was increased by the creation of a further 999,999,000 ordinary no par value shares, each ranking pari passu in all respects with the existing no par value shares in the Company's share capital so as to result in the Company's authorised share capital being 1,000,000,000 ordinary no par value shares. As at 31 December 2012 the authorised share capital was 1,000,000,000 ordinary no par value shares and the issued share capital was 1,000 ordinary no par value shares.

On 1 February 2013, prior to the unbundling of Sibanye from Gold Fields on 18 February 2013, Gold Fields subscribed for a further 731,647,614 shares in Sibanye for R17,246 million.

As of this date the issued share capital was 731,648,614 ordinary no par value shares.

During 2013 the Company issued 3,430,417 shares as part of the SGL Share Plan.

As at 31 December 2013 the authorised share capital was 1,000,000,000 ordinary no par value shares and the issued share capital was 735,079,031 ordinary no par value shares.

In terms of the general authority granted at the shareholder's meeting on 13 May 2013, the authorised but unissued ordinary share capital of the Company representing not more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 11 February 2013, after setting aside so many ordinary shares as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the share incentive scheme, was placed under the control of the directors. This authority expires at the next annual general meeting where shareholders will be asked to place under the control of the directors the

authorised but unissued ordinary share capital of the Company representing not more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company from time to time.

On 5 November 2013 the shareholders approved the issue of 150 million ordinary shares, or such number of shares that represent 17% of the issued capital, on a fully diluted basis for the acquisition of the Cooke operations.

Repurchase of shares

The Company has not exercised the general authority granted to buy back shares from its issued ordinary share capital granted at the shareholders' meeting held on 13 May 2013.

At the next annual general meeting, shareholders will be asked to review the general authority for the acquisition by the Company, or a subsidiary of the Company, of its own shares.

independent auditor's report

for the year ended 31 December 2013

To the Shareholders of Sibanye Gold Limited

We have audited the company financial statements of Sibanye Gold Limited, which comprise the Company's statement of financial position at 31 December 2013, and the Company's income statement and the Company's statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the company financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 12 to 73.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these company annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these company financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about

whether the company financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the company financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the company financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the company financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position of Sibanye Gold Limited at 31 December 2013, and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting

Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Other Reports Required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, we have read the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Corporate Secretary's Confirmation for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited company financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited company financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

KPMG Inc. Registered Auditor

Per Jacques Erasmus
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
25 April 2014

85 Empire Road
Parktown
2193
Gauteng
South Africa

remuneration report

for the year ended 31 December 2013

It is the Remuneration Committee's role and responsibility to ensure that the remuneration arrangements for executive directors and senior executives offer an incentive to enhance the Company's performance and deliver responsibly on the Company's strategy. The Remuneration Committee also needs to ensure that the actual rewards received by the executive directors are proportionate to levels of performance achieved and the returns received by shareholders. The Remuneration Committee gives full consideration to the Company's priorities, its performance and shareholder interests.

Sibanye believes it is important that the structure and level of remuneration and reward are consistent across the Company and competitive within the operating market. Our remuneration structures are benchmarked against our peers and we operate comprehensive performance-based reward systems to retain and also attract the best people.

All information disclosed in this Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2013 was in compliance with remuneration policies set by the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee reviewed the performance measures for the Company's incentive plans during 2013 to reposition alignment with the Company strategy.

It should be noted that no information was disclosed in this Remuneration

Report for the years prior and up to 31 December 2012 as such information was in respect of the Gold Fields' senior executives and not that of Sibanye as a standalone independent company. Sibanye's senior executives were only appointed after the unbundling of Gold Fields, which took place on 18 February 2013.

2013 REMUNERATION POLICY

The key principles of Sibanye's remuneration policy are to:

- support the execution of the Group's business strategy;
- provide competitive rewards to attract, motivate and retain highly skilled executives;
- motivate and reinforce individual, team and business performance; and
- ensure Sibanye's remuneration arrangements are equitable and facilitate the deployment of people across the Group's operations.

At Sibanye, one of the critical drivers of performance is the Total Reward strategy. The Total Reward strategy forms an integral part of the people strategy and promotes a holistic total reward approach of combining all elements of remuneration with other elements of reward to attract, retain and motivate employees. The principle of performance-based remuneration is one of the cornerstones of the reward strategy. The reward strategy is also underpinned by sound remuneration management and governance principles which are promoted across Sibanye in order to ensure the consistent application of the reward

strategy and policies.

The Group's reward strategy includes the following elements:

- Guaranteed remuneration
- Benefits
- Cash bonus
- Bonus shares
- Performance shares

REMUNERATION MIX

Sibanye's remuneration philosophy is aimed at attracting and retaining motivated, high-calibre employees aligned with the interests of shareholders. Such alignment is achieved through an appropriate mix of guaranteed and performance-based remuneration (variable pay), which provides for differentiation between high, average and low performers. The pay mix of guaranteed and variable remuneration differs according to the level of the individual in the Company. Generally, more senior employees' remuneration will consist of a higher portion of variable pay as a percentage of their total package. The maximum at-risk rewards that could be earned are twice the on-target percentages for both the annual bonus and performance shares.

The remuneration policy aligns senior executives' interests with shareholders by promoting and measuring performance that drives long-term growth and sustained shareholder value. The following remuneration mix for the period under review was approved by the Remuneration Committee for 2013.

remuneration report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

Role	Total	Guaranteed pay	Cash bonus	Bonus shares	Performance shares
CEO	100%	36%	24%	16%	24%
CFO	100%	39%	23%	15%	23%
COO	100%	41%	22%	15%	22%
SVP	100%	43%	21.5%	14%	21.5%

GUARANTEED REMUNERATION

Sibanye endeavours to reward its people fairly and consistently according to their role and individual contribution to the Company. To achieve external equity and a competitive total remuneration position, Sibanye surveys the relevant markets regularly.

The benchmark for guaranteed remuneration is the market median levels within the relevant gold mining companies, with a significant proportion of performance-related variable pay comprising short, medium and long-term incentives.

Guaranteed remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee, taking into account the Company's performance, change in responsibility, levels of increase based on market trends and inflation. The Remuneration Committee also considers the impact of any guaranteed remuneration increase on the total remuneration package.

ANNUAL BONUS

Executive directors are able to earn bonuses of 60% (for the CFO) and 65% (for the CEO) of their salaries for on-target performance, which is a combination of Company and individual performance. The annual bonus could increase above 60% and 65% if stretch targets are achieved. The maximum earning potential is capped at two times the on-target bonus percentage.

The targets for annual bonus are set by the Remuneration Committee. In the case of the CEO and CFO, 90% of the annual bonus is based on Company objectives and the remaining 10% on individual objectives.

In 2013 annual bonuses were based on targets approved in advance by the Remuneration Committee, comprising a combination of Company and Operational objectives taking account of the Company's business plans. For the year ended 31 December 2013, the Company

performance measures for the senior executives were set by the Remuneration Committee and the weightings were as follows:

- Safety 10%;
- Production (Volume) 20%;
- Cost 30%; and
- Quality (Grade) 40%.

Aside from these four key drivers, the CEO and CFO were also assessed on personal objectives. Personal objectives are set every year for each executive based on key performance areas and are approved at the beginning of each year by the Remuneration Committee. The personal objectives are centred on three themes: Operational Excellence, Growing Sibanye and Securing Our Future.

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the Sibanye performance measures for executive directors and senior executive were:

Corporate performance 2013

	Weight	Actual	Target	Achieved
	%		+100%	%
Reduce fatalities	5.0	9	14.40	200
Reduce LTIFR rate	2.5	6.13	6.21	112
Reduce SIFR rate	2.5	3.50	3.30	46
Primary on-reef development (m)	10.0	12,260	13,660	32
Primary off-reef development (m)	10.0	42,353	39,473	149
Cost of ore milled – R/ton (underground)	30.0	1,636	1,893	191
Grade and quality – gold produced (kg)	40.0	44,474	40,799	160
	100.0			153

remuneration report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

In addition to Company performance as determined by the above scorecard, individual performance is also considered in determining the annual performance incentive award. The CEO develops specific individual objectives with his direct reports at the beginning or prior to the beginning of each year. These objectives are then reviewed with the Remuneration Committee and form the basis upon which the executives' performance will be reviewed at the end of the year.

Based on the bonus accrued for the year ended 31 December 2013, the annual bonus as a percentage of guaranteed pay paid to directors and prescribed officers of Sibanye in February 2014 was:

Name	Actual 2013 Annual Incentive
Executive directors	
Neal Froneman	107.1%
Charl Keyter	91.5%
Prescribed officers	
Shadwick Bessit	75.4%
Hartley Dikgale ¹	50.4%
Cain Farrel	60.0%
Dawie Mostert	71.9%
Adam Mutshinya	71.4%
Peter Turner	92.8%
Robert van Niekerk ²	76.9%
James Wellsted	75.4%

¹ Appointed as a prescribed officer on 1 May 2013, however bonus percentage calculated on full annual pay

² Appointed as a prescribed officer on 1 February 2013, however bonus percentage calculated on full annual pay

Directors' fees

In terms of the MOI, the fees for services as non-executive directors are determined by the Company's shareholders at a general meeting.

	Per annum
The Chair of the Board	R1,500,000
The Chair of the Audit Committee	R287,000
The Chairs of the Nominating and Governance Committee, Remuneration Committee, Social and Ethics Committee and Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee (excluding the Chairman of the Board)	R177,000
Members of the Board (excluding the Chairman of the Board)	R793,000
Members of the Audit Committee (excluding the Chairman of the Board)	R149,000
Members of the Nominating and Governance Committee, Remuneration Committee, Social and Ethics Committee and Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee (excluding the Chairman of the Board)	R112,000

remuneration report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

Non-executive directors' fees, executive directors and prescribed officers' remuneration

The directors and prescribed officers of Sibanye were paid the following remuneration during the year ended 31 December 2013:

	Directors' fees (R'000)	Committee fees (R'000)	Salary (R'000)	Annual bonus accrued for the period ending 31 December 2013 paid in 2014 (R'000)	Shares proceeds and dividends on Bonus Shares (R'000)	Pension scheme total contributions (R'000)	Expense allowance (R'000)	For the period ended 31 December 2013 (R'000)	For the period ended 31 December 2012 (R'000)
Executive directors									
Neal Froneman	-	-	6,300	7,500	-	700	125	14,625	-
Charl Keyter ¹	-	-	3,100	3,203	109	438	50	6,900	749
Prescribed officers									
Shadwick Bessit ²	-	-	2,966	2,577	14	513	-	6,070	-
Hartley Dikgale ³	-	-	1,544	1,208	-	100	-	2,852	-
Cain Farrel	-	-	1,636	1,201	92	364	-	3,293	-
Dawie Mostert	-	-	1,810	1,725	-	315	-	3,850	-
Adam Mutshinya	-	-	2,015	1,714	25	256	-	4,010	-
Peter Turner ^{1,2}	-	-	4,636	5,000	469	808	-	10,913	13,745
Robert van Niekerk ⁴	-	-	2,945	2,697	250	322	-	6,214	-
James Wellsted	-	-	2,323	1,959	-	390	-	4,672	-
Non-executive directors									
Timothy Cumming ⁵	676	246	-	-	-	-	56	978	-
Barry Davidson ⁵	676	342	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	-
Rick Menell	793	352	-	-	-	-	-	1,145	-
Sello Moloko	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	39	1,539	-
Nkosemntu Nika ⁵	676	223	-	-	-	-	-	899	-
Keith Rayner	793	408	-	-	-	-	-	1,201	-
Zola Skweyiya ⁶	198	-	-	-	-	-	4	202	-
Sue van der Merwe ⁵	676	223	-	-	-	-	-	899	-
Jerry Vilakazi	793	299	-	-	-	-	-	1,092	-
Total	6,781	2,093	29,275	28,784	959	4,206	274	72,372	14,494

¹ Charl Keyter and Peter Turner were directors of Sibanye during 2012.

² Remuneration for January 2013 paid through Gold Fields Group Services, however, included above.

³ Appointed as a prescribed officer on 1 May 2013.

⁴ Appointed as a prescribed officer on 1 February 2013.

⁵ Appointed as a non-executive director on 21 February 2013

⁶ Appointed as a non-executive director on 1 October 2013

remuneration report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

Directors and prescribed officers' equity-settled instruments

The directors and prescribed officers of Sibanye held the following Sibanye equity-settled instruments at 31 December 2013:

	*Equity-settled instruments at unbundling	Equity-settled instruments granted during the year	Equity-settled instruments forfeited during the year	Equity-settled instruments exercised during the year	Average price	Share proceeds in Rands	Equity-settled instruments at 31 December 2013
	Number	Number	Number	Number			Number
Executive Directors							
Neal Froneman	1,190,713	531,542	-	-	-	-	1,722,255
Charl Keyter	158,727	424,178	6,806	7,678	11.70	87,850	568,421
Prescribed Officers							
Shadwick Bessit	127,737	238,118	-	-	-	-	365,855
Hartley Dikgale	-	124,223	-	-	-	-	124,223
Cain Farrel	112,235	194,852	4,792	6,282	11.53	77,170	296,013
Dawie Mostert	-	130,840	-	-	-	-	130,840
Adam Mutshinya	80,275	241,501	-	656	11.08	7,316	321,120
Peter Turner	617,087	538,391	15,831	30,412	13.01	397,507	1,109,235
Robert van Niekerk	400,234	446,987	8,514	17,243	11.84	198,720	821,464
James Wellsted	-	177,180	-	-	-	-	177,180

* Unbundling of Sibanye resulted in the conversion of Gold Fields equity-settled instruments to Sibanye equity-settled instruments

To ensure that Sibanye's remuneration policy fully supports the Company's commitment to high performance and to continue to attract high-calibre talent, remuneration levels must be competitive, but oriented more towards variable performance-based incentives that provide reward only where robust performance hurdles are met to increase shareholder value.

All scheme rules and targets are regularly reviewed by the Remuneration Committee to ensure they remain relevant and effective in enabling Sibanye business objectives by driving appropriate behaviours and providing retention incentives.

Share ownership of Directors and prescribed officers

The following sets forth, to the knowledge of Sibanye's management, the total amount of ordinary shares of Sibanye directly or indirectly owned by the Directors and Prescribed Officers as at end December, 2013:

Holder	Ordinary Shares
Executive Directors	
Charl Keyter	48,040
Prescribed Officers	
Cain Farrel	26,436
Peter Turner	347,419
James Wellsted	33,016
Non-executive Directors	
Timothy Cumming	100
Rick Menell	44,800
Keith Rayner	70,000

remuneration report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

The Sibanye Gold Limited 2013 Share Plan

Sibanye has in place a share plan for certain of its employees, the Sibanye Gold Limited 2013 Share Plan (the SGL Share Plan). The SGL Share Plan consists of two equity instruments:

- (i) performance shares and
- (ii) restricted shares (bonus shares).

(i) Performance shares

The Remuneration Committee makes an annual conditional award of shares to the CEO, CFO, COO, SVPs and Vice Presidents (VPs). The number of performance shares awarded to an employee is based on the employee's annual guaranteed pay, grade and performance. The actual number of performance shares which vest is determined by Sibanye's share price performance measured against the performance of a peer group, being Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, Pan African Resources PLC and Gold One International Limited, over a performance period of 3 years. This peer group is determined and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The performance shares, which vest, are based on the relative change in the Sibanye share price compared to the respective share prices of the individual companies within the peer group and with discretion allowed due to the small sample size. For any performance share award to be settled to executives, an internal company performance target is required to be met before the external relative measure is applied. The target performance criterion is set at 85% of Sibanye's expected gold production over the three-year measurement period as set out in the business plans of Sibanye as approved by the Board. Only once the internal measure has been achieved, will the external measure (Sibanye's share price performance measured against the abovementioned peer group) be applied to determine the scale of the vesting of awards of performance shares.

(ii) Bonus shares

The Committee makes an annual conditional award of shares to each executive director and senior executive. The size of the award

depends on the individual's annual cash bonus, which is determined by actual performance against predetermined targets. Two-thirds of the annual bonus is allocated in the form of restricted Bonus Shares and the balance is paid out in cash. The Bonus Shares vest in two equal parts at 9 months and 18 months after the award date. Dividends are payable on the Bonus Shares during the holding period.

The Sibanye Gold Limited Phantom Share Scheme

On 14 May 2013 the Remuneration Committee approved a proposal to limit the issuance of share options under the SGL Share Plan to senior management only. For 2013, middle and certain senior management, who previously participated in the equity-settled share option scheme, now participated in a new cash-settled share scheme, the Sibanye Gold 2013 Phantom Share Scheme (the SGL Phantom Scheme). Notwithstanding that the SGL Phantom Scheme is not subject to the JSE Listings Requirements as it is a purely cash-settled remuneration scheme, the SGL Share Plan rules apply, in all material aspects, to the SGL Phantom Scheme, other than the issue of actual ordinary shares to participants.

