

HARMONY

Sustainability data tables
30 June 2025

years of Mining with purpose













GRI referencing

For convenience, this document consolidates
data tables used in the Sustainability
<i>report</i> . Refer to <i>Glossary</i> for definitions
and acronyms.

Note: All figures from FY22 include a full year of data for Mponeng and Chemwes (Mine Waste Solutions) operations (only nine months reporting in FY21 from October 2020).

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ESG Topic	GRI Disclosure	GRI Code
Economic contribution	201 Economic performance, 201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed, 207-4 Country-by-country reporting, 2-28 Membership associations	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016, GRI 207: Tax 2019
Environmental impact	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021
Biodiversity	101-5 Locations with biodiversity impacts, 101-7 Changes to the state of biodiversity	GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024
Cyanide management	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	GRI 301: Materials 2016
Certification and compliance	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021
Energy consumption	103-2 Energy consumption and self-generation within the organisation, 103-3 Upstream and downstream energy consumption, 103-4 Energy intensity, 103-5 Reduction in energy consumption	GRI 103: Energy 2025
Electricity consumption	103-2 Energy consumption and self-generation within the organisation, 103-3 Upstream and downstream energy consumption, 103-4 Energy intensity, 103-5 Reduction in energy consumption	GRI 103: Energy 2025
Hydrocarbon consumption	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	GRI 301: Materials 2016
Carbon emissions	102-5 Scope 1 GHG emissions, 102-6 Scope 2 GHG emissions, 102-7 Scope 3 GHG emissions 102-8 GHG emissions intensity, 102-9 GHG removals in the value chain	GRI 102: Climate Change 2025
Atmospheric emissions	305-7 NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions	GRI 305: Emissions 2016
Materials used	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume, 301-2 Recycled input materials used	GRI 301: Materials 2016
Water consumption	303-3 Water withdrawal, 303-4 Water discharge, 303-5 Water consumption	GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018
Waste management	306-3 Waste generated, 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal, 306-5 Waste directed to disposal	GRI 306: Waste 2020
Employees	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements, 401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover 404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee, 404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs, 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 401: Employment 2016, GRI 404: Training and education 2016, GRI 405: Diversity and equal opportunity 2016
Safety	403-9 Work-related injuries, 403-10 Work-related ill health	GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018
Health	403-9 Work-related injuries, 403-10 Work-related ill health	GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018
Communities	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts, 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016, GRI 413: Local Communities 2016
Supply chain	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts, 204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016, GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016
Security	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	GRI 410: Security Practices 2016
Stakeholders	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021
Grievances	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations, 413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities, 414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 413: Local Communities 2016, GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016
Ethics and anti-corruption	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations, 205-2 Communication and training about anti- corruption policies and procedures, 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 205: Anti- corruption 2016, GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016
Corporate governance	2-5 External assurance, 2-9 Governance structure and composition, 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees, 415-1 Political contributions	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016, GRI 415: Public Policy 2016



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Economic contribution

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Production					
Total tonnes processed (Mt)					
South Africa	47	48	48	51	46
Papua New Guinea	4	3	4	3	3
Group	51	51	52	54	49
Total gold produced (000oz)					
South Africa	1 315	1 398	1 327	1 367	1 385
Papua New Guinea	164	164	140	119	151
Group	1 479	1 562	1 467	1 486	1 536
	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Payments to governments (Rm)					
South Africa					
Royalties	1 703	1 172	484	284	561
Income tax	4 295	2 388	518	296	584
Employee taxes	3 703	3 261	3 021	2 956	2 214
Dividend withholding tax	6	3	2	2	2
Carbon tax ¹	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	9 708	6 825	4 026	3 538	3 361
Papua New Guinea					
Royalties (paid to government)	114	87	60	43	57
Production levy	51	39	23	19	25
Foreign contractors withholding tax	16	7	17	5	3
Employee taxes	228	213	169	158	181
Customs and excise	33	32	28	24	24
Total	442	378	297	249	290
Australia					
Employee taxes	192	124	76	66	58
Payroll tax	31	19	12	14	13
Total	223	143	88	80	71

¹ Carbon tax paid for emissions recorded in the calendar year.



Economic contribution continued



Group	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Working cost	39 370	36 602	34 501	32 942	29 079
Capex	10 997	8 327	7 597	6 193	5 108
Cash flow from operations	50 367	44 929	42 098	39 135	34 187
Employment termination and restructuring costs	200	86	596	218	331
Corporate, statutory, administration and other expenditure	1 732	1 268	1 006	924	1 138
Care and maintenance and rehabilitation*	514	281	259	277	107
South Africa exploration and pre-feasibility	140	171	144	120	85
Social investment**	177	195	215	149	129
Golpu exploration and management	117	126	110	86	92
Eva Copper exploration and management	1 469	753	151	_	_
SEAsia exploration and pre-feasibility (excluding Golpu and Eva)	22	62	129	21	12
Total GDP contribution	54 738	47 871	44 708	40 930	36 081

South Africa	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Working cost	36 420	33 630	31 191	30 143	26 660
Capex	9 377	6 786	5 860	4 770	3 672
Cash flow from operations	45 797	40 416	37 051	34 913	30 332
Employment termination and restructuring costs	200	86	596	218	331
Corporate, statutory, administration and other expenditure	1 381	1 057	781	795	1 024
Care and maintenance and rehabilitation*	514	266	240	276	105
Exploration and pre-feasibility	140	171	144	120	85
Social investment**	166	180	208	144	124
Total GDP contribution	48 198	42 176	39 020	36 466	32 001

^{*} Care and maintenance, and rehabilitation undertaken at closed shafts and plants, excluding credit from the trust fund.

** Costs associated with corporate social investments. This only represents community development initiatives (MoA).









Economic contribution continued

Papua New Guinea	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Working cost	2 950	2 972	3 310	2 799	2 419
Capex	1 620	1 541	1 737	1 423	1 436
Cash flow from operations	4 570	4 513	5 047	4 222	3 855
Corporate, statutory, administration and other expenditure ¹	14	29	225	129	114
Care and maintenance and rehabilitation	_	15	19	1	2
Social investment**	11	15	7	5	5
Golpu exploration and management	117	126	110	86	92
SEAsia exploration and pre-feasibility (excluding Golpu and Eva)	22	62	129	21	12
Total GDP contribution ¹	4 734	4 760	5 537	4 464	4 080
Australia	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Corporate, statutory, administration and other expenditure ¹	337	182	_	_	_
Eva Copper exploration and management	1 469	753	151	n/a	n/a
Total GDP contribution ¹	1 806	935	n/a	n/a	n/a

Restated FY24 to correctly allocate amounts between Papua New Guinea and Australia.
 * Care and maintenance, and rehabilitation undertaken at closed shafts and plants, excluding credit from the trust fund.
 ** Costs associated with corporate social investments. This only represents community development initiatives (MoA).

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Membership fees (R000) in respect of key trade associations were as follows:					
Minerals Council South Africa	63 868	32 624	30 832	28 875	55 239
University of Pretoria	2 505	1 980	3 307	2 789	2 811
Energy Intensive User Group	306	290	290	276	_
Papua New Guinea Chamber of Mines and Petroleum	1	1	1	1	1
Minerals Council of Australia*	123	308	_	n/a	n/a
Queensland Resources Council*	81	81	_	n/a	n/a
Total	66 680	34 895	34 430	31 941	58 051

^{*} Acquired Copper Mountain's membership to Australian industry bodies through the acquisition; did not pay fee in FY23.















Environmental stewardship

Environmental impact

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Expenditure – environmental management (Rm)					
South Africa	1 705	632	543	397	317
Environmental compliance ¹	1 627	545	461	345	268
Environmental rehabilitation	78	87	82	52	49
Papua New Guinea	47	59	60	38	28
Environmental compliance and management	47	59	60	38	28
Australia	91	33	n/a	n/a	n/a
Environmental compliance and management	88	31	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cultural heritage management	3	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Group	1 843	724	603	435	345

¹ Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to include water pumping costs related to KOSH and Margaret shaft.

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Environmental capital investments (Rm)					
South Africa					
Energy ¹	10	8	6	2	8
Water ²	80	53	29	25	31
Renewables ³	1 042	40	15	5	1
Papua New Guinea					
Energy ⁴	3	49	30	7	_
Water	_	_	_	_	_
Renewables	_	_	_	_	_
Total	1 135	150	80	39	40

South Africa operations energy efficiency projects.
 South Africa operations water treatment and reticulation optimisation projects.
 South Africa operations renewable energy programme.
 Papua New Guinea internal power generation capital expenditure.



Environmental stewardship continued

FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
4	5	5	4	6
_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_
4	5	5	4	6
4	5	5	4	6
_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_
FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_
_	_	n/a	n/a	n/a
	_	n/a	n/a	n/a
	_	n/a	n/a	n/a
		n/a 2	n/a 	n/a ***
	4	4 5 4 5 4 5 	4 5 5 	4 5 5 4

Papua New Guinea

Issued Resolved

Australia Issued

Resolved









n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

^{***} Data not collated for this period.



	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Land ownership (ha)					
South Africa					
Harmony-owned land	48 427	48 227	48 227	49 038	***
Community-donated land	_	547	547	811	***
Amount of land disturbed (ha)					
South Africa	13 732	13 259	13 259	13 259	13 341
Papua New Guinea ¹	982	884	816	803	733
Australia	174	_	_	n/a	n/a
Amount of land rehabilitated (ha)					
South Africa	38	84	72	32	4
Papua New Guinea ²	1	1	_	_	_
Australia ²	19	18	_	n/a	n/a
Land rehabilitation liabilities (Rm) (undiscounted)					
South Africa	7 181	6 586	6 104	5 752	5 559
Papua New Guinea	1 755	1 780	1 474	1 374	1 306
Australia	119	22	3	n/a	n/a
Group	9 055	8 388	7 581	7 126	6 865







^{***} Data not collated for this period.

Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to include Wafi-Golpu land disturbed.

Restated FY23 to FY24 figures to reflect annual rehabilitation (previously reflected cumulative).











Biodiversity

Harmony operations in relation to key biodiversity areas	Region	High biodiversity value area – flora (km²)	Position relative to key biodiversity area (KBA)	Biodiversity area – fauna # of species
SOUTH AFRICA	North West	Kalgold: Situated within Savanna Biome. The Savanna Biome comprises a number of vegetation units. The most recent, national vegetation classification, describe the broad vegetation within the study areas as Mafeking Bushveld (SVk 1). This vegetation type grows mainly on Kalahari sands mixed with black clays (turf) and comprises low-to-medium-high, deciduous microphyllous trees (eg Acacias) and shrubs with a few broad-leaved tree species, while the herbaceous layer is dominated by grasses. • Of the 72 vegetation types in the biome, two are listed as critically endangered, 18 are endangered and 27 are classed as vulnerable • Red data species found in the area include Acacia erioloba (camel thorn), Boscia albitrunca (shepherd's tree), Combretum imberbe (Leadwood).	Kalgold: Brachystelma canum is critically endangered (CR) according to the Red List of South African Plants (SANBI, 2017). This species is endemic to South Africa where it occurs in the North West in the Mafikeng vegetation type. This species is only known from the type collection, dating from 1956. Several attempts to relocate this species at the type locality and surrounding areas have been futile (Hahn, 2013). It is possibly extinct due to habitat loss. Aloe braamvanwykii is listed as endangered (EN) according to the Red List of South African Plants (SANBI, 2017). This species is endemic to South Africa and more specifically the North West. It is found in thornveld and deep sandy soils. Based on rates of habitat loss, it is estimated that the aloes population has declined by at least 50% within the past 30 years (one generation of this slow-growing, long-lived species).	 Kalgold: Total of 74 bird species, of which 22 bird species are considered endangered, vulnerable or endemic Six mammal species 29 Hertpofauna species.
		Mine Waste Solutions/Chemwes: The last assessment for Mine Waste Solutions was conducted in 2019.	Mine Waste Solutions surface rights area, there are three BMUs with very high biodiversity conservation value (BMU7: Clay grassland, BMU8: Dolomite grassland and BMU9: Sandy grassland), while another six BMUs have high biodiversity conservation value (BMU1: Vaal River ecosystem, BMU2: Koekemoerspruit ecosystem, BMU3: Valley bottom wetlands, BMU4: Acacia karroo woodlands, BMU5: Acacia erioloba woodland, BMU6: Mixed Acacia woodland).	Mine Waste Solutions/Chemwes: The following mammal species occur in the Kareerand expansion areas: Protected: 1. Black-footed cat 2. Aardvark 3. Black wildebeest Two TOP birds are confirmed (secretary bird and lanner falcon) The only red-listed frog that may occur in the greater area is the near-threatened giant bullfrog, also protected under GN151, 2007. The Wildebeest Pan and surrounds support a variety of ground beetles. Of those observed, none are protected, but several ground beetles are protected under GN151 and could also occur in the area.



Harmony operations in relation to key biodiversity areas	Region	High biodiversity value area – flora (km²)	Position relative to key biodiversity area (KBA)	Biodiversity area – fauna # of species
		BMU1: Vaal River ecosystem: Floodplain of Vaal River Plant species richness typical of this habitat type with 20 species/100m². One of the six plant "species of conservation concern" is namely Crinum bulbispermu. Also contains potentially suitable habitat for one of the other five plant "species of conservation concern", namely Hypoxis hemerocallide.		The following mammals species occur in the MWS areas: Protected 1. Brown hyaena 2. Black-footed cat 3. Cape fox 4. Burchell's (plains) zebra 5. Aardvark 6. Black wildebeest 7. Blue wildebeest
		Plant species richness typical of this habitat type with 20 species/100m². One of the six plant "species of conservation concern" is namely <i>Crinum bulbispermu</i> . Also contains potentially suitable habitat for one of the other five plant "species of conservation concern", namely <i>Eucomis autumnalis</i> .		8. Blesbok Near-threatened 1. Natal long-fingered bat
		BMU3: Valley bottom wetlands Fifty recorded plant species (average of 24.7/100m²) and two of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area were recorded within this unit, namely Crinum bulbispermum and Eucomis autumnalis.		The following reptile species occur in the MWS areas: Threatened/Protected There are no threatened reptile species expected to occur in the area. Endemic 1. Aurora house snake (Lamprophis aurora)
		BMU4: Acacia karroo woodland Sixty-three recorded plant species (38.5/100m²). Two of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area were recorded within this unit, namely Boophone disticha (declining) and Hypoxis hemerocallidea (declining).		The following frog species occur in the MWS areas: Threatened/Protected 1. Giant bullfrog (<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>) Endemic 1. Raucous toad (<i>Amietophrynus rangeri</i>)











Environmental stewardship continued

this BMU.

BMU.