Executive directors' contracts of employment

The employment of an executive director will continue until terminated upon (i) 24 or 12 months' notice by either party for the CEO and CFO, respectively, or (ii) retirement of the relevant executive director (currently provided for at age 60 in the contract). Sibanye can also terminate the executive director's employment summarily for any reason recognised by law as justifying summary termination.

The employment contracts also provide that, in the event of the relevant executive director's employment being terminated solely as a result of a "change of control" as defined below, and within 12 months of the change of control, the director is entitled to:

- (i) payment of an amount equal to twice his GRP, or two and a half times in the case of the CEO;
- (ii) payment of an amount equal to the average of the incentive bonuses paid to the executive director during the previous two completed financial years;
- (iii) any other payments and/or benefits due under the contracts;
- (iv) payment of any annual incentive bonus he has earned during the financial year notwithstanding that the financial year is incomplete;
- (v) an entitlement, for two years after the date of termination, subject to the relevant rules of the Sibanye Gold Limited Incentive Scheme then in force, to retain and to exercise all share options vested to him; and
- (vi) an entitlement to be settled restricted shares allocated and awarded to him, subject to the rules of the Sibanye Gold Limited Share Plan then in force.

The employment contracts further provide that these payments cover any compensation or damages the executive director may have under any applicable employment legislation.

A "change of control" for the above is defined as the acquisition by a third party or concert parties of 30% or more of Sibanye ordinary shares.

In the event of the consummation of an acquisition, merger, consolidation, scheme of arrangement or other reorganisation, whether or not there is a change of control, if the executive director's services are terminated, the "change of control" provisions summarised above also apply.

The Remuneration Committee resolved to discontinue the compensation entitlement in the event of change of control for senior executives appointed from 1 January 2013. The senior executives who are currently entitled to the change of control compensation benefits will be grandfathered.

Directors' and officers' disclosure of interests in contracts

During the year under review, no contracts were entered into in which directors and officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the Group.

company income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2013

US dollar		Figures in million		SA rand	
2012	2013		Notes	2013	2012
2.021.2	2,013.7	Revenue	3	19,331.2	16,553.5
(1,608.0)	(1,568.4)	Cost of sales	4	(15,056.7)	(13,169.0)
413.2	445.3	Net operating profit		4,274.5	3,384.5
12.0	15.6	Investment income	5	149.6	98.1
(21.5)	(43.7)	Finance expense	6	(419.4)	(176.2)
(25.7)	(27.1)	Share-based payments	7	(258.8)	(209.8)
1.7	0.1	Gain on financial instruments		0.8	13.8
0.1	4.6	Gain on foreign exchange differences		4.2	1.2
7.1	6.5	Other income	8	63.6	58.4
(30.5)	(25.9)	Other costs		(249.1)	(249.7)
-	(89.7)	Impairment	12	(821.0)	-
0.3	0.6	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		5.5	2.1
-	(11.0)	Loss on loss of control of subsidiary	14	(113.6)	-
(2.1)	-	Impairment of investments in subsidiaries		-	(17.9)
-	(1.0)	Transaction costs		(9.3)	-
(15.2)	(42.1)	Restructuring costs		(404.6)	(124.1)
339.4	232.2	Profit before royalties and taxation		2,222.4	2,780.4
(34.4)	(43.2)	Royalties	9.1	(414.6)	(282.1)
305.0	189.0	Profit before taxation		1,807.8	2,498.3
46.6	(29.7)	Mining and income taxation	9.2	(284.1)	381.8
351.6	159.3	Profit for the year		1,523.7	2,880.1
		Earnings per share attributable to owners of Sibanye			
35,160,000	24	Basic earnings per share – cents	10.1	234	288,010,000
35,160,000	24	Diluted earnings per share – cents	10.2	229	288,010,000
8.19	9.60	Average exchange rate R/US\$1			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The audited company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 have been prepared by the corporate accounting staff of Sibanye Gold Limited, headed by Pieter Henning, Vice President Corporate Finance. This process was supervised by Charl Keyter, the Group's CFO.

company statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2013

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
351.6	159.3	Profit for the year	1,523.7	2,880.1
71.7	(103.6)	Other comprehensive income net of taxation	-	-
71.7	(103.6)	Currency translation adjustments on convenience translation ¹	-	-
423.3	55.7	Total comprehensive income for the year	1,523.7	2,880.1
8.19	9.60	Average exchange rate R/US\$1		

¹ The currency translation arises on the convenience translation of the SA rand amounts to US dollar. These gains/(losses) will never be reclassified to profit or loss.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

company statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2013

US dollar		Figures in million		SA rand	
2012	2013		Notes	2013	2012
ASSETS					
2,076.3	1,658.0	Non-current assets		17,142.9	17,794.1
1,900.9	1,459.3	Property, plant and equipment	12	15,089.5	16,290.3
0.1	14.1	Investments	13	145.5	1.2
17.7	5.5	Investment in subsidiaries	14	56.9	152.1
2.3	2.4	Equity-accounted investments	15	24.4	19.4
155.3	153.6	Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	16	1,588.1	1,331.1
-	23.1	Financial guarantee asset	17.1	238.5	-
195.8	217.4	Current assets		2,247.6	1,677.6
0.5	0.4	Inventories	18	4.0	4.1
60.4	88.9	Trade and other receivables	19	918.7	517.1
-	5.0	Current portion of financial guarantee asset	17	51.7	-
118.3	13.6	Related-party receivables	20	140.5	1,013.8
16.6	109.5	Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,132.7	142.6
2,272.1	1,875.4	Total assets		19,390.5	19,471.7
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
(1,168.1)	860.8	Total equity		8,901.0	(10,011.4)
-	1,955.3	Stated share capital ¹	22	17,245.8	-
718.5	636.3	Other reserves		2,214.1	2,008.9
(1,886.6)	(1,730.8)	Accumulated loss		(10,558.9)	(12,020.3)
924.8	673.5	Non-current liabilities		6,964.4	7,924.5
486.4	361.0	Deferred taxation	23	3,732.6	4,168.1
233.5	144.2	Borrowings	24	1,491.4	2,000.0
202.9	160.6	Environmental rehabilitation obligation	25	1,660.7	1,739.1
2.0	1.5	Post-retirement healthcare obligation	26	16.0	17.3
-	6.2	Share-based payment obligations	7	63.7	-
2,515.4	341.1	Current liabilities		3,525.1	21,558.6
164.8	163.4	Trade and other payables	27	1,688.1	1,413.3
22.8	20.0	Financial guarantee liability	17.2	206.6	196.4
10.1	74.6	Taxation and royalties payable		771.1	86.8
259.0	48.3	Current portion of borrowings	24	499.5	2,220.0
-	3.6	Current portion of share-based payment obligations	7	37.6	-
2,058.7	31.2	Related-party payables	28	322.2	17,642.1
2,272.1	1,875.4	Total equity and liabilities		19,390.5	19,471.7
8.57	10.34	Closing exchange rate R/US\$1			

¹ Stated share capital as at 31 December 2012 is a nominal amount of R1,000 (US\$157) and shown as zero due to rounding.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

company statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Stated share capital ¹ (Note 22)	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Share-based payment reserve	Accum- ulated loss	Total equity
SA rand (Figures in million)					
Balance at 31 December 2011	-	-	1,799.1	(13,958.9)	(12,159.8)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,880.1	2,880.1
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,880.1	2,880.1
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	209.8	-	209.8
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(731.3)	(731.3)
Transaction with shareholder	-	-	-	(210.2)	(210.2)
Balance at 31 December 2012	-	-	2,008.9	(12,020.3)	(10,011.4)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,523.7	1,523.7
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,523.7	1,523.7
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	205.2	-	205.2
Share subscription	17,245.8	-	-	-	17,245.8
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(271.9)	(271.9)
Transaction with shareholder	-	-	-	209.6	209.6
Balance at 31 December 2013	17,245.8	-	2,214.1	(10,558.9)	8,901.0
US dollar (Figures in million)					
Balance at 31 December 2011	-	374.1	247.0	(2,116.8)	(1,495.7)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	71.7	-	351.6	423.3
Profit for the year	-	-	-	351.6	351.6
Other comprehensive income	-	71.7	-	-	71.7
Share-based payments	-	-	25.7	-	25.7
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(95.5)	(95.5)
Transaction with shareholder	-	-	-	(25.9)	(25.9)
Balance at 31 December 2012	-	445.8	272.7	(1,886.6)	(1,168.1)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(103.6)	-	159.3	55.7
Profit for the year	-	-	-	159.3	159.3
Other comprehensive income	-	(103.6)	-	-	(103.6)
Share-based payments	-	-	21.4	-	21.4
Share subscription	1,955.3	-	-	-	1,955.3
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(27.1)	(27.1)
Transaction with shareholder	-	-	-	23.6	23.6
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,955.3	342.2	294.1	(1,730.8)	860.8

¹ Stated share capital as at 31 December 2012 is a nominal amount of 1,000 shares of R1,000 (US\$157) and shown as zero due to rounding.

company statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2013

US dollar		Figures in million		SA rand	
2012	2013		Notes	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
661.3	708.1	Cash generated by operations	29	6,758.6	5,415.5
(0.1)	(0.3)	Post-retirement health care payments		(2.6)	(1.2)
-	(0.3)	Cash-settled share-based payments paid	7	(3.1)	-
(93.1)	78.4	Change in working capital	30	754.0	(762.1)
568.1	785.9	Cash generated from operating activities		7,506.9	4,652.2
3.4	5.5	Interest received		52.6	27.9
(14.2)	(33.9)	Interest paid		(325.4)	(116.4)
-	5.0	Guarantee fees received	17.1	47.0	-
(50.5)	(25.9)	Royalties paid	31	(249.0)	(413.7)
(116.3)	(29.2)	Taxation paid	32	(280.0)	(952.2)
(95.5)	(27.1)	Dividends paid		(271.9)	(731.3)
295.0	680.3	Net cash from operating activities		6,480.2	2,466.5
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
(376.8)	(298.5)	Additions to property, plant and equipment	12	(2,865.7)	(3,085.6)
0.6	0.7	Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		6.9	5.0
(3.0)	(17.9)	Contributions to environmental rehabilitation obligation funds		(172.3)	(24.3)
-	(1.1)	Payment of environmental rehabilitation obligation		(10.5)	-
-	(15.3)	Investment in cell captives		(137.9)	-
-	(332.1)	Net cash used in investing activities		(3,179.5)	(3,104.9)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
-	1,955.3	Proceeds from shares issued on unbundling		17,245.8	-
-	(1,025.0)	Loans repaid		(9,840.0)	-
515.3	793.8	Loans raised		7,620.0	4,220.0
(510.5)	(1,963.8)	Related-party loans repaid		(17,339.0)	(4,181.2)
65.9	1.2	Related-party loans raised		11.7	539.7
-	(0.9)	Financing costs capitalised		(9.1)	-
70.7	(239.4)	Net cash (used in)/flows from financing activities		(2,310.6)	578.5
(13.5)	108.1	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		990.1	(59.9)
5.2	(15.9)	Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held		-	-
24.9	16.6	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		142.6	202.5
16.6	109.5	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	21	1,132.7	142.6
8.19	9.60	Average exchange rate R/US\$1			
8.57	10.34	Closing exchange rate R/US\$1			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these company financial statements are set out below. Where an accounting policy is specific to a note, the policy is described in the note which it relates to. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, except for the adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations.

1.1 REPORTING ENTITY

Sibanye Gold Limited (Sibanye or the Company) is a South African focused gold producer, listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), following the unbundling by Gold Fields Limited (Gold Fields), of its wholly owned subsidiary, Sibanye on 18 February 2013 (the Unbundling date). Sibanye's principal operations are the Kloof, Driefontein and Beatrix operations.

Sibanye was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gold Fields for the year ended 31 December 2012.

On 1 February 2013, Gold Fields subscribed for a further 731,647,614 shares in Sibanye at a subscription price of R17,246 million (US\$1,955 million). Sibanye used R17,108 million (US\$1,940 million) of the proceeds to repay the GFL Mining Services Limited (GFLMS) loan.

Sibanye began trading on 11 February 2013 on the JSE and the NYSE. The entire issued share capital of Sibanye was unbundled to existing Gold Fields shareholders on 18 February 2013, by way of a distribution in specie in accordance with Section 46 of the Companies Act, Section 46 of the Income Tax Act and the JSE Listings Requirements. The Sibanye shares were unbundled in a ratio of 1:1 with Gold Fields shares and resulted in Gold Fields' shareholders holding two separate shares; a Sibanye share as well as their original Gold Fields share. Subsequent to the unbundling Sibanye is an independent, publicly traded company with a new board of directors and management.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, as well as the requirements of the South African Companies Act and JSE Listing requirements. The company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments), which are measured at fair value through profit or loss or through the fair value adjustment reserve in equity.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 31 December 2013

During the financial year, the following new and revised accounting standards and amendments to standards became effective and **had no impact** on the Company's financial statements:

Pronouncement	Title	Effective date
IAS 1 (Amendment)	Presentation of Financial Statements: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
IAS 19 (Amendment)	Employee Benefits: Defined Benefit Plans	1 January 2013
IAS 27 (Revision)	Separate Financial Statements (2011)	1 January 2013
IAS 28 (Amendment)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)	1 January 2013
IFRS 7 (Amendment)	Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013
IFRS 11 (New Standard)	Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
IFRS 12 (New Standard)	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12	Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	1 January 2013
IFRS 13 (New Standard)	Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	1 January 2013

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

During the financial year, the following new and revised accounting standards and amendments to standards became effective and **have an impact** on the Company's financial statements:

Pronouncement	Title	Effective date
IFRS 10 (New Standard)	<p><i>Consolidated Financial Statement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 10 introduces a new approach to determining which investees should be consolidated and provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees; • Control is reassessed as facts and circumstances change; and • IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 (2008) and SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities. <p>Al though these are separate company financial statements and not consolidated financial statements, refer to note 15(b) for details of the substantive loss of control over a 60% controlled subsidiary, Living Gold Proprietary Limited.</p> <p>Management's assessment has found that none of the other subsidiaries of the Company have been impacted by the standard.</p>	1 January 2013
Various IFRSs	<p>Annual improvements project is a collection of amendments to IFRS and are the result of conclusions reached by the Board on proposals made at its annual improvements project.</p> <p>The impacts have been incorporated in the notes to the financial statements.</p>	1 January 2013

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards which are not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that apply to the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 but have not been early adopted by the Company. Other than disclosure, the impact of these standards are not expected to be significant. These standards, amendments and interpretations are:

Pronouncement	Title	Effective date
IFRS 9 (New standard)	IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9 (2009), financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.	1 January 2015
IFRS 9 (New standard)	IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010) introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project to make limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.	To be decided
IAS 19 (Amendment)	<i>Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</i> The amendments introduce relief that will reduce the complexity and burden of accounting for certain contributions from employees or third parties. Such contributions are eligible for practical expediency if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out in the formal terms of the plan; • linked to service; and • independent of the number of years of service. 	1 January 2015
IAS 32 (Amendment)	<i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> The amendments clarify that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off if that right is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not contingent on a future event; and • Enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties. 	1 January 2014
IAS 36 (Amendment)	<i>Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i> The amendments reverse the unintended requirement in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to disclose the recoverable amount of every cash-generating unit to which significant goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets have been allocated. Under the amendments, the recoverable amount is required to be disclosed only when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed.	1 January 2014
IAS 39 (Amendment)	<i>Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i> IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement requires an entity to discontinue hedge accounting if the derivative hedging instrument is novated to a clearing counterparty, unless the hedging instrument is being replaced as part of the entity's original documented hedging strategy.	1 January 2014

* Effective date refers to annual period beginning on or after said date.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Use of estimates: The preparation of the financial statements requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and in some cases actuarial techniques. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to Mineral Reserves that are the basis of future cash flow estimates and unit-of-production depreciation, depletion and amortisation calculations; environmental, reclamation and closure obligations; asset impairments, write-downs of inventory to net realisable value; the fair value and accounting treatment of derivative financial instruments and deferred taxation.

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.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year are discussed under the relevant note of the item they affect.

1.3 TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS OF SIBANYE

Transactions with owners in the capacity as equity participants are not recognised in profit or loss, but instead are recognised in equity with a corresponding change in assets or liabilities.

1.4 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The company financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on available-for-sale equities are included in equity.

Additional US dollar information

The translation of the Company financial statements into US dollar is based on the average exchange rate for the year for the income statement and cash flow statement and the year-end closing exchange rate for statement of financial position items. Exchange differences on translation are accounted for in equity.

This information is provided as supplementary information only.

1.5 COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative periods may be adjusted to conform to changes in presentation.

With effect from 1 January 2013 the Company changed its classification of environmental rehabilitation inflation from operating costs to finance expenses, to better reflect the nature of the expense as well as to align it with its peers.

The previous comparative period has been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. This resulted in R49.8 million (US\$ 6.1 million) for the year ended 31 December 2012 being reclassified from operating cost to finance expense. This reclassification had no effect on Profit before royalties and taxation.