BMU8: Dolomite grassland
One-hundred recorded plant species (44.8/100m²).
Four of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area were recorded within this unit, namely the Declining species Boophone disticha and Hypoxis hemerocallidea, and the near-threatened species: Lithops lesliei subsp. lesliei and Drimia sanguinea. The protected plant: Acacia erioloba was also recorded within this

Harmony operations in relation to key biodiversity areas	Region	High biodiversity value area – flora (km²)	Position relative to key biodiversity area (KBA)	Biodiversity area – fauna # of species
		BMU5: Acacia erioloba woodland Thirty-one recorded plant species (31/100m²) and this BMU contain potentially suitable habitat for one of the six plant "species of conservation concern"		The following birds species occur in the MWS areas: Threatened/Endangered 1. African white-backed vulture 2. Cape vulture
		recorded within the study area, namely <i>Hypoxis</i> hemerocallidea. One of the three protected plant species recorded within the study area, namely the dominant tree Acacia erioloba, is confined largely to this BMU.		Near-threatened 1. Greater flamingo 2. Lesser flamingo 3. Yellow-billed stork 4. Black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>)
		BMU6: Mixed Acacia woodland Forty-four recorded plant species (44/100m²). One of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area was recorded within this unit, namely Boophone disticha (declining), and one of the three Protected plant species recorded		 Secretary bird Lanner falcon Black harrier Greater painted-snipe Black-winged pratincole Half-collared kingfisher
		within the study area, namely <i>Boscia albitrunca</i> , was recorded only form this BMU.		Vulnerable 1. Black stork (Anthropoides paradisea) 2. African marsh harrier 3. White-bellied korhaan 4. Martial eagle 5. Lesser kestrel
		BMU7: Clay grassland Hundred-and-eighteen recorded plant species (41.4/100m²). Three of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area were recorded within this unit, namely the Declining species Eucomis autumnalis, Boophone disticha and Hypoxis hemerocallidea and, within the study area, the latter two species are most abundant within this BMLL		











Harmony operations in relation to key biodiversity areas	Region	High biodiversity value area – flora (km²)	Position relative to key biodiversity area (KBA)	Biodiversity area – fauna # of species
		BMU9: Sandy grassland Hundred-and–nine recorded plant species ($56.7/100m^2$). The grasslands comprising this BMU are the most species-rich (highest α -diversity) plant communities found within the study area; the grassland on the low quartzite ridges is extremely species-rich and recorded species richness in one of the surveyed plots was 67 species per $100m^2$. Two of the six plant "species of conservation concern" recorded within the study area were recorded within this unit, namely the Declining species $Boophone$ $disticha$ and $Hypoxis$ $hemerocallidea$.		
SOUTH AFRICA	Free State	Harmony Free State operations: Harmony Free State operations are located within the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland and the Western Free State Clay Grassland, vegetation biomes. The Riverine areas of the Harmony Free State operations fall within the Highveld Alluvial Vegetation. The conservation status of the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland regional vegetation area is considered "Endangered" given the conserved areas in the Bloemhof dam, Schoonspruit, Sandveld, Faan Meintjies, Wolwespruit and Soetdoring Nature Reserves. There are no Artificial Conservation areas within the Western Free State Clay Grassland. The Highveld Alluvial Grassland is considered as "least threatened" given the conservation areas in the Barberspan Ramsar site, Bloemhof dam, Christiana, Fan Meintjies, Sandveld, Schoonspruit, Soetdoring and Wolwespruit nature reserves. It is, however, noted that there are no threatened ecosystems nor endangered or rare species observed at any of the Harmony Free State mining sites. In addition, no National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) wetlands have been identified at any of the mining sites.	Harmony Free State operations: Harmony Free State operations within the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassveld, the Western Free State Clay Grassland, and the Highveld Alluvial vegetation Biomes. However, the conserved sites are located 130km–300km away from the mining operations.	Harmony Free State operations: One species of conservation concern (referred to as Species 15, name withheld due to sensitivity) was identified on Harmony-owned land that is earmarked for development (construction of a Tailing Storage Facility). The species identified is listed as "vulnerable" under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004, as well as included in Appendix II of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). Harmony has engaged with, and is working together with, the Endangered Wildlife Trust as well as The Biodiversity Company to identify the best means of relocation of the species to ideal and suitable land while ensuring conservation and protection of the species. Further, a total of 15 Red Data faunal species may occur in the area. Of these, four (4) are near-threatened, six (6) are vulnerable, one (1) is endangered, two (2) are of least concern and two (2) of these species are data deficient. The habitat suitability for Red Data species is low for all species within the sites investigated, except the reddish-grey musk shrew. This is mainly due to the fact that the area is highly disturbed due to mining activities and therefore unlikely to sustain the Red Data species which are likely to occur in the region.













Harmony operations in relation to key biodiversity areas	Region	High biodiversity value area – flora (km²)	Position relative to key biodiversity area (KBA)	Biodiversity area – fauna # of species
SOUTH AFRICA	Gauteng	Kusasalethu: The Kusasalethu Operation is situated 4km north of the Rand Highveld Grassland Threatened Ecosystem and surface mining right area covers over 5 000ha. The Rand Highveld Grassland has been recognised as an ecoregion according to the World Wide Fund for Nature. Kusasalethu Operation, however, does not fall within the Rand Highveld Grassland and no flora species associated with the threatened ecosystem were identified within the Kusasalethu Operation, although there may be an exchange of bird species between the two areas.	Kusasalethu: The Abe Bailey Nature Reserve is situated 17km north of Kusasalethu Operations and is an officially protected area. The reserve is associated with the Mooirivierloop and is adjacent to the Khutsong Township. The approximate area is 4 200ha and predominantly consists of Carletonville Dolomite Grassland. An estimated 260 bird species are recorded for the reserve, including both grassland and wetland species. Although the protected area does not coincide with, or in proximity to, the Kusasalethu Operation, there may be an exchange of bird species between the two sites.	Kusasalethu: None
		Doornkop: Does not fall within a high biodiversity area (surrounding by urban areas, ie Soweto)	Doornkop: N/A	Doornkop: In terms of IUCN it falls under the category of least concern.
		Mponeng: No threatened species (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) have historically been recorded from the West Wits mine complex property or the grid squares 2627AD and 2627BC.	Mponeng: Distance to operations (km); N/A	Mponeng: Number of species: 0 (critically endangered species) 2 (near-threatened plant species observed) 4 (declining plant species observed)
		Near-threatened plant species observed: Adromischus umbraticola subsp. umbraticola Ithops lesliei subsp. lesliei.		12 other threatened species of "amphibian, reptile and birds" are expected to be present but have not been observed yet.
		Declining plant species observed: Boophone disticha Eucomis autumnalis subsp. clavata Gunnera perpensa Hypoxis hemerocaliidea.	1km from Savuka Shaft 0.5km from Mponeng Gold plant	
		Other threatened species of "amphibian, reptile and birds" are expected to be present but have not been observed yet.		











Biodiversity Moab Khotsong

Biodiversity management unit	Vegetation types/variations and soil types	Distribution within Vaal River operations
BMU1. Riverine vegetation Vaal River	U1.a: Instream and marginal vegetation (alluvial soils) U1.b: Riparian woodland on MC banks (Oa soils) U1.c: Closed shrubland on floodplain (Oa and Rg soils) U1.d: Seasonal marsh wetland (Oa soils)	Along the Vaal River
BMU2. Riverine vegetation Jagspruit	Includes marginal and floodplain vegetation of the Jagspruit (Rg soils)	Along the Jagspruit
BMU3. Drainage lines – non-perennial; streams and valley bottom wetlands	Includes seasonal marsh wetlands of non-perennial or "valley bottom wetland" (Oa soils and unmapped hydri soils within Hu1 soil unit)	On the northern boundary of mine area adjacent to Klerksdorp road and in south- eastern corner of mine area
BMU4. Acacia karroo closed woodland	Closed woodland in which <i>Acacia karroo</i> is totally dominant and few other trees occur (Ms1, Hu1 and Hu3 soils)	Eastern parts of study area, to both north and south of Vaal River, and near northern boundary of study are to north of ridge along Klerksdorp road
BMU5. Acacia caffra – Euclea crispa thicket	Closed woodland on rocky, north-facing slopes. Dominant trees are <i>Acacia caffra, Acacia karroo</i> and <i>Euclea crispa</i> (Ms2 soils)	On ridge near northern boundary of mine area adjacent to Klerksdorp road
BMU6. Rocky grassland and sparse woodland	U6.a: Grassland and sparse woodland on dolomites (Gs and Hu3 soils) U6.b: Rocky grassland on ridge black reef rocks (Ms2 soils)	This unit comprises the vast majority of the mine area, and the distribution of the various vegetation types follows the distribution of the soils on which they occur
BMU7. Sandy grassland	Themeda grassland (Ms1 and Cv2 soils)	This unit comprises large areas of the western and southern parts of the parts of the study area
BMU8. Infrastructure	Includes all mine infrastructure and residential areas (various soils)	Scattered throughout mine area
BMU9. Cultivation	Maize fields (Av and Hu2 soils)	Almost entirely restricted to mine area south of Vaal River
BMU10. Secondary grassland of previously cultivated areas	Vegetation composition varies in accordance with successional stage and soil type (Av, Hu1 and Hu2 soils)	Largely restricted to mine area to south of Vaal River, but also some patches along northern boundary of mine area
BMU11. Secondary wetlands associated with dams and mine effluent and seepage	Large phragmites reed beds surrounded by seasonal inundated or saturated soils vegetated by <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> and <i>Juncus of. Punctorius</i> (unmapped hydric soils within Hu3 and soil unit and Oa soils	Williams GR and north of easternmost bridge over Vaal River
BMU12. Plantations and areas invaded by alien tree species	Plantations of <i>Eucalyptus</i> and other exotic trees, as well as areas planed with trees as part of the Woodlands Project (various soils)	Widespread













Harmony assets in relation to	D	Paris and a constitution	Distiliance in the same	Flore and forms are size
biodiversity values	Region		Biodiversity value area	Flora and fauna species
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Region Morobe Province	Papua New Guinea contains the third largest block of unbroken tropical forest and is the largest tract of primary forest remaining in the Asia-Pacific region. Papua New Guinea's forests support more than 5% of the world's plant and animal species. Approximately two thirds of Papua New Guinea's flora and fauna is endemic. Morobe Province contains a variety of habitats and flora and fauna communities. The Huon Peninsula, forming most of the province, has moderate to high species richness with a variety of threatened mammal fauna. Of the approximately 3.3 million hectares, approximately two thirds is forest, although the areas of lowland forest have been heavily deforested or degraded. Papua New Guinea currently has three areas formally protected as national parks, namely Lake Kutubu, Varirata National Park and McAdam National Park. Only the McAdam National Park is located in Morobe Province. It is located in the adjacent catchment to the Hidden Valley mine and north of the proposed Wafi-Golpu project; however, there is no interaction between the mines and national park. The Morobe Province contains the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area with is located in the Salamau District and is approximately 60km south of Lae in the coastal area with no interaction with the mines. Papua New Guinea has two wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention, Lake Kutubu in the Southern Highlands and Tonda Wildlife Management Area in the Western province. These and other protected/ conservation areas are beyond the influences of both Hidden Valley mine and the Wafi-Golpu Project. Papua New Guinea has a tropical climate. The coastal and island regions tend to be hot and humid. The Highlands, where Hidden Valley and Wafi-Golpu are located, has a climate classified as Lower Montane Humid (McAlpine et al. 1983). Rainfall varies with elevation and generally increases with altitude. Annual rainfall at Hidden Valley and Wafi-Golpu is in the order of 2 600mm to 2 800mm. Rainfall exceeds evaporation, which results in a positive water balance	Hidden Valley: The Hidden Valley mine is located at elevations of 2 050m to 2 600m, in steep, mountainous and forested terrain, with narrow stream beds, sharp ridges and valley side slopes commonly greater than 30°. Landslip scars are a common feature on the steeper slopes. Habitats over 2 000m are limited and tend to be isolated from other similar habitats thus developing high degrees of endemism. Such fragmented habitats are also more vulnerable to adverse environmental changes than continuous habitats. The Hidden Valley area has been heavily disturbed over a long period of time by human activities and an extensive fire in 1997. The vegetation at the Hidden Valley mine site is characterised by typical montane forest environments. Most of the site is covered by either Lower Montane Forest, which is predominant below 2 000m altitude, or Montane Forest with conifers, which is predominant above 2 000m. The project area is not known to contain plants or plant communities of particular significance or rarity. Investigations have shown that vigorous forest regeneration occurs even after the complete removal of vegetation, provided at least some of the soil remains.	Hidden Valley: A number of species of mammals or birds that are protected under Papua New Guinea's Fauna (Protection and Control) Act 1976 or listed in the IUCN (2003) Red List of Threatened Species or in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna are known to have inhabited the Hidden Valley area pre-development and likely still exist in surrounding undisturbed forests. These protected (P), vulnerable (V) or rare (R) species include: • Two species of tree kangaroos (Dendrolagus dorianus and D. goodfellowi) – V • The long-snouted or giant echidna (Zaglossus bruijni) – V • The nectar bat (Syconycteris hobbit) – R • The new Guinea harpy eagle (Harpyopsis novaeguineae) – R • Four birds of paradise – P • Five parrot species – P During the 2025 biodiversity assessment, no IUCN threatened species, and no new-to-science or otherwise scientifically undescribed species, were recorded on the mining lease. However, seven conservation-listed fauna species and two flora species were recorded. These include: • Oriomo Redwood (Adinandra forbesii) – near threatened (NT) • Ooloomer (Heptapleurum barbatum) – NT • New Guinea Quoll (Dasyurus albopunctatus) – NT • Small Dorcopsis (Dorcopsulus vanheurni) – NT • Lawes's Parotia (Parotia lawesii) – P • Greater Lophorina (Lophorina superba) – P • Black-billed Sicklebill (Drepanornis albertisi) – P • Brown Sicklebill (Epimachus meyeri) – P • Princess Stephanie's Astrapia (Astrapia stephaniae) – P
		elevation and generally increases with altitude. Annual rainfall at Hidden Valley and Wafi-Golpu is in the order of 2 600mm to 2 800mm. Rainfall exceeds		
		evaporation, which results in a positive water balance.		



