With effect from 1 January 2013 the Company has disclosed Other income and Other costs separately in order to enhance disclosure as they were previously disclosed as a net amount in Other costs. The 31 December 2012 amount of R191.3 million (US\$23.4 million), has been reclassified as Other income R58.4 million (US\$7.1 million) (Refer to note 8) and Other costs R249.7 million (US\$30.5 million). This reclassification had no effect on Profit before royalties and taxation.

The reclassifications have no impact on the opening balances of the statement of financial position, therefore no third statement of financial position has been prepared in terms of IAS 1.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

2. SEGMENT REPORTING

Accounting policy

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker and is based on individual mining operations. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive committee that makes strategic decisions.

Subsequent to the unbundling from the Gold Fields group, management has presented the Driefontein and Kloof segments separately and not in aggregate as the Kloof Driefontein complex (KDC), this is in line with how the information from these operations is reviewed by, and reported to the executive committee. The comparative amounts for 2012, previously reported as an aggregate of KDC has been split to conform to the current year's presentation.

31 December 2012					SA rand	31 December 2013				
Corporate ¹	Beatrix	Kloof	Driefontein	Company	Figures in million	Company	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	Corporate ¹
-	3,913.0	6,693.9	5,946.6	16,553.5	Revenue	19,331.2	8,162.7	6,954.4	4,214.1	-
-	(2,622.4)	(3,899.0)	(4,302.4)	(10,823.8)	Operating costs	(11,973.3)	(4,881.2)	(4,100.7)	(2,991.4)	-
-	1,290.6	2,794.9	1,644.2	5,729.7	Operating profit	7,357.9	3,281.5	2,853.7	1,222.7	-
(0.5)	(631.8)	(726.4)	(986.5)	(2,345.2)	Amortisation and depreciation	(3,083.4)	(1,458.0)	(1,096.5)	(528.1)	(0.8)
(0.5)	658.8	2,068.5	657.7	3,384.5	Net operating profit	4,274.5	1,823.5	1,757.2	694.6	(0.8)
3.8	19.3	36.8	38.2	98.1	Investment income	149.6	55.0	47.4	27.5	19.7
(4.8)	(29.9)	(78.5)	(63.0)	(176.2)	Finance expense	(419.4)	(193.6)	(152.3)	(72.8)	(0.7)
(51.9)	(42.3)	(43.5)	(72.1)	(209.8)	Share-based payments	(258.8)	(61.1)	(47.2)	(41.8)	(108.7)
1.4	(30.3)	(65.1)	(53.6)	(147.6)	Net other costs ²	(180.5)	(67.0)	(70.5)	(40.4)	(2.6)
(17.9)	(8.0)	(58.4)	(84.3)	(168.6)	Non-recurring items ³	(1,343.0)	(159.5)	(125.6)	(900.1)	(157.8)
-	(70.5)	(145.3)	(66.2)	(282.1)	Royalties	(414.6)	(198.3)	(147.1)	(69.2)	-
-	(121.5)	(306.3)	(22.6)	(450.4)	Current taxation	(798.7)	(427.7)	(273.5)	(97.5)	-
9.3	238.2	207.4	377.3	832.2	Deferred taxation	514.6	174.0	18.3	336.3	(14.0)
(60.6)	613.8	1,615.6	711.4	2,880.1	Profit for the year	1,523.7	945.3	1,006.7	(163.4)	(264.9)
					Profit/(loss) attributable to:					
1.2	210.7	504.5	241.3	957.7	Sustaining capital expenditure	982.7	320.2	459.8	200.6	2.1
-	447.5	830.8	849.6	2,127.9	Ore reserve development	1,883.0	702.8	843.8	336.4	-
1.2	658.2	1,335.3	1,090.9	3,085.6	Total capital expenditure	2,865.7	1,023.0	1,303.6	537.0	2.1

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

¹ 'Corporate' represents the items to reconcile segment data to consolidated financial statement totals. This does not represent a separate segment as it does not generate mining revenue.

² Net other costs consists of gain on financial instruments; Gain on foreign exchange differences; Other income and Other costs as detailed in the Income statement.

³ Non-recurring items consists of Impairment; Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment; Loss on loss of control of subsidiary; Transaction costs and Restructuring costs as detailed in the Income statement.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

2. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

31 December 2012					US dollar	31 December 2013				
Corporate ¹	Beatrix	Kloof	Driefontein	Company	Figures in million	Company	Driefontein	Kloof	Beatrix	Corporate ¹
-	477.8	817.3	726.1	2,021.2	Revenue	2,013.7	850.3	724.4	439.0	-
-	(320.2)	(476.1)	(525.3)	(1,321.6)	Operating costs	(1,247.2)	(508.4)	(427.2)	(311.6)	-
-	157.6	341.2	200.8	699.6	Operating profit	766.5	341.9	297.2	127.4	-
(0.2)	(77.1)	(88.7)	(120.5)	(286.4)	Amortisation and depreciation	(321.2)	(151.9)	(114.2)	(55.0)	(0.1)
(0.2)	80.5	252.5	80.3	413.2	Net operating profit	445.3	190.0	183.0	72.4	(0.1)
0.4	2.4	4.5	4.7	12.0	Investment income	15.6	5.7	4.9	2.9	2.1
(0.6)	(3.6)	(9.5)	(7.8)	(21.5)	Finance expense	(43.7)	(20.1)	(15.8)	(7.6)	(0.2)
(6.4)	(5.2)	(5.3)	(8.8)	(25.7)	Share-based payments	(27.1)	(6.4)	(4.9)	(4.4)	(11.4)
(1.9)	(3.7)	(8.0)	(6.6)	(20.2)	Net other costs ²	(14.7)	(6.9)	(7.3)	-	(0.5)
-	(1.0)	(7.1)	(10.3)	(18.4)	Non-recurring items ³	(143.2)	(16.6)	(13.1)	(98.0)	(15.5)
-	(8.6)	(17.7)	(8.1)	(34.4)	Royalties	(43.2)	(20.7)	(15.3)	(7.2)	-
(0.1)	(14.8)	(37.4)	(2.8)	(55.0)	Current taxation	(83.3)	(44.6)	(28.5)	(10.1)	(0.1)
1.1	29.1	25.3	46.1	101.6	Deferred taxation	53.6	18.2	1.9	35.0	(1.4)
(7.6)	74.9	197.3	86.9	351.6	Profit for the year	159.3	98.5	104.9	(17.0)	(27.1)
0.1	25.7	61.6	29.5	117.0	Sustaining capital expenditure	102.4	33.4	47.9	20.9	0.2
-	54.7	101.4	103.7	259.8	Ore reserve development	196.1	73.2	87.9	35.0	-
0.1	80.4	163.0	133.2	376.8	Total capital expenditure	298.5	106.6	135.8	55.9	0.2

Figures may not add as they are rounded independently.

The average exchange rate for the year end 31 December 2013 was R9.60/US\$ (2012: R8.19/US\$).

¹ 'Corporate' represents the items to reconcile segment data to consolidated financial statement totals. This does not represent a separate segment as it does not generate mining revenue.

² Net other costs consists of gain on financial instruments; Gain on foreign exchange differences; Other income and Other costs as detailed in the Income statement.

³ Non-recurring items consists of Impairment; Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment; Loss on loss of control of subsidiary; Transaction costs and Restructuring costs as detailed in the Income statement.

3. REVENUE

Accounting policy

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
2,021.2	2,013.7	Revenue from mining activities	19,331.2	16,553.5
2,021.2	2,013.7	Total revenue	19,331.2	16,553.5

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

4. COST OF SALES

Accounting policy

The following accounting policies relate to costs that are included in cost of sales:

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Pension and provident funds

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement plan and contributes to a number of industry-based defined contribution retirement plans. The retirement plans are funded by payments from employees and Company companies.

Contributions to defined contribution funds are expensed as incurred.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(707.1)	(641.2)	Salaries and wages	(6,155.9)	(5,790.8)
(314.6)	(283.4)	Consumable stores	(2,720.7)	(2,576.2)
(258.3)	(241.2)	Utilities	(2,315.4)	(2,115.2)
(114.3)	(96.7)	Mine contracts	(928.2)	(936.5)
(187.1)	(180.8)	Other	(1,736.1)	(1,533.0)
259.8	196.1	Ore reserve development costs capitalised ¹	1,883.0	2,127.9
(1,321.6)	(1,247.2)	Operating costs	(11,973.3)	(10,823.8)
(286.4)	(321.2)	Amortisation and depreciation	(3,083.4)	(2,345.2)
(1,608.0)	(1,568.4)	Total cost of sales	(15,056.7)	(13,169.0)

¹Ore Reserve Development (ORD) costs are capitalised and amortised over the period that the Company expects to consume the economic benefits relating to the ORD. ORD is all off-reef development that allows access to reserves that are economically recoverable in the future. ORD includes, but is not limited to, crosscuts, footwalls, return airways and box holes.

All employees are members of various defined contribution retirement plans. The cost of providing retirement benefits for the year amounted to R509.4 million (US\$53.1 million) (2012: R475.7 million (US\$58.1 million)).

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

5. INVESTMENT INCOME

Accounting policy

Investment income comprises interest income on funds invested; unwinding of the financial guarantee asset and dividend income from listed and unlisted investments.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective interest method over the period to maturity.

Cash flows from dividends and interest received are classified under operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
8.6	8.8	Interest income on:	84.7	70.2
3.4	5.5	Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	52.6	27.9
-	1.3	Cash balances	12.3	-
		Financial guarantee asset		
12.0	15.6	Total investment income	149.6	98.1

6. FINANCE EXPENSE

Accounting policy

Finance expense comprises interest on borrowings; post-retirement healthcare obligation and environmental rehabilitation obligation offset by borrowing costs capitalised on qualifying assets.

Interest payable on borrowings is recognised in the income statement over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Cash flows from interest paid are classified under operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(13.9)	(33.3)	Interest charge on:	(319.4)	(113.7)
(7.0)	(9.7)	Borrowings	(92.7)	(57.7)
(0.3)	(0.1)	Environmental rehabilitation obligation	(1.3)	(2.1)
(0.3)	(0.6)	Post-retirement healthcare obligation	(6.0)	(2.7)
		Other		
(21.5)	(43.7)	Total finance expense	(419.4)	(176.2)

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Equity-settled share-based payments

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. These instruments are measured at fair value at grant date, using the Monte Carlo simulation valuation model, which require assumptions regarding the estimated term of the option, share price volatility and expected dividend yield. While Sibanye's management believes that these assumptions are appropriate, the use of different assumptions could have a material impact on the fair value of the option grant and the related recognition of share-based compensation expense in the consolidated income statement. Sibanye's options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and therefore fair values may also differ.

Cash-settled share-based payments

The Company also issues cash-settled share-based payments to certain employees which are valued on the same assumptions as used for the equity-settled instruments mention above. In addition to the expense of these cash-settled instruments, the share-based payment obligation of these instruments is valued at the fair value of the instruments at year end. This fair value adjustment also takes into account the potential vesting percentage of the cash-settled instruments, based on the actual ranking of the Company versus the peer group at the reporting date and management's assessment of the possibility to maintain that ranking at the vesting date.

Accounting policy

The Company operates an equity-settled compensation plan in which certain employees of the Company participate. The fair value of the equity-settled instruments is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted.

Fair value is based on market prices of the equity-settled instruments granted, if available, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity-settled instruments were granted. Fair value of equity-settled instruments granted is estimated using appropriate valuation models and appropriate assumptions at the grant date. Non-market vesting conditions (service period prior to vesting) are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity-settled instruments at grant date. Market conditions are taken into account in determining the fair value at grant date.

The fair value of the equity-settled instruments is recognised as an employee benefit expense over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of the number of instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve. Vesting assumptions for non-market conditions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations.

The Company also operates a cash-settled compensation plan in which certain employees of the Company participate. The grant date fair value of the cash-settled instruments is equal to the value of the equity-settled instrument granted on the same grant date.

The grant date fair value of the cash-settled instruments is recognised as an employee benefit expense over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of the number of instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment obligation. At each reporting date the obligation is remeasured to the fair value of the instrument, to reflect the potential out flow of cash resources to settle the liability, with a corresponding adjustment to gain or loss on financial instrument in profit and loss. Vesting assumptions for non-market conditions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations.

Where the terms of an equity-settled or a cash-settled award are modified, the originally determined expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification, which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the participant as measured at the date of the modification.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		(a) Sibanye Gold Limited 2013 Share Plan		
-	(13.8)	Performance shares	(132.5)	-
-	(1.7)	Bonus shares	(16.2)	-
		(b) Sibanye Gold Limited Phantom Share Scheme		
-	(3.7)	Performance shares	(35.5)	-
-	(4.2)	Bonus shares	(40.0)	-
-	(0.2)	Phantom share dividends	(1.5)	-
		(c) Gold Fields Limited 2012 Share Plan		
(6.5)	(1.2)	Performance shares	(11.1)	(53.0)
(4.0)	(0.2)	Bonus shares	(2.3)	(33.0)
		(d) Gold Fields Limited 2005 Share Plan		
(13.7)	(1.9)	Performance vesting restricted shares	(17.8)	(111.9)
(1.5)	(0.2)	Performance allocated share appreciation rights	(1.9)	(11.9)
(25.7)	(27.1)	Total share-based payments	(258.8)	(209.8)

(a) Sibanye Gold Limited 2013 Share Plan

On 21 November 2012 the shareholder of Sibanye approved the adoption of the SGL Share Plan with effect from the date of listing. The SGL Share Plan provides for two methods of participation, namely the Performance Share (PS) Method and the Bonus Share (BS) Method. This plan seeks to attract, retain, motivate and reward participating employees on a basis which seeks to align the interests of such employees with those of the shareholders. For further details of the SGL Share Plan refer to the remuneration report on pages 12 to 17.

Details of the options granted under this plan to employees are detailed below:

Performance Shares (PS)		Number of instruments	Bonus Shares (BS)	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Movement during the year:		
-	28,568,317	Granted to replace Gold Fields Share Plans	702,915	-
-	4,118,870	Granted during the year	1,135,455	-
-	(1,523,111)	Exercised and released	(638,086)	-
-	(3,080,373)	Forfeited	(64,829)	-
-	28,083,703	Outstanding at end of the year	1,135,455	-

The fair value of the above PS equity instruments granted during the year were valued using the Monte Carlo Simulation model. For the BS equity instruments, a future trading model is used to estimate the loss in value to the holders of bonus shares due to trading restrictions. The actual valuation is developed using a Monte Carlo analysis of the future share price of Sibanye.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(a) Sibanye Gold Limited 2013 Share Plan (continued)

Performance Shares (PS)		Monte Carlo simulation	Bonus Shares (BS)	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		The inputs to the models for options granted during the year were as follows:		
-	64.6%	- weighted average historical volatility (based on a statistical analysis of the share price on a weighted moving average basis for the expected term of the option)	64.6%	-
-	3	- expected term (years)	n/a	-
-	n/a	- expected term (months)	9 - 18	-
-	2.5%	- expected dividend yield	2.5%	-
-	6.0%	- weighted average three-year risk-free interest rate (based on SA interest rates)	6.0%	-
-	n/a	- marketability discount	3.0%	-
-	12.55	- weighted average fair value	8.34	-

The compensation cost of awards that were issued to replace the historical instruments issued by Gold Fields will mirror the costs that would have been expensed in future periods under the Gold Fields Limited Share Plans had they still been in place.

The compensation cost related to awards not yet recognised under the above plan at 31 December 2013 amounts to R164.5 million (US\$17.1 million) and is to be spread over three years.

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) the directors of Sibanye were authorised to issue and allot all or any of such shares required for the plans, but in aggregate all plans may not exceed 70,619,126 (10%) of the total issued ordinary shares capital of the Company. An individual participant may also not be awarded an aggregate of shares from all or any such plans exceeding 7,061,913 (1%) of the Company's total issued ordinary share capital. The unexercised options and shares under all plans represented 29,219,158 (4%) of the total issued ordinary share capital of Sibanye at 31 December 2013.

(b) Sibanye Gold Limited Phantom Share Scheme

On 14 May 2013 Sibanye's Remuneration committee limited the issuance of share options for the 2013 allocation under the SGL Share Plan to senior management only. Middle and certain senior management, who previously participated in the equity-settled share option scheme, now participate in a cash-settled share scheme, the Sibanye Gold 2013 Phantom Share Scheme (the SGL Phantom Scheme). Notwithstanding that the SGL Phantom Scheme is not subject to compliance with the JSE Listings Requirements as it is a purely cash-settled remuneration scheme, the SGL Share Plan rules apply, in all material aspects, to the SGL Phantom Scheme, other than the issue of new shares to participants.

Details of the phantom shares granted under this scheme to employees are detailed below:

Performance Shares (PS)		Number of instruments	Bonus Shares (BS)	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Movement during the year:		
-	14,733,310	Granted during the year	5,853,894	-
-	(42,881)	Vested and paid	(56,933)	-
-	(962,484)	Forfeited	(379,338)	-
-	13,727,945	Outstanding at end of the year	5,417,623	-

The grant date fair value of the above PS and BS cash-settled instruments granted during the year were valued using the Monte Carlo Simulation model and a future trading model, respectively, as with the equity settled instruments above. As the cash and equity instruments are issued on the same day the grant date fair value assumptions of the cash-settled instruments is the same as for the equity-settled instruments as tabled in (a).

The fair value of the cash-settled instruments at reporting date, used to value the share-based payment obligation, is determined using the same assumptions as for the grant date valuation. However, the respective models take into account the actual share data of the peer group for the period from the grant date to the reporting date.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(b) Sibanye Gold Limited Phantom Share Scheme (continued)

The compensation cost related to awards not yet recognised under the above scheme at 31 December 2013 amounts to R163.9 million (US\$17.1 million) and is to be spread over three years..

Reconciliation of the share-based payment obligation:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	-	Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
-	8.1	Share-based payments expensed	77.0	-
-	2.9	Fair value adjustment of obligation ¹	27.4	-
-	(0.3)	Payments made ²	(3.1)	-
-	(0.9)	Translation adjustment	-	-
-	9.8	Balance at end of the year	101.3	-
Reconciliation of the non-current and current portion of the share-based payments obligation:				
-	6.2	Share-based payment obligations	63.7	-
-	3.6	Current portion of share-based payment obligations	37.6	-
-	9.8	Total share-based payments obligation	101.3	-

¹ The fair value adjustment at reporting date is included in (loss)/gain on financial instruments in the income statement and not as part of share-based payment expense.

² Payments made during the year relates to the proportionate vesting of shares to employees that have left the Company in good faith. BS options under the SGL Share Plan are issued on grant date and thus get paid dividends when the Company declares a dividend. Similarly the BS holders under the SGL Phantom Scheme received share-based payments to the equivalent of dividends paid, which were also paid during the year.

(c) Gold Fields Limited 2012 Share Plan

At the Gold Fields annual general meeting on 14 May 2012 Gold Fields shareholders approved the adoption of the Gold Fields Limited 2012 Share Plan (the '2012 Plan') to replace the Gold Fields Limited 2005 Share Plan. The 2012 Plan provided for two methods of participation, namely the PS Method and the BS Method. This plan seeks to attract, retain, motivate and reward participating employees on a basis which seeks to align the interests of such employees with those of the Gold Fields share owners.

As a result of the unbundling all unvested options on the date of the unbundling were converted to instruments under the SGL Share Plan as described in (a). Sibanye employees had to exercise all options that vested proportionately up to the date of unbundling.

Details of the options granted under this scheme to Sibanye employees are detailed below:

Performance Shares (PS)		Number of instruments	Bonus Shares (BS)	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	1,330,007	Outstanding at beginning of the year	201,213	-
Movement during the year:				
1,397,932	285,994	Granted during the year	-	400,107
-	(436,326)	Exercised and released	(111,574)	(183,416)
(67,896)	-	Forfeited	-	(15,478)
(29)	(44,792)	Transferred within the Gold Fields group	(18,222)	-
-	(1,134,883)	Converted to Sibanye options	(71,417)	-
1,330,007	-	Outstanding at end of the year	-	201,213

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(c) Gold Fields Limited 2012 Share Plan (continued)

The shares that were granted during 2013 were as a result of the unbundling and took into account the current share prices and vesting percentage at the date of unbundling. The valuation was not done according to the Monte Carlo Simulation as in 2012 for options granted in the ordinary course of business.

The fair value of the above PS equity instruments granted during the year ended 31 December 2012 were valued using the Monte Carlo Simulation model. For the BS equity instruments a future trading model was used to estimate the loss in value to the holders of BS due to trading restrictions. The actual valuation was developed using a Monte Carlo analysis of the future share price of Gold Fields.

Performance Shares (PS)		Monte Carlo Simulation	Bonus Shares (BS)	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		The inputs to the models for options granted during the year were as follows:		
36.5%	-	- weighted average historical volatility (based on a statistical analysis of the share price on a weighted moving average basis for the expected term of the option)	-	29.4%
3.0	-	- expected term (years)	-	n/a
n/a	-	- expected term (months)	-	9 – 18
1.6%	-	- historical dividend yield	-	2.7%
		- weighted average three-year risk-free interest rate (based on US interest rates)	-	n/a
0.7%	-	- weighted average three-year risk-free interest rate (based on SA interest rates)	-	5.5%
n/a	-	- marketability discount	-	1.5%
162.41	-	- weighted average fair value	-	115.74

(d) Gold Fields Limited 2005 Share Plan

At the Gold Fields annual general meeting on 17 November 2005 shareholders approved the adoption of the Gold Fields Limited 2005 Share Plan (the 2005 Plan) to replace the GF Management Incentive Scheme approved in 1999. The 2005 plan provided for two methods of participation, namely the Performance Allocated Share Appreciation Rights Method (SARS) and the Performance Vesting Restricted Share Method (PVRS). This plan seeks to attract, retain, motivate and reward participating employees on a basis which seeks to align the interests of such employees with those of the Gold Fields share owners. No further allocations of options under this plan were made due to the introduction of the 2012 Plan.

As a result of the unbundling all unvested options on the date of the unbundling were converted to instruments under the SGL Share Plan as described in (a). Sibanye employees had to exercise all options that vested proportionately up to the date of unbundling.

The following information details the options granted under this scheme to Sibanye employees:

31 December 2012			31 December 2013		
PVRS	SARS	Average instrument price (cps)	PVRS	SARS	Average instrument price (cps)
2,483,330	919,510	107.65	1,809,535	737,211	106.96
-	-	-	393,978	146,822	106.96
(656,673)	(60,669)	105.81	(1,746,214)	(413,032)	106.96
(177,919)	(116,668)	115.82	-	-	-
160,797	(4,962)	107.83	(2,605)	(57,969)	106.96
-	-	-	(454,694)	(413,032)	106.96
1,809,535	737,211	106.96	-	-	-
					Outstanding at end of the year

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

8. OTHER INCOME

Accounting policy

Revenue from services is recognised over the period the services are rendered and is accrued in the consolidated financial statements.

The service divisions that form part of Corporate in the segment report (refer to note 2) mainly provide services to the mines. These service costs to the mines are included in the cost of sales of the Company.

Leslie Williams Private Hospital (WW Hospital), a division of Sibanye, provides health services to the operations, certain members of the public and historically to certain entities of the Gold Fields group (Refer to note 38 for further details of these related party transactions).

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
7.1	6.5	Medical services	63.6	58.4
7.1	6.5	Total service revenue ¹	63.6	58.4

¹ The cost of sales related to the services revenue is included in Other costs as disclosed in the income statement.

9. ROYALTIES, MINING AND INCOME TAXATION

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Company is subject to income taxes in South Africa. Significant judgement is required in determining the liability for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

The mining operations are taxed on a variable rate that increases as the profitability of the operation increases. The deferred tax rate used to calculate deferred tax is based on the current estimate of future profitability when the temporary differences will reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the reporting date. Depending on the profitability of the operations, the deferred tax rate can consequently be significantly different from year to year. Calculating the future profitability of the operations is inherently uncertain and could materially change over time.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in South Africa could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

9. ROYALTIES, MINING AND INCOME TAXATION (continued)

Accounting policy

Income taxation comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is measured on taxable income at the applicable statutory rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxation is provided on temporary differences existing at each reporting date between the tax values of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Substantively enacted tax rates are used to determine future anticipated effective tax rates which in turn are used in the determination of deferred taxation.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

These temporary differences are expected to result in taxable or deductible amounts in determining taxable profits for future periods when the carrying amount of the asset is recovered or the liability is settled. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, provisions, unutilised capital allowances and tax losses carried forward.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unutilised tax losses and/or unutilised capital allowances are recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unutilised tax losses and/or unutilised capital allowances can be recovered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted if recovery is no longer probable.

No provision is made for any potential taxation liability on the distribution of retained earnings by the Company.

9.1 ROYALTIES

The Mineral and Petroleum Resource Royalty Act 2008 (Royalty Act) was promulgated on 24 November 2008 and became effective from 1 March 2010. The Royalty Act imposes a royalty on refined (mineral resources that have undergone a comprehensive level of beneficiation such as smelting and refining as defined in Schedule 1 of the Royalty Act) and unrefined (mineral resources that have undergone limited beneficiation as defined in Schedule 2 of the Royalty Act) minerals payable to the State. The royalty in respect of refined minerals (which include gold refined to 99.5% and above and platinum) is calculated by dividing earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) by the product of 12.5 times gross revenue calculated as a percentage, plus an additional 0.5%. EBIT refers to taxable mining income (with certain exceptions such as no deduction for interest payable and foreign exchange losses) before assessed losses but after capital expenditure. A maximum royalty of 5% has been introduced on refined minerals. The effective rate of royalty tax payable for the year ended 31 December 2013 was approximately 2.1% of mining revenue (2012: 1.7%).

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(34.4)	(43.2)	Current year charge	(414.6)	(282.1)
(34.4)	(43.2)	Total royalties	(414.6)	(282.1)

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

9. ROYALTIES, MINING AND INCOME TAXATION (continued)

9.2 MINING AND INCOME TAXATION

The components of mining and income taxation are the following:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(52.3)	(80.4)	Mining tax	(771.0)	(428.3)
(0.9)	(2.9)	Non-mining tax	(27.7)	(7.4)
(1.8)	-	Prior year adjustment current tax	-	(14.7)
(55.0)	(83.3)	Total current tax	(798.7)	(450.4)
101.6	53.6	Deferred tax	514.6	832.2
46.6	(29.7)	Total mining and income taxation	(284.1)	381.8

Reconciliation of the Company's income tax to the maximum South African statutory mining tax rate of 34.0% (2012: 34%):

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		South African statutory tax rates		
		Mining tax ¹	Y=34-170/X	Y=34-170/X
		Non-mining tax ²	28.0%	28.0%
		Company tax rate	28.0%	28.0%
(103.7)	(64.3)	Tax on profit before taxation at maximum South African statutory mining tax rate	(614.7)	(849.4)
34.5	34.3	South African mining tax formula rate adjustment	329.6	282.4
1.6	(6.4)	Rate adjustment to reflect the company tax rate of 28%	(61.3)	13.1
(8.7)	(6.4)	Non-deductible share-based payments	(61.8)	(71.3)
0.4	(9.2)	Net non-taxable income and non-deductible expenditure	(89.5)	3.5
122.5	22.3	Deferred tax release on reduction of rate ^{3,4}	213.6	1,003.5
46.6	(29.7)	Mining and income taxation	(284.1)	381.8

¹ Mining tax on mining income is determined according to a formula which takes into account the profit and revenue from mining operations. Mining taxable income is determined after the deduction of all mining capital expenditure, with the proviso that this cannot result in an assessed loss. Capital expenditure amounts not deducted are carried forward as unredeemed capital expenditure to be deducted from future mining income. Accounting depreciation is ignored for the purpose of calculating mining taxation. In the formula above, Y is the percentage rate of tax payable and X is the ratio of mining profit, after the deduction of redeemable capital expenditure, to mining revenue expressed as a percentage.

² Non-mining income consists primarily of interest income

³ The change in the estimated long term deferred tax rate at which the temporary differences will reverse amounted to a tax credit of R213.6 million (US\$22.3 million) during 2013.

⁴ During the budget speech in February 2012, the minister of finance announced that Secondary Tax on Companies (STC) will be abolished resulting in the abolishment of the STC inclusive mining tax formula. The result was that there is now only one mining tax formula, which resulted in a deferred tax credit of R1,003.5 million (US\$122.5 million) during 2012.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Accounting policy

Earnings per share is calculated based on the profit for the year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period. A diluted earnings per share is presented when the inclusion of ordinary shares that may be issued in the future has a dilutive effect on earnings per share.

10.1 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

US dollar		Weighted average number of shares ('000)	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
1	735,079	Ordinary shares in issue	735,079	1
-	(84,458)	Adjustment for weighting of ordinary shares in issue	(84,458)	-
1	650,621	Weighted average number of shares	650,621	1
351.6	159.3	Profit attributable to owners of Sibanye ('million)	1,523.7	2,880.1
35,160,000	24	Basic earnings per share - cents	234	288,010,000

10.2 DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the diluted number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Dilutive shares are the number of potentially dilutive ordinary shares that could be issued as a result of share options granted to employees under the share option schemes referred to in note 7.

US dollar		Weighted average number of shares ('000)	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
1	650,621	Weighted average number of shares	650,621	1
-	13,667	Potential ordinary shares	13,667	-
1	664,288	Diluted weighted average number of shares	664,288	1
35,160,000	24	Diluted earnings per share - cents	229	288,010,000

notes to the company financial statements

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10. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

10.3 HEADLINE EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
Gross	Net of tax	31 December 2013	Net of tax	Gross
		Reconciliation of profit for the year to headline earnings:		
	159.3	Profit for the year	1,523.7	
(0.6)	(0.4)	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3.9)	(5.5)
89.7	64.6	Impairment	591.1	821.0
11.0	11.0	Loss on loss of control of subsidiary	113.6	113.6
	234.5	Headline earnings	2,224.5	
	36	Headline earnings per share - cents	342	

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
Gross	Net of tax	31 December 2012	Net of tax	Gross
		Reconciliation of profit attributable to owners of Sibanye to headline earnings:		
	351.6	Profit attributable to owners of Sibanye	2,880.1	
(0.3)	(0.2)	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1.5)	(2.1)
2.1	2.1	Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	17.9	17.9
	353.5	Headline earnings	2,896.5	
	35,350,000	Headline earnings per share - cents	289,650,000	

10.4 DILUTED HEADLINE EARNINGS PER SHARE

Diluted headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

US dollar			SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
35,350,000	35	Diluted headline earnings per share - cents	335	289,650,000

11. DIVIDENDS

Accounting policy

Dividends are recognised only when such dividends are declared.

Cash flows from dividends paid are classified under operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

On 12 September 2013 an interim dividend of 37 cents per share was declared by the board of directors.

On 19 February 2014 a final dividend in respect of the financial period ended 31 December 2013 of 75 cents per share was approved by the Board payable on 17 March 2014. This dividend is not reflected in these financial statements. The final dividend will be subject to Dividend Withholding Tax that was introduced with effect from 1 April 2012.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

11. DIVIDENDS (continued)

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
95.5	-	Pre-unbundling dividend paid to Sibanye's then only shareholder, Gold Fields	-	731.3
-	27.1	Dividend declared and paid	271.9	-
9,550,000	4	Dividend per share - cents	37	73,130,000

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment

All mining assets are amortised using the units-of-production method where the mine operating plan calls for production from proved and probable Mineral Reserves.

Mobile and other equipment are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the estimate of mine life based on proved and probable Mineral Reserves.

The calculation of the units-of-production rate of amortisation could 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 the extent that there are significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating mineral reserves.

These factors could include:

- Changes in proved and probable Mineral Reserves;
- Differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;
- Unforeseen operational issues at mine sites;
- Changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and reclamation costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates; and
- Changes in Mineral Reserves could similarly impact the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis, where those lives are limited to the life of the mine.

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less cost to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the gold price assumption may change which may then impact the Company estimated life of mine determinant and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

The Company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable by comparing expected future cash flows to these carrying values. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows of each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use and fair value less costs to sell of property, plant and equipment are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including reserves and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot and future gold prices, discount rates, foreign currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

Pre-production

The Company assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project. The Company considers various relevant criteria to assess when the mine is substantially complete, ready for its intended use and moves into the production stage. Some of the criteria would include, but are not limited to the following:

- the level of capital expenditure compared to the construction cost estimates;
- ability to produce metal in saleable form (within specifications); and
- ability to sustain commercial levels of production of metal.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are expensed, except for capitalisable costs related to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or ore reserve development.

Mineral Reserves estimates

Mineral Reserves are estimates of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's properties. In order to calculate the Reserves, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including but not limited to quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, transport costs, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantity and grade of the Mineral Reserves requires the size, shape and depth of orebodies to be determined by analysing geological data such as the logging and assaying of drill samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgements and calculations to interpret the data.

The Company is required to determine and report on, *inter alia*, the Mineral Reserves in accordance with the South African Mineral Resource Committee (SAMREC) code.

Estimates of mineral reserves may change from period to period due to the change in economic assumptions used to estimate Mineral Reserves and due to additional geological data becoming available during the course of operations. Changes in reported proven and probable Reserves may affect the Company's financial results and position in a number of ways, including the following:

- Asset carrying values may be affected due to changes in estimated cash flows;
- Depreciation and amortisation charges to the income statement may change as these are calculated on the units-of-production method, or where the useful economic lives of assets change;
- Decommissioning site restoration and environmental provisions may change where changes in ore reserves affect expectations about the timing or cost of these activities; and
- The carrying value of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in estimates of the likely recovery of the tax benefits.