Harmony assets in relation to biodiversity values	Region	Regional overview	Biodiversity value area	Flora and fauna species
			Wafi-Golpu: The proposed Wafi-Golpu Project area is predominately located on steep, heavily forested terrain of the Owen Stanley Ranges, within a region which is disturbed due to mineral exploration for more than 50 years. The infrastructure corridor traverses the alluvial plains and foothill terraces of the lower Watut River valley which is characterised by floodplains with meandering channels, oxbow lakes and backwater swamps to the coastal area located near Lae. The project area is vegetated with large tracts of intact and relatively unmodified primary lowland rainforest vegetation communities. The alluvial plain of the Watut River valley is dominated by a mosaic of Large to Medium Crowned Forest, Mixed Swamp Forest and Swamp Woodland together with Swamp Grassland. The adjoining hills are vegetated with Medium Crowned Forest and Small Crowned Forest and scattered patches of Kunai Grassland. Disturbance and degradation of these habitats is largely related to clearing for subsistence agriculture and is limited to the vicinity of village settlements, particularly along the Watut River. Forestry has also taken place in more recent years adjacent to existing access roads, but has ceased following depletion of the timber. Habitat within the infrastructure corridor is suboptimal for fauna species of conservation significance and consists of highly modified, previously cleared areas.	Wafi-Golpu: Seventeen flora species of conservation significance were recorded in Wafi-Golpu Project terrestrial ecology study area. Two species are classified as critically endangered (CE); however terrestrial ecology consultants (BAAM) report that based on recent records, Disopyros Iolinopsisis is unlikely to meet the CE criteria and speculate that it should be revised to vulnerable (V). Three species are classified as endangered (E), four as V and the remaining nine as near threatened (NT). A further 32 IUCN-listed species were assessed as either likely to occur (four) or to possibly occur (28) based on their respective habitat requirements and geographic distribution, but were not found during surveys for the project. These include one listed as CE, one listed as E, 17 listed as V and the remaining 13 either NT (nine), data deficient (two) or least concern (two). Fifteen fauna species of conservation significance were recorded in the wild and a further three species were considered to potentially or likely occur. These included: Two species classified as NT: Gurney's eagle (Aquila gurneyi), Blue-black kingfisher (Todiramphus nigrocyaneus) Two species classified as V: Papuan Eagle (Harpyopsis novaeguineae), Pesquet's parrot (Psittrichas fulgidus) Eleven species classified as P: Great egret (Ardea alba), Blyth's hornbill (Rhyticeros plicatus), Intermediate egret (Ardea intermedia), Palm cockatoo (Probosciger aterrimus), Glossy-mantled manucode (Manucodia ater), Crinkle-collared manucode (Manucodia ater), Crinkle-collared manucode (Manucodia thalybatus), Magnificent riflebird (Ptiloris magnificus), King bird-of-paradise (Diphyllodes magnificus), King bird-of-paradise (Paradisaea raggiana) Three NT species with potential or likelihood to occur: Doria's goshawk (Megatriorchis doriae); forest bittern (Zonerodius heliosylus); Emperor bird-of-paradise (Paradisaea guilielmi).

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Harmony assets in relation to biodiversity values	Region	Regional overview	Biodiversity value area	Flora and fauna species
AUSTRALIA	North West Region, Queensland	The Eva Copper site and immediate surrounding area comprises native Australian vegetation communities that are commonly found within this region. The site is gently undulating across the entire tenement, with occasional sharp hilly outcrops of the Knapdale Range. The most prominent geological feature on site is the discrete north-south ridgeline rising to approximately 285m above sea level and characterised by ridges of exposed silicified rock, comprising what is known as Mount Rose Bee and Green Hills. Geological features of the Knapdale Range provide habitat for many mammal and reptile species, including the Queensland (state)-listed "vulnerable" purple-necked rock wallaby. The site is intersected in the north by Cabbage Tree Creek, a significant ephemeral watercourse with associated riparian vegetation with high habitat value. North West Queensland climate is hot to very hot during summer (38°C average max), and cool to cold in winter (11.5°C average min). Seasonality is characterised by a wet (November–April) and dry (May–October) season – approximately 89.2mm average monthly rainfall in the wet season, and 8.2mm in the dry season.	Eva Copper: The Eva Copper site is predominantly characterised by remnant, low open eucalypt woodland with the understorey supporting a scattered shrub layer with spinifex and tussock grasses in the ground layer. Key ecological values present at the project area include: Large areas of remnant vegetation containing multiple vegetation communities forming continuous corridors across the landscape for fauna movement Significant ephemeral watercourses and associated riparian vegetation with high habitat value, specifically Cabbage Tree Creek Multiple areas of high-quality habitat for the vulnerable purple-necked rock wallaby. The diverse range of vegetation communities provide habitat for over 150 native fauna species.	Eva Copper: The site comprises three main vegetation communities, which include low open woodland dominated by Eucalyptus leucophylla (Cloncurry Boc), low open woodland dominated by Eucalyptus leucophloia (Snappy Gum) and riparian vegetation along watercourses usually with Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum) and Lophostemon grandifloris (Brush Box). Four fauna species of conservation significance were recorded at the site: Purple-necked rock-wallaby (Petrogale purpureicollis) Painted honeyeater (Grantiella picta) Short-beaked echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) Mertens' water monitor (Varanus mertensi). While not detected during field surveys, additional species of conservation significance have been detected nearby and have the potential to occur within the project area: Grey falcon (Falco hypoleucos) Ghost bat (Macroderma gigas) Fork-tailed Swift (Apus pacificus) Gouldian finch (Erythrura gouldiae) Carpentarian Grasswren (Amytornis dorotheae) Red goshawk (Erythrotriorchis radiatus).





















Cyanide management

Operation/ Plant	Cyanide- related incidents: Site level (# incidents)	Release off site requires response or remediation	Adverse effects on human health	Adverse effects to the environment	Required reporting under applicable regulations/ code	Exceedances of applicable limits of Cyanide Code	Confirm if plant has ICMC (International Cyanide Management Code) Certification (Yes or 0)	Comments
Hidden Valley (PNG)	_		_	_	Cyanide Code	Minor exceedances of weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide levels were observed in tailings discharged to the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). These exceedances were managed in accordance with the operational Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP). No significant WAD cyanide exceedances were recorded in the discharge water.	Yes	Hidden Valley mine was certified in full compliance with ICMI on 30 June 2025.
Kusasalethu plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	Exceedances were recorded and were as a result of higher cyanide dosages to improve leach efficiency. Subsequently the cyanide dosage was reduced to meet WAD cyanide criteria.	Yes	Plant was scheduled to close end of March 2024 but a delay in pipeline has resulted in plant running until March 2025, therefore recertification process not undertaken.
Doornkop plant			_	_	Cyanide Code	There are few spikes recorded on the residue and TSF deposition of WAD cyanide limits. No wildlife mortality and high level of HCN gas were recorded.	Yes	ICMI recertification audit was completed in April 2024. Accreditation issued August 2024.
Kalgold plant	1	_	_	_	Environmental Permit	Exceedances due to the nature ore body/natural geology underlying Kalgold mining operations, which requires higher dosage of cyanide in the gold extraction process.	0	Not ICMI accredited.
Noligwa Gold plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	None reported.	Yes	ICMI recertification audit completed successfully and awarded April 2024.
Chemwes Mine Waste Solutions	_		_	_	Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996	None reported	0	N/A
Kopanang plant	_		_	_	N/A	_	N/A	N/A. Kopanang plant is decommissioned and is undergoing rehabilitation.



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Operation/ Plant	Cyanide- related incidents: Site level (# incidents)	Release off site requires response or remediation	Adverse effects on human health	Adverse effects to the environment	Required reporting under applicable regulations/ code	Exceedances of applicable limits of Cyanide Code	Confirm if plant has ICMC (International Cyanide Management Code) Certification (Yes or 0)	Comments
Mponeng Gold plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	None reported	Yes	ICMI re-certification completed in February 2023 with full compliance
Savuka Gold plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	_	Yes	ICMI re-certification completed in February 2023 with full compliance
Target plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	No	Yes	ICMI certified
Central plant		_		_	Environmental Permit	Yes, there are exceedances and corrective actions are being investigated for restoration in WAD cyanide compliance levels in the slurry deposition.	0	Central plant has submitted a non- compliance corrective action plan to ICMI
Saaiplaas plant	_	_	_	_	Environmental Permit	Yes, there are few exceedances on the residue WAD cyanide limit due to the nature of the operation. No wildlife mortality and high level of HCN gas were recorded.	0	The plant is not ICMI accredited due to the nature of is operations (ie dosing high concentration of cyanide to dissolve tailings efficiently)
Harmony One plant	_	_	_	_	Cyanide Code	There were exceedances and corrective action was taken. The incidents were related to process investigations and thus were controlled. Caution has been applied for future similar work.	Yes	ICMI certified.
Joel plant	_	_	_	_	N/A	_	N/A	N/A Under care and maintenance
Total	1							



Certification and compliance

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Gold plants certified under Cyanide Code	8	7	7	7	6
% certified vs total gold plants	1	50	50	54	46
Total number of operations ¹	14	14	14	14	8
Operations with ISO14001 certification ²	13	12	13	13	11
% with ISO certification	93	86	93	93	78
% alignment of active Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) to operational protocols ³	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a











Operations with more than five years life-of-mine.
From FY22, Bambanani Operations is excluded due to closure. Hidden Valley is also excluded because it is not ISO14001 certified, however, it aligns its environmental management practices with the ISO14001 standard. Kusasalethu's certificate has been reinstated.
Newly assured KPI.