Accounting policy

Mineral and surface rights

Mineral and surface rights are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. When there is little likelihood of a mineral right being exploited, or the carrying amount has exceeded its recoverable amount, impairment is recognised in the income statement in the year that such determination is made.

Mine development and infrastructure

Mining assets, including mine development and infrastructure costs and mine plant facilities, are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

These costs include the purchase price of assets used in the construction of the mine, expenditure incurred to evaluate and develop new ore bodies, to define mineralisation in existing ore bodies and to establish or expand productive capacity, is capitalised until commercial levels of production are achieved, at which times the costs are amortised as set out below.

Development of ore bodies includes the development of shaft systems and waste rock removal that allows access to reserves that are economically recoverable in the future. Subsequent to this, costs are capitalised if the criteria for recognition as an asset are met. Access to individual orebodies exploited by the Company is limited to the time span of the respective mining leases.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets requiring a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended future use are capitalised to the date that the assets are substantially completed.

Land

Land is shown at cost and is not depreciated.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Accounting policy (continued)

Other assets

Non-mining assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. These assets include the assets of the mining operations not included in mine development and infrastructure, borrowing costs, mineral and surface rights, land and all the assets of the non-mining operations.

Amortisation and depreciation of mining assets

Amortisation and depreciation is determined to give a fair and systematic charge in the income statement taking into account the nature of a particular ore body and the method of mining that ore body. To achieve this, the following calculation methods are used:

- Mining assets, including mine development and infrastructure costs, mine plant facilities and evaluation costs, are amortised over the life of the mine using the units-of-production method, based on estimated proved and probable ore reserves above infrastructure.
- Proved and probable Mineral Reserves reflect estimated quantities of economically recoverable reserves, which can be recovered in future from known mineral deposits.
- Certain mining plant and equipment included in mine development and infrastructure is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation of non-mining assets

Non-mining assets are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their current expected useful lives to their residual values as follows:

- Vehicles, 20%
- Computers, 33.3%
- Furniture and equipment, 10%

The assets' useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment

Recoverability of the carrying values of long-term assets or cash-generating units (CGU) of the Company are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that such carrying value may not be recoverable. To determine whether a long-term asset or CGU may be impaired, the higher of 'value in use' (defined as: 'the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU') or 'fair value less costs to sell' (defined as: 'the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measured rate, less the costs of disposal') is compared to the carrying value of the asset/unit.

A CGU is defined by the Company as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Generally for the Company this represents an individual operating mine, including mines which are part of a larger mine complex. The costs attributable to individual shafts of a mine are impaired if the shaft is closed.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss. Impairment recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to the individual assets in the CGU.

When any infrastructure is closed down or placed on care and maintenance during the year, any carrying value attributable to that infrastructure is impaired. Expenditure incurred on care and maintenance is recognised in profit and loss.

Gain or loss on disposal

Any gain or loss on disposal on an item of property plant and equipment (calculated as the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit and loss.

Mining exploration

Exploration expenditure to define mineralisation at existing ore bodies is considered mine development costs and is capitalised until commercial levels of production are achieved.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

US dollar			Figures in million		SA rand	
Land, mineral rights and rehabilitation	Mine development, infrastructure and other	Total	31 December 2013		Mine development, infrastructure and other	Land, mineral rights and rehabilitation
			Cost			
175.0	4,619.0	4,794.0	Balance at beginning of the year	41,084.9	39,585.2	1,499.7
-	298.5	298.5	Additions	2,865.7	2,865.7	-
(16.7)	-	(16.7)	Change in estimates of rehabilitation assets	(160.6)	-	(160.6)
-	(1.5)	(1.5)	Disposals	(14.7)	(14.7)	-
(28.8)	(811.9)	(840.7)	Translation adjustment	-	-	-
129.5	4,104.1	4,233.6	Balance at end of the year	43,775.3	42,436.2	1,339.1
			Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
86.5	2,806.6	2,893.1	Balance at beginning of the year	24,794.6	24,052.9	741.7
8.8	312.4	321.2	Amortisation and depreciation	3,083.4	2,999.3	84.1
4.9	84.8	89.7	Impairment	821.0	776.6	44.4
-	(1.4)	(1.4)	Disposals	(13.2)	(13.2)	-
(16.0)	(512.3)	(528.3)	Translation adjustment	-	-	-
84.2	2,690.1	2,774.3	Balance at end of the year	28,685.8	27,815.6	870.2
45.3	1,414.0	1,459.3	Carrying value at end of the year	15,089.5	14,620.6	468.9

Impairment

An underground fire during February 2013 at Beatrix West affected approximately 38% of the planned production area, impacting on the commercial viability of the Beatrix West Section. As a result a decision was taken during the six months ended 30 June 2013 to impair Beatrix West's mining assets by R821.0 million (US\$89.7 million). This impairment was based on cash flow projections for the life of mine.

Management's decision to impair all of the assets of Beatrix West Section, excluding plant, was taken based on the fact that negative cash flows were projected using a average gold price of R425,000/kg.

Security

Refer to note 24 for further details relating to assets pledged as security under the R4.5 billion Facilities.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

US dollar		Figures in million		SA rand		
Land, mineral rights and rehabilitation	Mine development, infrastructure and other	Total	31 December 2012	Total	Mine development, infrastructure and other	Land, mineral rights and rehabilitation
Cost						
152.0	4,490.3	4,642.3	Balance at beginning of the year	37,741.2	36,505.8	1,235.4
-	376.8	376.8	Additions	3,085.6	3,085.6	-
32.3	-	32.3	Change in estimates of rehabilitation assets	264.3	-	264.3
-	(0.8)	(0.8)	Disposals	(6.2)	(6.2)	-
(9.3)	(247.3)	(256.6)	Translation adjustment	-	-	-
175.0	4,619.0	4,794.0	Balance at end of the year	41,084.9	39,585.2	1,499.7
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
87.2	2,674.5	2,761.7	Balance at beginning of the year	22,452.7	21,743.5	709.2
4.0	282.4	286.4	Amortisation and depreciation	2,345.2	2,312.7	32.5
-	(0.4)	(0.4)	Disposals	(3.3)	(3.3)	-
(4.7)	(149.9)	(154.6)	Translation adjustment	-	-	-
86.5	2,806.6	2,893.1	Balance at end of the year	24,794.6	24,052.9	741.7
Carrying value at end of the year						
88.5	1,812.4	1,900.9		16,290.3	15,532.3	758.0

13. INVESTMENTS

Accounting policy

Investments comprise investments in unlisted companies and structured entities. Investments in unlisted entities are accounted for at directors' valuation adjusted for impairments where appropriate. Investments in structured entities are accounted for at cost adjusted for impairments where appropriate.

US dollar		Figures in million		SA rand	
2012	2013			2013	2012
0.1	0.1	Unlisted investments at directors' valuation		1.2	1.2
-	14.0	Investment in cell captives at cost		144.3	-
0.1	14.1	Total investments		145.5	1.2

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

14. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Accounting policy

The carrying value of a subsidiary is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Loss of control

When the Company loses its power to govern the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary, it derecognises the investment in subsidiary and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

All subsidiaries are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa and consist of:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		The Company has a 100% beneficial holding in:		
1.9	1.6	Agrihold Proprietary Limited	16.4	16.4
1.1	1.1	St Helena Hospital Proprietary Limited ⁵	11.2	9.1
0.9	1.3	Sibanye Gold Protection Services Proprietary Limited ⁵	13.8	8.0
-	1.2	Sibanye Gold Shared Services Proprietary Limited ^{1, 5}	12.4	-
-	0.3	Sibanye Gold Academy Proprietary Limited ^{1, 5}	3.1	-
1.1	-	Golden Hytec Farming Proprietary Limited ²	-	9.2
1.0	-	Golden Oils Proprietary Limited ²	-	8.7
-	-	M Janse van Rensburg Proprietary Limited ¹	-	-
-	-	Milen Mining Proprietary Limited ¹	-	-
-	-	West Driefontein Gold Mining Company ¹	-	-
-	-	Witwatersrand Deep Investments Limited ¹	-	-
		The Company has a less than 100% beneficial holding in:		
-	-	Bushbuck Ventures Proprietary Limited ^{1, 3}	-	-
-	-	Oryx Ventures Proprietary Limited ^{1, 3}	-	-
13.8	11.5	Living Gold Proprietary Limited ⁴	118.6	118.6
(2.1)	-	Less impairment of Golden Hytec Farming and Golden Oils ²	-	(17.9)
-	(11.0)	Loss on loss of control of Living Gold ⁴	(113.6)	-
-	(0.5)	Fair value of Living Gold transferred to equity-accounted investments ³	(5.0)	-
17.7	5.5	Total investment in subsidiaries	56.9	152.1

¹ This is a nominal amount shown as zero due to rounding.

² The investments in Golden Hytec Farming and Golden Oils were fully impaired during 2012.

³ The company has a 95% beneficial holding in Bushbuck Ventures and Oryx Ventures (2012: 95%).

⁴ Living Gold, was a subsidiary of Sibanye until 31 December 2013. Refer to note 15(b) for more details on the loss of control over Living Gold.

⁵ The increase of these investments relates to equity-settled share-based payments, relating to Sibanye shares, issued to employees of these subsidiaries.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

15. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS

Accounting policy

The equity-accounted investments are the Company's investments in associates and joint ventures.

An associate is an investment over which the Company exercises significant influence, but not control. A joint venture is an agreement in which the Company has joint control, whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Associates and joint ventures are accounted for from the date that significant influence or joint control is obtained to the date that the Company ceases to have significant influence or joint control.

Associates and joint ventures are initially accounted for at fair value when significant influence or joint control is obtained and subsequently at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(a) Rand Refinery

Sibanye has a 33.1% interest in Rand Refinery Proprietary Limited (Rand Refinery), a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, which is involved in the refining of bullion and by-products sourced from, *inter alia*, South African and foreign gold producing mining companies.

(b) Living Gold

Sibanye has a 60% interest in Living Gold Proprietary Limited (Living Gold), a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, involved in growing and processing agricultural products. Living Gold, was a subsidiary until 31 December 2013. Living Gold's management acquired a 30% interest in Living Gold from Sibanye in 2013 (2012: 10%) and exercised its option to acquire a further 10% before the end of February 2014. As the management of Living Gold had the option to acquire up to 50%, after which they will be able to appoint 50% of the directors and manage the entity, Sibanye has assessed that the management of Living Gold substantively control the entity. As a result Living Gold was de-recognised as a subsidiary, and accounted for as an associate.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
2.3	1.9	(a) Rand Refinery – unlisted shares at cost	19.4	19.4
-	0.5	(b) Living Gold – unlisted shares at fair value	5.0	-
2.3	2.4	Balance at end of the year	24.4	19.4

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OBLIGATION FUNDS

Accounting policy

Annual contributions are made to dedicated environmental rehabilitation obligation funds to fund the estimated cost of rehabilitation during and at the end of the life of the relevant mine. The amounts contributed to these funds are included under non-current assets and are measured at fair value. Interest earned on monies paid to rehabilitation funds is accrued on a time proportion basis and is recorded as interest income.

In addition, bank guarantees are provided for funding shortfalls of the environmental rehabilitation obligations.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds				
152.1	155.3	Balance at beginning of the year	1,331.1	1,236.6
3.0	17.9	Contributions	172.3	24.3
8.6	8.8	Interest earned	84.7	70.2
(8.4)	(28.4)	Translations adjustment	-	-
155.3	153.6	Balance at end of the year	1,588.1	1,331.1

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OBLIGATION FUNDS (continued)

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds comprise of the following:		
5.7	7.1	Guarantees	73.5	49.2
149.6	146.5	Funds	1,514.6	1,281.9

The proceeds from this fund are intended to fund environmental rehabilitation obligations of the Company's operations and they are not available for general purposes of the Company. All income from this asset is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations, refer to note 25.

17. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

Accounting policy

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as financial instruments and are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 (Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets), and the initial amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

As of 18 February 2013, the Gold Fields group is no longer guaranteeing any debt of Sibanye, similarly Sibanye has been released from all of its obligations as guarantor under Gold Fields group debt, except, Sibanye remains a joint guarantor of the US\$1 billion 4.875% guaranteed notes (the Notes) issued by Gold Fields Orogen Holding (BVI) Limited (Orogen), a subsidiary of Gold Fields, on 30 September 2010 maturing on 7 October 2020. Interest on these notes is due and payable semi-annually on 7 April and 7 October in arrears. The payment of all amounts due in respect of the Notes is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Gold Fields, Sibanye, Gold Fields Operations Limited (GFO) and Gold Fields Holdings Company (BVI) Limited (GF Holdings) (collectively 'the Guarantors'), on a joint and several basis. The Notes and guarantees constitute direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of Orogen and the Guarantors, respectively, and rank equally in right of payment among themselves and with all other existing and future unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of Orogen and the Guarantors, respectively.

An indemnity agreement (the Indemnity Agreement) has been entered into between the Guarantors, pursuant to which the Guarantors (other than Sibanye) hold Sibanye harmless from and against any and all liabilities and expenses which may be incurred by Sibanye under or in connection with the Notes, including any payment obligations by Sibanye to the note holders or the trustee of the Notes pursuant to the guarantee of the Notes, all on the terms and subject to the conditions contained therein. The Indemnity Agreement will remain in place for as long as Sibanye's guarantee obligations under the Notes remain in place.

The Company initially recognised the financial guarantee liability at fair value of the guarantee in connection with the Notes. The liability is amortised over the remaining period of the Notes and should facts and circumstances change on the ability of the Gold Fields group's ability to meet its obligation under the Notes, the liability will be re-valued accordingly.

As of 18 February 2013, the Company raised a receivable under the financial guarantee asset for the future guarantee fee income that Orogen is obliged to pay bi-annually to Sibanye until it has been released as a guarantor under the Notes (Guarantee Fee Agreement).

Sibanye has ceded all of its rights, title and interest in and to the Indemnity Agreement and Guarantee Fee Agreement in favour of the lenders of the R4.5 billion Facilities, jointly and severally, as security for its obligations under the facilities.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

17.1 FINANCIAL GUARANTEE ASSET

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	-	Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
-	31.8	Initial recognition at fair value	282.3	-
-	(5.0)	Guarantee fee received	(47.0)	-
-	1.3	Interest earned	12.3	-
-	-	Foreign exchange gain	42.6	-
-	28.1	Balance at end of the year	290.2	-
Reconciliation of the non-current and current portion of the guarantee asset:				
-	28.1	Financial guarantee asset	290.2	-
-	(5.0)	Current portion of financial guarantee asset	(51.7)	-
-	23.1	Long-term portion of financial guarantee asset	238.5	-

The financial guarantee asset was discounted to a present value at 5.38%, which is a reflection of the interest rate of the Notes adjusted for risk factors.

17.2 FINANCIAL GUARANTEE LIABILITY

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	22.8	Balance at beginning of the year	196.4	-
25.9	-	Initial recognition at fair value	-	210.2
(3.1)	(2.8)	Amortisation of guarantee liability ¹	(28.2)	(24.1)
-	-	Foreign exchange loss	38.4	10.3
22.8	20.0	Balance at end of the year	206.6	196.4

¹ The amortisation charge of the guarantee liability is disclosed as part of the (loss)/gain on financial instruments on the face of the income statement.

18. INVENTORIES

Accounting policy

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The Company's inventories comprise consumable stores and are valued at weighted average cost, after appropriate provision for surplus and slow-moving items. The Company values gold-in-process when it can be reliably measured.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
0.5	0.4	Consumable stores	4.0	4.1
0.5	0.4	Total inventories	4.0	4.1

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Accounting policy

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost less allowance for impairment. Estimates made for impairment are based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. Irrecoverable amounts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
24.8	45.8	Trade receivables – gold sales	473.3	212.6
3.8	4.3	Other trade receivables	44.1	32.3
8.9	11.1	Prepayments	115.0	76.5
11.4	18.7	Value added tax	192.9	97.8
5.9	5.0	Payroll debtors	52.2	50.2
5.6	4.0	Other	41.2	47.7
60.4	88.9	Total trade and other receivables	918.7	517.1

Sibanye has ceded its accounts receivables in favour of the lenders of the R4.5 billion Facilities as security, refer to note 24(a).

20. RELATED-PARTY RECEIVABLES

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
118.3	13.6	Related-party receivables	140.5	1,013.8
118.3	13.6	Total related-party receivables	140.5	1,013.8

Gold Fields Limited and its subsidiaries were related parties until the unbundling date of 18 February 2013. Refer to note 38 for further details of the Group's related parties.

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are measured at amortised cost which is deemed to be fair value as they have a short-term maturity.

Bank overdrafts are included within current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
16.6	69.9	Cash at the bank and on hand	722.7	142.6
-	39.6	Restricted cash ¹	410.0	-
16.6	109.5	Total cash and cash equivalents	1,132.7	142.6

¹ At 31 December 2013 R410.0 million was in an escrow account, being the consideration for the Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited acquisition. Refer to note 35 for further details relating to the transaction.

Sibanye has ceded certain of its bank accounts in favour of the lenders of the R4.5 billion Facilities as security, refer to note 24(a).

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

22. STATED SHARE CAPITAL

Accounting policy

Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

US dollar		Number of shares in thousands	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
1,000,000	1,000,000	Authorised number of shares ('000)	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Reconciliation of issued number of shares ('000)		
1	1	Number of shares in issue at beginning of the year	1	1
-	731,648	Shares issued on unbundling	731,648	-
-	3,430	Shares issued under SGL Share Plan	3,430	-
1	735,079	Number of shares in issue at end of the year ('000)	735,079	1

There was no change to the authorised share capital during the year. The authorised and issued share capital of the Company was converted from par value to no par value shares and the authorised share capital was increased during 2012 by the creation of an additional 999,999,000 no par value ordinary shares.

In terms of the general authority granted by the shareholders of the Company on 13 May 2013, the Board may issue authorised but unissued ordinary share capital representing not more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as at 11 February 2013 in accordance with the memorandum of incorporation and the Companies Act.

On 5 November 2013 the shareholders of the Company approved the issue of 150 million ordinary shares, or such number of shares that represent 17% of the issued share capital, on a fully diluted basis for the acquisition of the Cooke Operations. Refer to note 35.

All the Sibanye ordinary shares rank *pari passu* in all respects, there being no conversion or exchange rights attached thereto, and all of the ordinary shares will have equal rights to participate in capital, dividend and profit distributions by the Company.

notes to the company financial statements

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23. DEFERRED TAXATION

Accounting policy

Refer to note 9 for details of the accounting policy on deferred taxation.

The detailed components of the net deferred taxation liability which results from the differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities recognised for financial reporting and taxation purposes in different accounting periods are:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Deferred taxation liabilities		
514.1	371.9	Mining assets	3,845.7	4,406.0
42.5	40.1	Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	414.9	364.4
0.1	10.5	Other	108.8	0.6
556.7	422.5	Gross deferred taxation liabilities	4,369.4	4,771.0
		Deferred taxation assets		
(56.8)	(42.3)	Environmental rehabilitation obligation	(437.8)	(487.0)
(13.5)	(19.2)	Other provisions	(199.0)	(115.9)
(70.3)	(61.5)	Gross deferred taxation assets	(636.8)	(602.9)
486.4	361.0	Net deferred taxation liabilities	3,732.6	4,168.1
		Reconciliation of the deferred taxation balance		
615.2	486.4	Balance at beginning of the year	4,168.1	5,000.3
(101.6)	(53.6)	Recognised in profit or loss	(514.6)	(832.2)
-	8.9	Recognised in equity (refer to note 17.2)	79.1	-
(27.2)	(80.7)	Translations adjustment	-	-
486.4	361.0	Balance at end of the year	3,732.6	4,168.1

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

24. BORROWINGS

Accounting policy

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, where applicable and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(a) R4.5 billion Facilities

On 13 December 2013, Sibanye cancelled and replaced the Bridge Loan Facilities by drawing R2 billion under the R4.5 billion Facilities (the R4.5 billion Facilities), the balance may be applied to ongoing capital expenditure, working capital and general corporate expenditure requirements, where required.

Terms of the R4.5 billion Facilities

Facility:	– R2.5 billion revolving credit facility (RCF) – R2.0 billion term loan facility (Term Loan)
Interest rate:	JIBAR (Quoted at 5.22% at year-end)
Interest rate margin:	– RCF: 2.85% (Repricing possible if Sibanye is released as guarantor under the Notes, refer to note 17) – Term Loan: 2.75% (Repricing possible if Sibanye is released as guarantor under the Notes, refer to note 17)
Term of loan:	Three years
Repayment period:	The Term Loan will be repaid in equal six-monthly instalments of R250 million, with the R750 million balance due for settlement on final maturity, being 13 December 2016.
Security:	Sibanye has lodged and registered a security package for its obligation under the R4.5 billion Facilities. The security package includes a cession over certain bank accounts, accounts receivables, certain insurance policies proceeds, material contracts, shares in material subsidiaries and a general notarial bond over movable assets on the mine properties. Sibanye will also have to register mortgage bonds over substantially all of the properties (excluding mining rights) covering the Driefontein mining operation and special notarial bonds over the gold plants and main infrastructure of the Driefontein mining operation.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
–	208.3	Loans advanced	2,000.0	–
–	(0.9)	Financing costs capitalised	(9.1)	–
–	(14.9)	Translations adjustment	–	–
–	192.5	Balance at end of the year	1,990.9	–
		Reconciliation of facilities:		
–	192.5	Term loan	1,990.9	–
–	–	RCF	–	–
–	192.5	Total facilities utilised	1,990.9	–

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

24. BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Bridge Loan Facilities

On 28 November 2012, Sibanye entered into a R6.0 billion term loan and RCF (the 'Bridge Loan Facilities') reducing to R5.0 billion as detailed below.

Terms of the Bridge Loan Facilities

Facility:	– R2.0 billion RCF (Facility A) increased to R3.0 billion after it was amended in July 2013
	– R4.0 billion term loan facility (Facility B) reduced to R3.0 billion after it was amended in July 2013
	– Facility A and B would have reduced to R2.5 billion on the earliest of the Company declaring a final dividend in respect of 2013 or 12 months after the unbundling date
Interest rate:	JIBAR
Interest rate margin:	– 3.0% for 12 months after unbundling
	– 3.5% for last six months of the facilities
	– If Sibanye was not released as guarantor under the Notes within six months of unbundling, being 18 August 2013, the margin would have increased to 3.25% and 3.75% for the seven to 12 month and 13 to 18 month periods after unbundling, respectively
Term of loan:	18 months after the unbundling date.
Repayment period:	Full payment of the outstanding amount on maturity of the loan, being 18 August 2014
Cancellation:	These facilities were cancelled and repaid on 13 December 2013

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
–	–	Balance at beginning of the year	–	–
–	476.0	Loans advanced	4,570.0	–
–	(476.0)	Loans repaid	(4,570.0)	–
–	–	Translation adjustment	–	–
–	–	Balance at end of the year	–	–

(c) Short-term credit facilities

Sibanye utilised uncommitted loan facilities from some of the major banks to fund the capital expenditure and working capital requirements at its operations.

These facilities had no fixed terms, were short-term in nature and interest rates were market related. Borrowings under these facilities were guaranteed by Gold Fields.

On the date of unbundling, these facilities were refinanced by drawing down under the Bridge Loan Facilities as detailed in (b).

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
–	142.4	Balance at beginning of the year	1,220.0	–
149.0	57.3	Loans advanced	550.0	1,220.0
–	(184.4)	Loans repaid	(1,770.0)	–
(6.6)	(15.3)	Translation adjustment	–	–
142.4	–	Balance at end of the year	–	1,220.0

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

24. BORROWINGS (continued)

(d) Long-term credit facilities

Sibanye and GFO (collectively the 'Borrowers') entered into various RCFs with some of the major banks in South Africa with tenors between three and five years. The purpose of these facilities was to finance capital expenditure, general corporate and working capital requirements and to refinance existing borrowings.

Terms of the revolving credit facilities

Facility:	– R1.0 billion RCF entered into on 9 December 2009 – R500.0 million RCF entered into on 8 March 2010 – R2.0 billion RCF entered into on 15 December 2011
Interest rate:	JIBAR
Interest rate margin:	– R1.0 billion RCF: 3.00% – R500.0 million RCF: 2.85% – R2.0 billion RCF: 1.95%
Term of loan:	– R1.0 billion RCF matures on 30 June 2013, being 3.5 years – R500.0 million RCF maturing on 10 March 2013, being three years – R2.0 billion RCF maturing on 19 December 2016, being five years
Repayment period:	Full payment of outstanding amounts were due on maturity
Guarantors:	Gold Fields and certain of its subsidiaries: GF Holdings, GFO, Orogen, Newshelf 899 Proprietary Limited (Newshelf) and Sibanye
Cancellation:	These facilities were cancelled and repaid on 18 February 2013

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	350.1	Balance at beginning of the year	3,000.0	-
366.3	52.1	Loans advanced	500.0	3,000.0
-	(364.6)	Loans repaid	(3,500.0)	-
(16.2)	(37.6)	Translation adjustment	-	-
350.1	-	Balance at end of the year	-	3,000.0

Summary

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	192.5	(a) R4.5 billion Facilities	1,990.9	-
-	-	(b) Bridge Loan Facilities	-	-
142.4	-	(c) Short-term credit facilities	-	1,220.0
350.1	-	(d) Long-term credit facilities	-	3,000.0
492.5	192.5	Gross borrowings	1,990.9	4,220.0
(259.0)	(48.3)	Current portion of borrowings	(499.5)	(2,220.0)
233.5	144.2	Non-current borrowings	1,491.4	2,000.0

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

24. BORROWINGS (continued)

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual repricing dates at the reporting dates are as follows:		
142.4	-	Six months or less	-	1,220.0
350.1	192.5	Floating rate with exposure to change in JIBAR	1,990.9	3,000.0
492.5	192.5	Non-current borrowings	1,990.9	4,220.0
		The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:		
788.3	241.8	Committed ¹	2,500.0	6,756.1
-	48.3	Uncommitted	499.7	-
788.3	290.1	Total undrawn facilities	2,999.7	6,756.1
		All of the above facilities have floating rates. The uncommitted facilities have no expiry dates. The undrawn committed facilities have the following expiry dates:		
58.3	-	- within one year	-	500.0
-	241.8	- later than two years and not later than three years	2,500.0	-
730.0	-	- later than three years and not later than five years	-	6,256.1
788.3	241.8		2,500.0	6,756.1

¹ During 2012, Sibanye was also a borrower under two Gold Fields group RCFs totalling US\$1.5 billion. Sibanye never utilised these facilities and they were cancelled on 15 February 2013.

25. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OBLIGATION

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Company recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive resulting from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Long-term environmental obligations are based on the Company's environmental management plans, in compliance with applicable environmental and regulatory requirements.

The estimated costs of rehabilitation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate for changes in legislation, technology or other circumstances. Cost estimates are not reduced by the potential proceeds from the sale of assets or from plant clean up at closure.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

25. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION OBLIGATION (continued)

Accounting policy (continued)

Based on disturbances to date, the net present value of expected rehabilitation cost estimates is recognised and provided for in full in the financial statements. The estimates are reviewed annually and are discounted using a pre-tax risk-free rate that is adjusted to reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Annual changes in the provision consist of finance costs relating to the change in the present value of the provision and inflationary increases in the provision estimate, as well as changes in estimates. Changes in estimates are capitalised reversed against the relevant asset. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in the income statement. The present value of environmental disturbances created are capitalised to mining assets against an increase in the environmental rehabilitation obligation.

Rehabilitation projects undertaken, included in the estimates are charged to the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programmes to prevent and control environmental disturbances is charged against income as incurred. The unwinding of the discount due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost, and the capitalised cost is amortised over the remaining lives of the mines.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
174.3	202.9	Balance at beginning of the year	1,739.1	1,417.1
32.3	(16.7)	Change in estimates ¹	(160.6)	264.3
7.0	9.7	Interest charge ²	92.7	57.7
-	(1.1)	Payments made	(10.5)	-
(10.7)	(34.2)	Translations adjustment	-	-
202.9	160.6	Balance at end of the year	1,660.7	1,739.1

¹ Changes in estimates are defined as changes in reserves and corresponding changes in life of mine as well as changes in laws and regulations governing environmental matters.

² The provision is calculated based on the discount rates of 7.2% - 8.2% (2012: 5.2% - 7.0%).

The Company's mining operations are required by law to undertake rehabilitation works as part of their on-going operations. The Company makes contributions into environmental rehabilitation obligation funds (refer to note 16) and holds guarantees to partly secure the estimated costs.

26. POST-RETIREMENT HEALTHCARE OBLIGATION

Accounting policy

Medical cover is provided through a number of different schemes. The Company has an obligation to provide medical benefits to certain of its pensioners and dependants of ex-employees. These liabilities have been provided in full, calculated on an actuarial basis. These liabilities are unfunded. Periodic valuation of these obligations is carried out by independent actuaries using appropriate mortality tables, long-term estimates of increases in medical costs and appropriate discount rates.

Actuarial gains/losses and service costs are recognised in other comprehensive income and profit and loss, respectively, when they are incurred.

The Company has certain liabilities to subsidise the contributions payable by certain pensioners and dependants of ex-employees on a pay-as-you-go basis in terms of a defined benefit plan. The remaining obligation was actuarially valued at 31 December 2013 and the outstanding contributions will be funded over the lifetime of these pensioners and dependants.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

26. POST-RETIREMENT HEALTHCARE OBLIGATION (continued)

The following table sets forth the funded status and amounts recognised for post-retirement healthcare obligation:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
2.0	1.5	Actuarial present value	16.0	17.3
-	-	Plan assets at fair value	-	-
2.0	1.5	Accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	16.0	17.3
-	-	Unrecognised prior service costs	-	-
-	-	Unrecognised actuarial (gains)/losses	-	-
2.0	1.5	Post-retirement healthcare obligation	16.0	17.3
2.1	2.0	Benefit obligation reconciliation: Balance at beginning of the year	17.3	16.4
0.3	0.1	Interest charge	1.3	2.1
(0.1)	(0.3)	Payments during the year	(2.6)	(1.2)
(0.3)	(0.3)	Translations adjustment	-	-
2.0	1.5	Balance at end of the year	16.0	17.3

The obligation has been valued using the projected unit credit funding method on past service liabilities. The valuation assumes a healthcare cost inflation rate of 7.5% per annum (2012: 7.5%) and a discount rate of 8.0% per annum (2012: 8.0%). Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant impact on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans.

A one percentage point increase in assumed healthcare trend rates would have increased the interest charge for the period to December 2013 by R0.1 million (10.1%) (2012: R0.2 million (11.0%)). The effect of the change on the accumulated post-retirement healthcare benefit obligation at 31 December 2013 would have been an increase of R1.7 million (10.1%) (2012: R1.8 million (10.6%)).

A one percentage point decrease in assumed healthcare trend rates would have decreased interest cost for the period to 31 December 2013 by R0.1 million (8.6%) (2012: R0.1 million (9.3%)). The effect of this change on the accumulated post-retirement healthcare benefit obligation at 31 December 2012 would have been a decrease of R1.4 million (9.5%) (2012: R1.6 million (9.0%)).

27. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accounting policy

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

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
24.3	28.6	Trade creditors	295.7	208.0
77.1	62.4	Accruals and other creditors	644.8	661.1
19.2	35.7	Payroll creditors	369.1	164.6
43.8	36.3	Leave pay accrual	375.4	375.5
0.4	0.4	Other	3.1	4.1
164.8	163.4	Total trade and other payables	1,688.1	1,413.3

notes to the company financial statements

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28. RELATED-PARTY PAYABLES

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Other trade payables		
1.7	2.1	Related-party payables	21.6	14.2
		Loans		
1,996.3	-	GFL Mining Services Limited	-	17,108.0
60.7	29.1	Other	300.6	519.9
2,058.7	31.2	Total related-party payables	322.2	17,642.1

Gold Fields and its subsidiaries were related parties until the unbundling date of 18 February 2013. Refer to note 38 for further details relating to related-party balances.

29. CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
351.6	159.3	Profit for the year	1,523.7	2,880.1
34.4	43.2	Royalties	414.6	282.1
(46.6)	29.7	Mining and income taxation	284.1	(381.8)
21.5	43.7	Finance expense	419.4	176.2
(12.0)	(15.6)	Investment income	(149.6)	(98.1)
348.9	260.3	Profit before interest and taxation	2,492.2	2,858.5
		Non-cash and other adjusting items:		
286.4	321.2	Amortisation and depreciation	3,083.4	2,345.2
-	89.7	Impairment	821.0	-
2.1	-	Impairment of investments in subsidiary	-	17.9
-	11.0	Loss on loss of control of subsidiary	113.6	-
25.7	27.0	Share-based payments	258.8	209.8
(1.8)	(1.1)	Other	(10.4)	(15.9)
661.3	708.1	Total cash generated by operations	6,758.6	5,415.5

30. CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
-	-	Inventories	0.1	-
(100.6)	49.1	Trade, related and other receivables	471.7	(823.6)
7.5	29.3	Trade, related and other payables	282.2	61.5
(93.1)	78.4	Total change in working capital	754.0	(762.1)

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

31. ROYALTIES PAID

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(25.3)	(8.7)	Balance at beginning of the year	(74.4)	(206.0)
(34.4)	(43.2)	Royalties	(414.6)	(282.1)
0.5	2.8	Translation adjustment	-	-
8.7	23.2	Amount owing at end of the year	240.0	74.4
(50.5)	(25.9)	Total royalties paid	(249.0)	(413.7)

32. TAXATION PAID

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
(63.2)	(1.4)	Balance at beginning of the year	(12.4)	(514.2)
(55.0)	(83.3)	Current tax	(798.7)	(450.4)
0.5	4.1	Translation adjustment	-	-
1.4	51.4	Amount owing at end of the year	531.1	12.4
(116.3)	(29.2)	Total taxation paid	(280.0)	(952.2)

33. COMMITMENTS

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
506.5	406.7	Capital expenditure		
		- authorised	4,206.3	4,340.7
229.5	178.7	Kloof	1,847.6	1,966.1
171.5	134.1	Driefontein	1,387.1	1,470.1
104.8	93.3	Beatrix	965.0	897.9
0.7	0.6	Other	6.6	6.6
59.7	27.7	- contracted for	286.9	511.4
0.5	0.4	Other guarantees	4.1	4.1

Commitments will be funded from internal sources and to the extent necessary from borrowings. This expenditure primarily relates to hostel upgrades, mining activities and infrastructure. Also refer to note 17 for debt guarantees provided by the Company.