Environmental stewardship continued

Energy consumption

Group energy consumption (000GJ)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Electricity (000GJ)					
South Africa	14 961	14 759	14 601	15 085	14 472
Papua New Guinea ¹	335	274	199	228	372
Total	15 296	15 033	14 800	15 313	14 844
Diesel (000GJ)					
South Africa	390	470	484	471	449
Papua New Guinea	1 635	1 694	1 989	1 705	1 165
Total	2 025	2 164	2 473	2 176	1 614
Other sources (petrol and heating oil) (000GJ)					
South Africa	221	226	230	238	214
Papua New Guinea	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01
Total	221	226	230	238	214
Total South Africa	15 572	15 455	15 315	15 794	15 135
Total Papua New Guinea	1 970	1 968	2 188	1 933	1 537
Total group	17 542	17 423	17 503	17 727	16 672
Energy consumption intensity (GJ/t treated)	0.345	0.340	0.336	0.329	0.339

¹ Grid-purchased power. Self-generated power is captured under diesel.







Regional energy consumption (000GJ) ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Regions					
South Africa					
Free State	5 029	4 999	4 853	5 384	5 420
Gauteng	6 508	6 276	6 435	6 324	5 528
North West	4 035	4 180	4 027	4 086	4 187
Papua New Guinea	1 970	1 968	2 188	1 933	1 537
Total	17 542	17 423	17 503	17 727	16 672
Electricity consumption (000GJ)					
South Africa					
Free State	4 833	4 806	4 656	5 165	5 190
Gauteng	6 473	6 203	6 313	6 242	5 498
North West	3 655	3 750	3 632	3 678	3 784
Papua New Guinea ²	335	274	199	228	372
Total ³	15 296	15 033	14 800	15 313	14 844

Energy consumption includes diesel, other sources petrol and heating oil, and electricity consumption.
 Grid-purchased power. Self-generated power is captured under diesel.
 Assured KPI for electricity purchased, and includes renewable energy.

Regional energy consumption (000GJ)¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Diesel (000GJ)					
South Africa					
Free State	94	100	98	107	118
Gauteng	33	71	119	78	27
North West	263	299	267	286	304
Papua New Guinea	1 635	1 694	1 989	1 705	1 165
Total	2 025	2 164	2 473	2 176	1 614
Other sources petrol and heating oil (000GJ)					
South Africa					
Free State	102	93	99	112	112
Gauteng	2	2	3	4	3
North West	117	131	128	122	99
Papua New Guinea	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01
Total	221	226	230	238	214

¹ Energy consumption includes diesel, other sources petrol and heating oil, and electricity consumption.











Group energy consumption (GWh) ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Electricity (GWh)					
South Africa	4 157	4 100	4 056	4 191	4 020
Papua New Guinea ²	93	76	55	63	103
Total ³	4 250	4 176	4 111	4 254	4 123
Diesel (GWh)					
South Africa	108	131	134	131	125
Papua New Guinea	454	470	552	474	324
Total	562	601	686	605	449
Other sources (petrol and heating oil) (GWh)					
South Africa	62.40	62.69	64.01	66.29	59.71
Papua New Guinea	0.020	0.009	0.011	0.019	0.004
Total	62.42	62.70	64.02	66.31	59.71
Total South Africa	4 327	4 294	4 254	4 388	4 205
Total Papua New Guinea	547	546	607	537	427
Total group	4 874	4 840	4 861	4 925	4 632
Energy consumption intensity (MWh/t treated)	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09

Energy consumption includes diesel, other sources petrol and heating oil, and electricity consumption.
 Grid-purchased power. Self-generated power is captured under diesel.
 Assured KPI for electricity purchased, and includes renewable energy.











Regional energy consumption (GWh)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Regions					
South Africa					
Free State	1 394	1 389	1 348	1 496	1 506
Gauteng	2 033	1 744	1 788	1 757	1 535
North West	900	1 161	1 119	1 135	1 164
Papua New Guinea	547	546	607	537	427
Total	9 201	9 134	9 117	9 313	8 837
Electricity purchased (GWh)					
South Africa					
Free State	1 343	1 335	1 293	1 435	1 442
Gauteng	2 023	1 723	1 754	1 734	1 527
North West	791	1 042	1 009	1 022	1 051
Papua New Guinea ¹	93	76	55	63	103
Total ²	4 250	4 176	4 111	4 254	4 123
Diesel (GWh)					
South Africa					
Free State	26	28	27	30	33
Gauteng	9	20	33	22	7
North West	73	83	74	79	85
Papua New Guinea	454	470	552	474	324
Total	562	601	686	605	449
Other sources petrol and heating oil (GWh)					
South Africa					
Free State	25	26	28	31	31
Gauteng	1	1	1	1	1
North West	36	36	36	34	28
Papua New Guinea	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	_
Total	62	63	65	66	60

Grid-purchased power. Self-generated power is captured under diesel.
 Assured KPI for electricity purchased, and includes renewable energy.











Energy per ounce produced (GJ/oz)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	11.84	11.06	11.54	11.55	10.93
Papua New Guinea	12.00	12.00	15.57	16.22	10.19
Total	11.86	11.15	11.93	11.93	10.85
Energy per ounce produced (MWh/oz)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	3.29	3.07	3.21	3.21	3.04
Papua New Guinea	3.33	3.33	4.32	4.51	2.83
Total	3.30	3.10	3.31	3.31	3.02
Energy per tonne treated (GJ/tonne)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.33
Papua New Guinea	0.52	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.45
Total	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34
Energy per tonne treated (MWh/tonne)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Papua New Guinea	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.12
Total	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09











Regional energy spend (Rm)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa (CAPEX) ¹	1 051	48	22	6	9
South Africa (OPEX) ¹	8 303	7 150	6 051	5 598	4 613
Papua New Guinea	341	316	331	234	273
Total	9 695	7 514	6 404	5 838	4 895

¹ South Africa operations energy efficiency and renewable projects.

Energy spend (% of opex)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa ¹	21	20	19	18	17
Papua New Guinea ²	15	13	15	11	16

South Africa operating expenditure is for Eskom third-party power provider.
Papua New Guinea operating expenditure includes both external third-party power and self-generated power.

Reduction of energy consumption in South Africa	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Total energy saved annually from energy efficiency (MWh) ¹	350 873	305 529	273 307	256 088	269 254
Cumulative energy savings (MWh)1**	2 213 397	1 862 524	1 556 995	1 283 688	1 027 600
Total CO ₂ equivalent emissions avoided from renewable energy initiatives (MtCO ₂ e)*	0.0665	0.0654	0.0058	_	_
Cumulative GHG emissions avoided (MtCO ₂ e)	0.1376	0.0712	0.0058	_	_
Accumulative scope 2 and scope 3 savings due to energy efficiency savings (MtCO ₂ e) ^{1**}	2.53	2.13	1.79	1.47	1.16
Annual cost savings (Rm) ¹	657	504	374	342	304
Cumulative cost savings (Rm) ^{1**}	2 874	2 217	1 713	1 339	997
Gold production (000oz)	1 315	1 398	1 327	1 367	1 385
Cost reduction (rand per ounce)	499	361	282	250	220

¹ Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to correct a metering error discovered during annual verification procedures and excludes renewable energy consumption.