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34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events which, by their nature, will only be resolved when one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Occupational healthcare services

The Company provides occupational healthcare services to its employees through its existing facilities at the various operations. There is a risk that the cost of providing such services could increase in the future depending upon changes in the nature of underlying legislation and the profile of employees. Any such increased cost has not yet been quantified. The Company is monitoring developments in this regard.

The principal health risks associated with Sibanye's mining operations in South Africa arise from occupational exposure to silica dust, noise, heat and certain hazardous chemicals. The most significant occupational diseases affecting Sibanye's workforce include lung diseases (such as silicosis, tuberculosis, a combination of the two and chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD) as well as noise induced hearing loss (NIHL). The Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 78 of 1973, or ODMWA, governs the compensation paid to mining employees who contract certain illnesses, such as silicosis. Recently, the South African Constitutional Court ruled that a claim for compensation under ODMWA does not prevent an employee from seeking compensation from its employer in a civil action under common law (either as individuals or as a class). While issues, such as negligence and causation, need to be proved on a case by case basis, it is possible that such ruling could expose Sibanye to claims related to occupational hazards and diseases (including silicosis), which may be in the form of a class or similar group action. If Sibanye were to face a significant number of such claims and the claims were suitably established against it, the payment of compensation for the claims could have a material adverse effect on Sibanye's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, Sibanye may incur significant additional costs arising out of these issues, including costs relating to the payment of fees, levies or other contributions in respect of compensatory or other funds established (if any) and expenditures arising out of its efforts to resolve any outstanding claims or other potential action.

On 21 August 2012, a court application was served on a group of respondents that included Sibanye (the August Respondents). On 21 December 2012, a further court application was issued and was formally served on a number of respondents, including Sibanye (the December Respondents and, together with the August Respondents, the Respondents), on 10 January 2013, on behalf of classes of mine workers, former mine workers and their dependants who were previously employed by, or who are currently employed by, amongst others, Sibanye and who allegedly contracted silicosis and/or other occupational lung diseases (the 'Classes'). The court application of 21 August 2012 and the court application of 21 December 2012 are together referred to below as the 'Applications'.

These Applications request that the court certify a class action to be instituted by the applicants on behalf of the Classes. The Applications are the first and preliminary steps in a process where, if the court were to certify the class action, the applicants may, in a second stage, bring an action wherein they will attempt to hold the Respondents liable for silicosis and other occupational lung diseases and resultant consequences. In the second stage, the Applications contemplate addressing what the applicants describe as common legal and factual issues regarding the claim arising from the allegations of the entire Classes. If the applicants are successful in the second stage, they envisage that individual members of the Classes could later submit individual claims for damages against the respective Respondents. The Applications do not identify the number of claims that may be instituted against the Respondents or the quantum of damages the applicants may seek.

With respect to the Applications Sibanye has filed a notice of its intention to oppose the Applications and has instructed its attorneys to defend the claims. Sibanye and its attorneys are engaging with the applicants' attorneys in both Applications to try to establish a court-sanctioned process to agree the timelines, (including the date by which Sibanye must file its papers opposing the Applications) and the possible consolidation of the separate applications.

The two class actions were consolidated into one action during 2013 and the attorneys for the Applicants in those matters have now applied to the court for a case management procedure in order to set times in which the parties have to comply with various legal processes and timeframes in terms of the application. Sibanye has entered notices to oppose the various actions and its attorneys are currently considering the opposition in detail. Accordingly, Sibanye cannot quantify its potential liability from these actions.

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34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Acid mine drainage

The Company has identified a risk of potential long-term Acid Mine Drainage (AMD), on certain of its operations. AMD relates to the acidification and contamination of naturally occurring water resources by pyrite-bearing ore contained in underground mines and in rock dumps, tailings dams and pits on the surface. The Company has not been able to reliably determine the financial impact that AMD might have on the Company, however, the Company has adopted a proactive approach by initiating projects such as Sibanye Amanzi (long-term water management strategy), and the identification of mine rehabilitation to focus on AMD risk management. The Company also conducts acid base accounting to obtain a more detailed understanding of where the key potential AMD risks are located at identified operations, thereby better informing appropriate long-term mitigation strategies.

Financial Guarantee

Refer to note 17.

35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no events that could have a material impact on the financial results of the Company after 31 December 2013, other than those disclosed below.

Final dividend declared

The Board approved a maiden final dividend of 75 cents per share (ZAR) for the six months ended 31 December 2013, resulting in a total dividend of 112 cents per share (ZAR) in 2013, on 19 February 2014.

Cooke operations acquisition

Sibanye announced on 21 August 2013, that it had entered into an agreement with Gold One International Limited (Gold One) to acquire its Cooke underground and surface operations (Cooke Operations). The consideration for the acquisition will be approximately 150 million new Sibanye ordinary shares, or such number of shares that represents 17% of Sibanye's issued share capital, on a fully diluted basis on the closing of the transaction, refer to note 22. The transaction is subject to the fulfilment of various conditions precedent and is likely to be concluded during 2014.

In terms of the Interim Management and Funding Agreement between Gold One and Sibanye, Sibanye has been appointed, effective 1 March 2014, to manage the business and mining activities of the Cooke Operations. Sibanye will be entitled to make available loan facilities to the Cooke Operations to fund working capital requirements. The loans are repayable in the event that the acquisition is terminated and not implemented. In such an event the loans are guaranteed by Gold One.

Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited Acquisition

Sibanye announced on 11 December 2013 that it had offered to acquire the entire issued share capital of Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited (Wits Gold) for a cash consideration of approximately R407 million (US\$39 million) (the 'Scheme Consideration'). The transaction is subject to the fulfilment of various conditions precedent and is likely to be concluded during the first half of 2014.

Sibanye was required to deposit the full Scheme Consideration into an escrow account to comply with regulations 111(4) and 111(5) of the Companies Act Regulations, 2011. As at 31 December 2013, R410 million (US\$40 million) was held in the escrow account and forms part of the Group's cash and cash equivalents balance as reported, refer to note 21.

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Sibanye announced on 11 December 2013 that it had offered to acquire the entire issued share capital of Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited (Wits Gold) for a cash consideration of approximately R407 million (US\$39 million) (the Scheme Consideration). The transaction was subject to the fulfilment of various conditions precedent and was completed on 14 April 2014.

Sibanye was required to deposit the full Scheme Consideration into an escrow account to comply with regulations 111(4) and 111(5) of the Companies Act Regulations, 2011. As at 31 December 2013, R410 million (US\$40 million) was held in the escrow account and forms part of the Group's cash and cash equivalents balance as reported, refer to note 21.

On 13 March 2014 at the Wits Gold shareholders meeting, the shareholders of Wits Gold approved the proposed transaction by voting in favour of the various resolutions to give effect to the transaction.

On 14 April 2014, Sibanye paid the Scheme Consideration to Wits Gold shareholders and obtained control (100%) of Wits Gold. Wits Gold is not a business as defined in IFRS and thus the acquisition is considered to be outside the scope of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition in which the consideration paid for the acquisition is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values.

On 5 July 2013, Wits Gold announced to its shareholders that it had submitted a final binding offer (the Offer) to Mr Peter van den Steen, the business rescue practitioner of Southgold Exploration Proprietary Limited (Southgold), to acquire Southgold, the sole owner of the Burnstone gold mine and assets (Burnstone) located in South Africa's Mpumalanga Province. The Offer was included in the business rescue plan that was approved by the creditors of Southgold on 11 July 2013.

Sibanye has successfully concluded its detailed due diligence investigation in relation to Southgold and took the final decision to proceed with the acquisition of Southgold subject to the fulfilment of certain outstanding conditions precedent listed below.

Summary of the key terms of the Offer:

- Wits Gold will acquire all of the issued share capital of Southgold together with all shareholder and inter-group loans against Southgold for a purchase price of R100.
- Reduction of Southgold total debt to US\$177.3 million (the Southgold Debt) on the following terms:
 - Upfront payment of US\$7.25 million on transaction completion;
 - Back-ranked to new funding to be injected by Wits Gold and to be repaid from the Burnstone mine's free cash flow;
 - Moratorium on interest and capital repayments for 36 months from transaction completion;
 - Southgold Debt attracts interest at LIBOR +4%;
 - Option to settle outstanding balances at any time without penalty; and
 - Southgold Debt ring-fenced to Southgold.
- Wits Gold to provide up to R950 million of new funding by means of a loan (Wits Gold Loan), over time, as working capital to support the production plan:
 - Wits Gold Loan attracts interest at JIBAR +4%;
 - Wits Gold Loan to be repaid first:
 - # 90% free cash to Wits Gold Loan; 10% to Southgold Debt
 - On settlement of the Wits Gold Loan and interest, Southgold Debt will be repaid from free cash flow:
 - # 70% to Wits Gold; 30% to Southgold Debt

The Offer is still conditional upon the fulfilment of, or waiver by Wits Gold of conditions precedent standard to a transaction of this nature, including but not limited to signature of all definitive transaction agreements, obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals, including, amongst others, the approval of the Department of Mineral Resources and Wits Gold confirming that the acquisition of Southgold does not give rise to any adverse tax consequences for Wits Gold and/or Southgold.

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The estimated fair value of financial instruments is determined at discrete points in time, based on the relevant market information. The fair value is calculated with reference to market rates using industry valuation techniques and appropriate models. If a financial instrument does not have a quoted market price and the fair value cannot be measured reliably, it will be stated at cost. This exemption only applies to investments in equity instruments classified as available for sale.

Accounting policy

Financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade and other receivables, related party receivables, borrowings, trade and other payables, related party payables and derivative financial instruments.

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date they originate. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit and loss) are recognised initially on trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Any interest in such transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. The particular recognition and measurement methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

A financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and those event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset, that can be estimated reliably.

On derecognition of a financial asset or liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or liability and the sum of the consideration received and cumulative gains recognised in equity is recognised in profit and loss.

Refer to the relevant notes for the accounting policies of the following financial assets and financial liabilities:

- Investments
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Trade and other payables
- Financial guarantees
- Borrowings
- Environmental Rehabilitation Obligation funds

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Trade and other receivables/payables, related-party receivables/payables and cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investments, environmental rehabilitation obligation funds and borrowings

The fair value of publicly traded instruments is based on quoted market values. The environmental rehabilitation obligation funds are stated at fair value based on the nature of the fund's investments. The fair value of borrowings approximates its carrying amounts as the impact of credit risk is included in the measurement of carrying amounts.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is estimated based on ruling market prices, volatilities and interest rates at 31 December 2013. All derivatives are carried on the statement of financial position at fair value.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical asset or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

SA rand (Figures in millions)	Carrying value			Total	Fair value			Total
	Loans and other receivables	Available for sale	Other financial liabilities		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2013								
Financial assets								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,132.7	-	-	1,132.7				
- Trade and other receivables	610.8	-	-	610.8				
- Related-party receivables	140.5	-	-	140.5				
- Financial guarantee asset	290.2	-	-	290.2				
- Investments - Cell captives	144.3	-	-	144.3				
<i>Measured at fair value:</i>								
- Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	1,588.1	-	-	1,588.1	1,588.1	-	-	1,588.1
- Investments - Unlisted	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2
Financial liabilities								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Trade and other payables	-	-	1,312.7	1,312.7				
- Financial guarantee liability	-	-	206.6	206.6				
- Borrowings	-	-	1,990.9	1,990.9				
- Related-party payables	-	-	322.2	322.2				
31 December 2012								
Financial assets								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Cash and cash equivalents	142.6	-	-	142.6				
- Trade and other receivables	342.8	-	-	342.8				
- Related-party receivables	1,013.8	-	-	1,013.8				
<i>Measured at fair value:</i>								
- Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	1,331.1	-	-	1,331.1	1,331.1	-	-	1,331.1
- Investments - unlisted	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	-	1.5	1.5
Financial liabilities								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Trade and other payables	-	-	1,037.8	1,037.8				
- Financial guarantee liability	-	-	196.4	196.4				
- Borrowings	-	-	4,220.0	4,220.0				
- Related-party payables	-	-	17,642.1	17,642.1				

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

36. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

US dollar (Figures in millions)	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Loans and other receivables	Available for sale	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2013								
Financial assets								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Cash and cash equivalents	109.5	-	-	109.5				
- Trade and other receivables	59.1	-	-	59.1				
- Related-party receivables	13.6	-	-	13.6				
- Financial guarantee asset	28.1	-	-	28.1				
- Investments - Cell captives	14.0	-	-	14.0				
<i>Measured at fair value:</i>								
- Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	153.6	-	-	153.6	153.6	-	-	153.6
- Investments - Unlisted	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Financial liabilities								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Trade and other payables	-	-	127.0	127.0				
- Financial guarantee liability	-	-	20.0	20.0				
- Borrowings	-	-	192.5	192.5				
- Related-party payables	-	-	31.2	31.2				
31 December 2012								
Financial assets								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Cash and cash equivalents	16.6	-	-	16.6				
- Trade and other receivables	40.0	-	-	40.0				
- Related-party receivables	118.3	-	-	118.3				
<i>Measured at fair value:</i>								
- Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	155.3	-	-	155.3	155.3	-	-	155.3
- Investments - Unlisted	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2
Financial liabilities								
<i>Not measured at fair value:</i>								
- Trade and other payables	-	-	121.1	121.1				
- Financial guarantee liability	-	-	22.9	22.9				
- Borrowings	-	-	492.4	492.4				
- Related-party payables	-	-	2,058.6	2,058.6				

Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds

Comprises interest-bearing short-term investments valued using quoted market prices.

Investments

Investments comprise investments in unlisted companies and structured entities. Investments in unlisted entities are accounted for at directors' valuation adjusted for impairments where appropriate. Investments in structured entities are accounted for at cost adjusted for impairments where appropriate.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

37. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

In the normal course of its operations, the Company is exposed to commodity price, currency, interest rate, liquidity and credit risk. In order to manage these risks, the Company has developed a comprehensive risk management process to facilitate control and monitoring of these risks.

Controlling and managing risk in the Company

Sibanye has policies in areas such as counterparty exposure, hedging practices and prudential limits which have been approved by Sibanye's Board of Directors (the 'Board'). Management of financial risk is centralised at Sibanye's treasury department (Treasury), which acts as the interface between Sibanye's Operations and counterparty banks. Treasury manages financial risk in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Board and Executive Committee.

The Board has approved dealing limits for money market, foreign exchange and commodity transactions, which Treasury is required to adhere to. Among other restrictions, these limits describe which instruments may be traded and demarcate open position limits for each category as well as indicating counterparty credit-related limits. The dealing exposure and limits are checked and controlled each day and reported to the Chief Financial Officer.

The objective of Treasury is to manage all financial risks arising from the Company's business activities in order to protect profit and cash flows. Treasury activities of Sibanye and its subsidiaries are guided by the Treasury Policy, the Treasury Framework as well as domestic and international financial market regulations. Treasury activities are currently performed within the Treasury Framework with appropriate resolutions from the Board, which are reviewed and approved annually by the Audit Committee.

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are defined as follows:

- **Liquidity risk management:** the objective is to ensure that the Company is able to meet its short-term commitments through the effective and efficient management of cash and usage of credit facilities.
- **Currency risk management:** the objective is to maximise the Company's profits by minimising currency fluctuations.
- **Funding risk management:** the objective is to meet funding requirements timeously and at competitive rates by adopting reliable liquidity management procedures.
- **Investment risk management:** the objective is to achieve optimal returns on surplus funds.
- **Interest rate risk management:** the objective is to identify opportunities to prudently manage interest rate exposures.
- **Counterparty exposure:** the objective is to only deal with approved counterparts that are of a sound financial standing and who have an official credit rating. The Company is limited to a maximum investment of 2.5% of the financial institutions' equity, which is dependent on the institutions' credit rating. The credit rating used is Fitch Ratings' short-term credit rating for financial institutions.
- **Commodity price risk management:** commodity risk management takes place within limits and with counterparts as approved in the treasury framework.
- **Operational risk management:** the objective is to implement controls to adequately mitigate the risk of error and/or fraud.
- **Banking relations management:** the objective is to maintain relationships with credible financial institutions and ensure that all contracts and agreements related to risk management activities are co-ordinated and consistent throughout the Company and that they comply where necessary with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements.

notes to the company financial statements

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2013

37. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk represents risk that an entity will suffer a financial loss due to the other party of a financial instrument not discharging its obligation.

The Company has reduced its exposure to credit risk by dealing with a number of counterparties. The Company approves these counterparties according to its risk management policy and ensures that they are of good credit quality.

Trade receivables are reviewed on a regular basis and an allowance for impairment is raised when they are not considered recoverable.

The combined maximum credit risk exposure is as follows:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
155.3	153.6	Environmental rehabilitation obligation funds	1,588.1	1,331.1
40.1	59.1	Trade and other receivables	610.8	342.8
118.3	13.6	Related-party receivables	140.5	1,013.8
16.6	109.5	Cash and cash equivalents	1,132.7	142.6
-	28.1	Financial Guarantee asset	290.2	-

Trade receivables comprise banking institutions purchasing gold bullion. These receivables are in a sound financial position and no impairment has been recognised.

Trade and other receivables above exclude VAT and pre-payments.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired total R7.5 million (US\$0.7 million) (2012: R5.3 million (US\$0.6 million)). At 31 December 2013, receivables of R7.4 million (US\$0.7 million) (2012: R8.0 million (US\$0.9 million)) are considered impaired and are provided for.

Concentration of credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and non-current assets is considered minimal due to the abovementioned investment risk management and counterparty exposure risk management policies.

Liquidity risk

In the ordinary course of business, the Company receives cash proceeds from its operations and is required to fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements. The cash is managed to ensure surplus funds are invested to maximise returns whilst ensuring that capital is safeguarded to the maximum extent possible by investing only with top financial institutions.

Uncommitted borrowing facilities are maintained with several banking counterparties to meet the Company's normal and contingency funding requirements.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

37. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)

The following are contractually due, undiscounted cash flows resulting from maturities of financial liabilities including interest payments:

US dollar				SA rand				
After five years	Between one and five years	Within one year	Total		Total	Within one year	Between one and five years	After five years
				31 December 2013				
-	-	127.0	127.0	Trade and other payables	1,312.7	1,312.7	-	-
-	-	1,000.0	1,000.0	Financial guarantee ¹	10,340.0	10,340.0	-	-
-	-	31.2	31.2	Related-party payables	322.2	322.2	-	-
				Borrowings ²				
-	145.1	48.4	193.5	- Capital	2,000.0	500.0	1,500.0	-
-	17.5	14.9	32.4	- Interest	334.8	153.6	181.2	-
-	162.6	1,221.5	1,384.1	Total	14,309.7	12,628.5	1,681.2	-
				31 December 2012				
-	-	121.3	121.3	Trade and other payables	1,037.8	1,037.8	-	-
-	-	1,770.0	1,770.0	Financial guarantees ¹	15,168.9	15,168.9	-	-
-	-	2,058.6	2,058.6	Related-party payables	17,642.1	17,642.1	-	-
				Borrowings ²				
-	233.4	259.0	492.4	- Capital	4,220.0	2,220.0	2,000.0	-
-	48.3	20.5	68.8	- Interest	590.0	176.1	413.9	-
-	281.7	4,229.4	4,511.1	Total	38,658.8	36,244.9	2,413.9	-

¹ Financial guarantee relates to Sibanye's gross exposure in respect of Gold Fields group drawn borrowings at 31 December 2013 and 2012.

² Borrowings - JIBAR at 31 December 2013 adjusted by specific facility agreement between 4.94% and 5.22%.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risks, including foreign currency, commodity price, equity securities price and interest rate risk associated with underlying assets, liabilities and anticipated transactions. Following periodic evaluation of these exposures, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments to manage some of these exposures.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis shows the effects of reasonable possible changes of relevant risk variables on profit and loss or shareholders' equity. The Company is exposed to commodity price, currency and interest rate risks. The effects are determined by relating the hypothetical change in the risk variable to the balance of financial instruments at period end date.

The amounts generated from the sensitivity analyses below are forward-looking estimates of market risks assuming certain adverse or favourable market conditions occur. Actual results in the future may differ materially from those projected results and therefore should not be considered a projection of likely future events and gains/losses.

Commodity price sensitivity

Gold

The market price of gold has a significant effect on the results of operations of the Company and the ability of the Company to pay dividends and undertake capital expenditures. The gold price has historically fluctuated widely and is affected by numerous industry factors over which the Company does not have any control. The aggregate effect of these factors on the gold price, all of which are beyond the control of the Company, is impossible for the Company to predict.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

37. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)

Commodity price hedging policy

Gold

As a general rule, the Company does not enter into forward sales, derivatives or other hedging arrangements to establish a price in advance for future gold production. Gold hedging could, however, be considered in future under one or more of the following circumstances: to protect cash flows at times of significant capital expenditure; financing projects or to safeguard the viability of higher cost operations.

To the extent that it enters into commodity hedging arrangements, the Company seeks to use different counterparty banks consisting of local and international banks to spread risk. None of the counterparties is affiliated with, or related to parties of, the Company.

Commodity price hedging experience

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012 there were no commodity price contracts.

Foreign currency sensitivity

General and policy

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions, such as gold sales, denominated in foreign currencies, primarily US dollar. Although this exposes the Company to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company does not generally hedge this exposure, although it could be considered for significant expenditures based in foreign currency or those items which have long lead times to produce or deliver. Also, the Company on occasion undertakes currency hedging to take advantage of favourable short-term fluctuations in exchange rates when management believes exchange rates are at unsustainably high levels.

Currency risk only exists on account of financial instruments being denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency and being of a monetary nature.

Foreign currency hedging experience

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012 there were no material foreign currency contract positions.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

General

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings.

As of 31 December 2013, the Company's total borrowings amounted to R1,990.9 million (2012: R4,220.0 million). The Company generally does not undertake any specific action to cover its exposure to interest rate risk, although it may do so in specific circumstances. Refer to note 24 for all the borrowings and the relevant interest rates per facility.

The portion of Sibanye's interest-bearing debt at period end that is exposed to interest rate fluctuations is R1,990.9 million (2012: R4,220.0 million). This debt is normally rolled for periods between one and three months and is therefore exposed to the rate changes in this period.

R1,990.9 million (2012: R4,220.0 million), the total debt at the end of the period is exposed to changes in the JIBAR rate. The relevant interest rates for each facility are described in note 24.

The table below summarises the effect of a change in finance expense on the Company's profit and loss had JIBAR differed as indicated. The analysis is based on the assumption that the applicable interest rate increased/decreased with all other variables held constant. All financial instruments with fixed interest rates that are carried at amortised cost are not subject to the interest rate sensitivity analysis.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

37. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
Sensitivity to JIBAR interest rates				
Change in interest for a:				
2.6	5.7	1.5% Increase in JIBAR	54.6	20.9
1.7	3.8	1.0% Increase in JIBAR	36.4	13.9
0.9	1.9	0.5% Increase in JIBAR	18.2	7.0
(0.9)	(1.9)	0.5% Decrease in JIBAR	(18.2)	(7.0)
(1.7)	(3.8)	1.0% Decrease in JIBAR	(36.4)	(13.9)
(2.6)	(5.7)	1.5% Decrease in JIBAR	(54.6)	(20.9)

38. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sibanye entered into related-party transactions with its subsidiaries, Rand Refinery, Gold Fields and Gold Fields' subsidiaries during the year as detailed below.

After the unbundling Gold Fields and its subsidiaries are no longer considered to be related parties of the Company, notwithstanding a transitional services agreement entered into before the unbundling.

The transactions with these related parties are generally conducted with terms comparable to transactions with third parties, however in certain circumstances such as related-party loans, the transactions were not at arm's length.

Key management remunerations

Refer to the Remuneration Report for key management remuneration.

Gold Fields group

As indicated in the accounting policies, Sibanye was a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields up to the unbundling date, thus transactions with the Gold Fields group prior to the unbundling, as well as transactions per the transitional services agreement that was entered into with the Gold Fields group prior to the unbundling to continue providing services up to a certain date after the unbundling are considered to be related party transactions.

Transactions that were related-party transactions up to the unbundling and per the transitional services agreement have stopped, been cancelled and settled. These services by the Company to Gold Fields and by Gold Fields Group Services Proprietary Limited (GFGS) to the Company included corporate functions and infrastructure support, purchasing, administration, medical, corporate communications, human resources and benefit management, treasury and finance, investor relations, corporate controller, internal audit, legal and tax advice, compliance regarding internal controls and information technology functions, on a transitional basis up to November 2013.

During 2012 and up to unbundling GFGS charged a management fee (corporate expenditure) relating to the provision of corporate services such as financial reporting, treasury, tax and legal services, secretarial, technical services and human resources. Corporate expenditure costs were determined based on the time spent by the Gold Fields corporate staff on providing the above mentioned services to the Company.

Refer to note 17 for details relating to the Gold Fields guarantee and fees received for the guarantee.

Rand Refinery

Rand Refinery, in which Sibanye holds a 33.1% interest, has an agreement with the Company whereby it refines all the Company's gold production. No dividends were received during the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

Sibanye subsidiaries

The Company entered into various related-party transactions with various of its subsidiaries for services received. These services received by the Company from its subsidiaries include purchasing, administration, medical, human resources and benefit management and training.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

38. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The table below details the transactions and balances between the Company and its related-parties:

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
		Income from services rendered to Gold Fields group companies (refer to note 8)		
2.0	2.0	– Medical services	19.0	16.5
		Expenditure		
(8.1)	(1.3)	Management fees paid to Gold Fields Group Services	(12.5)	(66.7)
(1.6)	(1.3)	Refining fees paid to Rand Refinery	(12.1)	(12.9)
(19.9)	(17.6)	Administration fees paid to Sibanye Gold Shared Services	(169.3)	(162.8)
(20.5)	(26.2)	Security fees paid to Sibanye Gold Protection Services	(251.7)	(168.3)
(7.2)	(5.8)	Training fees paid to Sibanye Gold Academy	(56.0)	(59.0)
(10.0)	(9.9)	Medical fees paid to St Helena Hospital	(95.4)	(81.7)
		Accounts receivable from Gold Fields group companies		
15.8	-	Gold Fields Group Services	-	135.3
1.6	-	Other Gold Fields group companies	-	14.0
		Accounts receivable from Sibanye subsidiaries		
100.9	13.2	Sibanye Gold Shared Services	137.0	864.5
-	0.3	Other Sibanye subsidiaries	3.5	-
		Accounts payable to Sibanye subsidiaries		
(1.7)	(2.1)	Other Sibanye subsidiaries	(21.6)	(14.2)
		Loans payable to Gold Fields group companies		
(1,996.3)	-	GFLMS Loan ¹	-	(17,108.0)
		Loans payable to Sibanye subsidiaries		
(60.7)	(29.1)	Sibanye Gold Shared Services ²	(300.6)	(519.9)

¹ This loan was unsecured, interest-free and had no fixed terms of repayment. Refer to note 1 where this loan was repaid as part of the unbundling.

² This loan is unsecured, interest-free and had no fixed terms of repayment.

notes to the company financial statements

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for the year ended 31 December 2013

39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary objective with regards to managing its capital is to ensure that there is sufficient capital available to support the funding requirements of the Company, including capital expenditure, in a way that: optimises the cost of capital; maximises shareholders' returns; and ensures that the Company remains in a sound financial position.

There were no changes to the Company's overall capital management approach during the current year.

The Company manages and makes adjustments to the capital structure as and when borrowings mature or as and when funding is required. This may take the form of raising equity, market or bank debt or hybrids thereof. Opportunities in the market are also monitored closely to ensure that the most efficient funding solutions are implemented.

The Company monitors capital using the ratio of net external debt to earnings (operating profit) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), but does not set absolute limits for this ratio. The Company is comfortable with a ratio of net debt to EBITDA of one times or lower.

US dollar		Figures in million	SA rand	
2012	2013		2013	2012
492.4	192.5	Borrowings excluding related-party loans ¹	1,990.9	4,220.0
16.6	109.5	Cash and cash equivalents	1,132.7	142.6
475.8	83.0	Net debt ²	858.2	4,077.4
699.5	766.5	EBITDA	7,357.9	5,729.7
0.68	0.11	Net debt ² to EBITDA (Ratio)	0.12	0.71

¹ All related-party loans were repaid during February 2013 (refer to note 1).

² Net debt excludes related-party loans

40. LIQUIDITY

The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by R1,277.5 million (US\$123.7 million) as at 31 December 2013. Current liabilities at year end include related-party payables of R322.2 million (US\$31.2 million) with no fixed repayment terms and the financial guarantee liability of R207 million (US\$20 million) (refer to note 17) which does not reflect the true liquidity of Sibanye *per se*, as Sibanye believes that Gold Fields is currently in the position to meet its obligations under the Notes (as defined under note 17).

With the Bridge Loan Facilities refinanced (as detailed in note 24), the Company was in a position to actively manage its debt position and as a result repaid an additional R500 million (US\$52.1 million) debt in December 2013, effectively applying cash, a current asset, to reduce long term borrowings.

The Directors believe that the cash-generated by its operations and the remaining balance of the Company's revolving credit facility will enable the Company to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due.

shareholders' information

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013:

Shareholder spread	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares	%
1 – 1,000 shares	13,837	81.42	2,280,623	0.31
1,001 – 10,000 shares	2,334	13.73	7,530,683	1.02
10,001 – 50,000 shares	389	2.29	8,707,403	1.18
50,001 – 100,000 shares	92	0.54	6,469,908	0.88
100,001 – 500,000	183	1.08	44,381,857	6.04
500,001 – 1,000,000	58	0.34	40,260,751	5.48
1,000,001 shares and over	102	0.60	625,447,806	85.09
Total	16,995	100.00	735,079,031	100.00

Distribution of shareholders	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shares	%
American Depositary Receipts	72	0.42	221,559,298	30.14
Unit Trusts/Mutual Funds	138	0.81	174,047,078	23.68
Pension Funds	173	1.02	141,717,170	19.28
Other Managed Funds	101	0.59	68,840,845	9.37
Sovereign Wealth	8	0.05	23,879,405	3.25
Custodians	71	0.42	20,459,478	2.78
Private Investors	133	0.78	17,951,748	2.44
Insurance Companies	18	0.11	16,369,262	2.23
Trading	16	0.09	14,832,734	2.02
Exchange-Traded Fund	4	0.02	5,629,866	0.77
University	7	0.04	3,789,725	0.52
Hedge Fund	5	0.03	2,393,235	0.33
Corporate	2	0.01	1,286,961	0.18
Investment Trust	4	0.02	867,916	0.12
Charity	3	0.02	520,584	0.07
Local Authority	1	0.01	483,252	0.07
Foreign Government	2	0.01	71,000	0.01
Stock Brokers	2	0.01	66,839	0.01
Remainder	16,235	95.53	20,312,635	2.76
Total	16,995	100.00	735,079,031	100.00

Public/non-public shareholders	Number of shareholdings	%	Number of shares	%
Non-public shareholders				
Directors	4	0.02	162,940	0.02
Share trust	1	0.01	13,525,394	1.85
Own holding	1	0.01	1,201,425	0.16
Public shareholders	16,989	99.96	720,189,272	97.97
Total	16,995	100.00	735,079,031	100.00

shareholders' information

Beneficial shareholders holding of 3% or more	Number of shares	%
Allan Gray Investment Council	108,218,598	14.72
Investec Asset Management	103,985,030	14.15
Van Eck Associates Corporation	43,326,036	5.89
Dimensional Fund Advisors	35,337,505	4.81
PIC	34,470,776	4.69
First Eagle Investment Management	26,043,384	3.54
Blackrock Inc	24,731,965	3.36

Foreign custodian shareholders holding of 3% or more	Number of shares	%
Bank of New York Depository Receipts	220,005,324	29.93
Chase Nominees Limited	29,840,815	4.06
State Street Bank and Trust Company	25,561,750	3.48

shareholders' diary

2014

18 February	Board Meeting
20 February	December 2013 quarter and full-year results announcement
24 April	March 2014 quarter operating update announcement
16 May	Board Meeting
17 June	Annual General meeting
29 July	Board Meeting
31 July	June 2014 quarter and half year results announcement
23 October	September 2014 quarter operating update announcement
6 November	Board Meeting

administrative and corporate information

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Sibanye Gold Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of
South Africa
Registration number 2002/031431/06
Share code: SGL
Issuer code: SGL
ISIN – ZAE E000173951

Listings

JSE: SGL
NYSE: SBGL

Website

www.sibanyegold.co.za

Directors

M Sello Moloka* (Chairman)
Neal J Froneman (CEO)
Charl Keyter (CFO)
Timothy J Cumming*
Barry E Davison*
Richard P Menell*
Nkosemntu G Nika*
Keith A Rayner*
Zola ST Skweyiya*
Susan C van der Merwe*
Jerry S Vilakazi*
Cain Farrel (Company Secretary)
*Independent non-executive

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