* Renewable energy production started in FY23.

** Cumulative energy savings from FY08.











Environmental stewardship continued

Electricity consumption

Electricity consumption					
Group electricity consumption (000GJ)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	14 735	14 526	14 591	15 088	14 472
South Africa (self generation)	230	234	11	_	_
Papua New Guinea ¹	335	274	198	227	371

South Africa (self generation)	230	234	11	_	_
Papua New Guinea ¹	335	274	198	227	371
Papua New Guinea (self generation)	166	191	299	209	104
Total	15 466	15 225	15 099	15 524	14 947
Electricity consumption intensity (GJ/t treated)	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30
Total energy saved from energy efficiency ²	1 263	1 100	984	922	969

Electricity per tonne treated (GJ/tonne)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.32
Papua New Guinea	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
Total	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30

Grid-purchased power.
 Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to correct a metering error discovered during annual verification procedures.

Group electricity consumption (GWh)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	4 093	4 035	4 053	4 191	4 020
South Africa (self generation) ¹	64	65	3	_	_
Papua New Guinea ²	93	76	55	63	103
Papua New Guinea (self generation)	46	53	83	58	29
Total	4 296	4 229	4 194	4 312	4 152
Electricity consumption intensity (MWh/t treated)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total energy saved from energy efficiency ³	351	306	273	256	269





Assured KPI for electricity purchased, and includes renewable energy.
 Grid-purchased power.
 Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to correct a metering error discovered during annual verification procedures and excludes renewable energy consumption.





Electricity per tonne treated (MWh/tonne) ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09
Papua New Guinea	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
¹ Grid-purchased power.					
Electricity per ounce produced (GJ/oz)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	11.38	10.56	11.00	11.03	10.45
Papua New Guinea	3.05	2.83	3.54	3.65	3.15
Total	10.46	9.75	10.29	10.45	9.73
Electricity per ounce produced (MWh/oz)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	3.16	2.93	3.06	3.07	2.90
Papua New Guinea	0.85	0.79	0.98	1.02	0.87
Total	2.90	2.71	2.86	2.90	2.70











Environmental stewardship continued

Hydrocarbon consumption

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Trydrocarbon consumption					
Group hydrocarbon consumption (MI)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Diesel					
South Africa	10.891	12.330	12.704	12.342	11.784
Papua New Guinea	45.740	47.393	55.679	47.196	32.382
Total	56.631	59.723	68.383	59.538	44.166
Petrol					
South Africa	0.419	0.441	0.474	0.490	0.566
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	_
Total	0.421	0.442	0.475	0.492	0.566
Heating oil					
South Africa	5.526	5.641	5.425	5.471	4.914
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Total	5.526	5.641	5.425	5.471	4.914
Total South Africa	16.836	18.412	18.603	18.303	17.264
Total Papua New Guinea	45.742	47.394	55.680	47.198	32.382
Total group	62.578	65.806	74.283	65.501	49.646
Regional hydrocarbon consumption (MI)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Free State	5.205	4.970	5.009	5.488	5.853
Gauteng	0.988	1.935	3.211	2.120	0.801
North West	10.643	11.507	10.384	10.695	10.609
Papua New Guinea	45.742	47.394	55.680	47.198	32.382
Total	62.578	65.806	74.284	65.501	49.645





Diesel (MI)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Free State	2.619	2.619	2.568	2.806	3.091
Gauteng	0.916	1.862	3.126	2.036	0.708
North West	7.356	7.849	7.010	7.500	7.985
Papua New Guinea	45.740	47.393	55.679	47.196	32.382
Total	56.631	59.723	68.383	59.538	44.166
Petrol (MI)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Free State	0.262	0.269	0.280	0.292	0.348
Gauteng	0.072	0.073	0.085	0.084	0.093
North West	0.085	0.099	0.109	0.114	0.125
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	_
Total	0.421	0.442	0.475	0.492	0.566
Heating oil (MI)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Free State	2.324	2.082	2.160	2.390	2.414
Gauteng	_	_	_	_	_
North West	3.202	3.559	3.265	3.081	2.500
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Total	5.526	5.641	5.425	5.471	4.914











Environmental stewardship continued

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Carbon emissions

Group scope 1 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Scope 1 breakdown by source (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
Diesel	150 726	158 955	181 857	161 081	118 710
Explosives	3 021	3 105	2 745	2 862	2 732
Petrol	985	1 039	1 115	1 151	1 312
Heating oil	17 517	16 082	14 636	14 929	13 376
Total ¹	172 250	179 181	200 353	180 023	136 130
% breakdown					
Diesel	88	89	91	89	87
Explosives	2	1	1	2	2
Petrol	1	1	1	1	1
Heating oil	10	9	7	8	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Assured KPI.









Total group

Environmental stewardship continued

Group scope 1 carbon emissions (CO₂e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Diesel (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa	28 987	32 816	33 785	33 392	31 672
Papua New Guinea	121 738	126 139	148 072	127 689	87 038
Total	150 725	158 955	181 857	161 081	118 710
Explosives (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa	2 118	2 308	1 980	2 337	2 254
Papua New Guinea	904	796	765	525	478
Total	3 022	3 104	2 745	2 862	2 732
Petrol (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa	980	1 037	1 112	1 146	1 311
Papua New Guinea	5	2	3	5	1
Total	985	1 039	1 115	1 151	1 312
Heating oil (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa	17 518	16 082	14 636	14 929	13 376
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Total	17 518	16 082	14 636	14 929	13 376
Total South Africa	49 603	52 243	51 513	51 804	48 613
Total Papua New Guinea	122 647	126 937	148 840	128 219	87 517

172 250

200 353

179 180

180 023

136 130











Regional scope 1 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Diesel (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Free State	6 971	6 969	6 830	7 592	8 308
Gauteng	2 437	4 957	8 313	5 509	1 902
North West	19 579	20 890	18 642	20 291	21 462
Papua New Guinea	121 738	126 139	148 072	127 689	87 038
Total	150 725	158 955	181 857	161 081	118 710
Explosives (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Free State	805	830	678	901	824
Gauteng	784	832	814	846	726
North West	529	646	488	590	704
Papua New Guinea	904	796	765	525	478
Total	3 021	3 105	2 745	2 862	2 732
Petrol (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Free State	614	633	657	683	806
Gauteng	168	171	200	197	216
North West	198	233	255	266	289
Papua New Guinea	5	2	3	5	1
Total	985	1 039	1 115	1 151	1 312
Heating oil (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Free State	7 378	6 610	5 953	6 593	6 657
Gauteng	_	_	_	_	_
North West	10 140	9 472	8 683	8 336	6 719
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	<u> </u>
Total	17 518	16 082	14 636	14 929	13 376
Total South Africa – Free State	15 768	15 042	14 118	15 769	16 595
Total South Africa – Gauteng	3 389	5 960	9 327	6 552	2 844
Total South Africa – North West	30 446	31 241	28 068	29 483	29 174
Total Papua New Guinea	122 647	126 937	148 840	128 219	87 517
Total group	172 250	179 180	200 353	180 023	136 130











Group scope 2 carbon emissions (CO₂e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Scope 2 breakdown by source (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South African electricity grid	4 255 984	4 034 398	4 214 643	4 525 257	4 180 860
Papua New Guinea Ramu electricity grid	60 876	51 664	37 518	42 988	70 192
Total ¹	4 316 860	4 086 062	4 252 161	4 568 245	4 251 052
% breakdown					
South African electricity grid	99	99	99	99	98
Papua New Guinea Ramu electricity grid	1	1	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
¹ Assured KPI.					
Regional scope 2 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Electricity (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Free State	1 330 382	1 270 390	1 342 318	1 549 441	1 499 428
Gauteng	2 103 055	1 722 913	1 823 542	1 872 563	1 588 189
North West	822 547	1 041 095	1 048 783	1 103 253	1 093 243
Papua New Guinea	60 876	51 664	37 518	42 988	70 192
Total	4 316 860	4 086 062	4 252 161	4 568 246	4 251 053











Group scope 3 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Scope 3 breakdown by category and source (CO₂e tonnes)					
Category 1					
Explosives	44 605	45 844	40 518	42 254	40 323
Cement	24 017	24 736	27 452	27 166	26 044
Timber	1 830	2 141	1 803	2 764	2 401
Cyanide	328 089	345 784	349 223	359 136	273 185
Caustic soda	17 898	20 175	21 060	19 975	18 175
Lime	93 773	98 283	87 712	92 795	83 303
Total	510 212	536 963	527 768	544 090	443 431
Category 3	476 374	447 032	470 348	517 654	424 962
Category 6	6 782	6 296	4 991	3 424	2 459
Total scope 3 emissions ¹	993 368	990 291	1 003 107	1 065 168	870 852
% breakdown					
Category 1	51	54	53	51	52
Category 3	48	45	47	49	49
Category 6	1	1	_	_	_
Total	100	100	100	100	101

¹ Assured KPI.











Group scope 3 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Category 1 (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa					
Explosives	31 259	34 088	29 223	34 505	33 271
Cement	24 008	24 710	27 448	27 158	25 988
Timber	1 830	2 141	1 803	2 764	2 401
Cyanide	309 219	329 520	331 046	346 234	258 448
Caustic soda	17 884	20 147	21 054	19 956	18 175
Lime	86 944	91 605	81 740	86 520	79 145
Total South Africa	471 144	502 211	492 314	517 137	417 428
Papua New Guinea					
Explosives	13 346	11 756	11 295	7 749	7 052
Cement	9	26	4	8	56
Timber	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cyanide	18 870	16 264	18 177	12 902	14 737
Caustic soda ¹	13	28	6	19	n/a
Lime	6 829	6 678	5 972	6 275	4 158
Total Papua New Guinea	39 067	34 752	35 454	26 953	26 003
Total group	510 211	536 963	527 768	544 090	443 431
¹ Caustic soda only reported from FY22.					
Group scope 3 carbon emissions (CO₂e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Category 3 (CO₂e tonnes)					
South Africa	474 234	445 280	469 075	516 196	422 585
Papua New Guinea	2 140	1 752	1 273	1 458	2 377
Group	476 374	447 032	470 348	517 654	424 962











Environmental stewardship continued

Group scope 3 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Category 6 (CO ₂ e tonnes)					
South Africa	1 669	568	1 672	676	236
Papua New Guinea ¹	5 113	5 728	3 319	2 748	2 223
Group	6 782	6 296	4 991	3 424	2 459
1 Monitored from FY21.					
Group scope 3 carbon emissions (CO ₂ e tonnes)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Total South Africa	947 047	948 059	963 061	1 034 009	840 249
Total Papua New Guinea	46 320	42 232	40 046	31 159	30 603
Total group	993 367	990 291	1 003 107	1 065 168	870 852
Group carbon emissions (CO ₂ e)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Total emissions – scope 1, 2 and 3 (CO₂e tonnes)¹					
Scope 1	172 250	179 181	200 353	180 023	136 130
Scope 2	4 316 860	4 086 062	4 252 161	4 568 245	4 251 052
Scope 3	993 368	990 291	1 003 107	1 065 168	870 852
Total group	5 482 478	5 255 534	5 455 621	5 813 436	5 258 034
% breakdown					
Scope 1	3	3	4	3	3
Scope 2	79	78	78	79	81
Scope 3	18	19	17	18	17
Total group	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Assured KPI for scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3.











Environmental stewardship continued

Group carbon emissions intensity (CO ₂ e tonnes/tonne treated)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Scope 1 intensity by source					
Diesel	0.0030	0.0030	0.0035	0.0030	0.0024
Explosives	0.00006	0.00006	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Petrol	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.00003
Heating oil	0.00034	0.00031	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions					
Scope 1	0.0034	0.0034	0.0038	0.0030	0.0030
Scope 2	0.0848	0.0793	0.0816	0.0850	0.0860
Scope 3	0.0195	0.0185	0.0192	0.0200	0.0180
Total group	0.1077	0.1024	0.1046	0.1080	0.1070
	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Accumulative scope 2 and scope 3 savings due to energy efficiency savings (tCO ₂ e) ¹	2 531 068	2 125 500	1 786 249	1 470 686	1 162 563

¹ Restated FY21 to FY24 figures to correct a metering error discovered during annual verification procedures and excludes renewable energy consumption.











Environmental stewardship continued

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Atmospheric emissions

Emissions	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	27.93	30.42	30.68	25.10	47.34
Particular matter (TSP)	19.40	6.80	8.66	10.24	12.18
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	12.32	4.52	2.01	14.61	1.97
Grand total	59.65	41.74	41.35	49.95	61.49

Emissions for South Africa region (tonnes (000t)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Free State					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	2.46	1.88	2.02	10.63	9.21
Particular matter (TSP)	2.86	3.02	2.64	3.72	5.27
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.26	0.27	0.25	12.66	0.86
Gauteng					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	13.26	6.05	14.14	3.70	22.99
Particular matter (TSP)	7.65	0.38	0.62	0.21	0.61
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	10.36	0.17	0.38	0.13	0.00
North West					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	12.22	22.50	14.52	10.76	15.15
Particular matter (TSP)	8.88	3.40	5.40	6.31	6.31
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	1.70	4.08	1.37	1.83	1.11
Grand total	59.65	41.75	41.35	49.95	61.49

Emissions intensities for South Africa (tonnes/tonnes treated (000t))	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0010
Particular matter (TSP)	0.0004	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.00026	0.00010	0.00004	0.00029	0.00004
Grand total	0.0013	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0013









Environmental stewardship continued

Emissions intensities for South Africa (tonnes/tonnes treated (000t))	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Free State					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0007	0.0006
Particular matter (TSP)	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0004
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.00002	0.00002	0.00000	0.00080	0.00010
Gauteng					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	0.0017	0.0008	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001
Particular matter (TSP)	0.0010	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.00131	0.00002	0.00180	0.00050	0.00410
North West					
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	0.0005	0.0009	0.0006	0.0004	0.0006
Particular matter (TSP)	0.0003	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0.00006	0.00016	0.00005	0.00007	0.00004
Grand total	0.0013	0.0009	0.0009	0.0010	0.0013











Environmental stewardship continued

Materials used

Group materials used	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Rock mined: ore and waste (000t)	43 465	45 258	41 547	43 216	41 025
Tonnes treated (000t)	50 897	51 319	52 135	53 802	49 252
Waste rock recycled (000t)	4 720	6 044	6 599	7 683	10 405
Slimes recycled (000t)	37 095	37 643	37 138	36 891	29 568
Liquefied petroleum gas (t)	0.93	0.64	0.48	0.53	1.00
Grease (t)	430	480	475	524	552
Cyanide (000t)	37	37	38	64	49
Petrol and diesel (000l)	57 052	60 164	68 859	60 030	44 732
Lubricating and hydraulic oil (000l)	3 127	3 036	2 707	2 945	2 693

Water consumption

Group water use (000m³)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Water used for primary activities ¹	38 930	34 813	29 350	33 417	30 306
Potable water from external sources ¹	18 381	19 305	20 029	21 190	19 467
Non-potable water from external sources ¹	20 549	15 509	9 320	12 227	10 838
Surface water used	9 725	3 830	2 477	2 756	2 784
Groundwater used	10 824	11 679	6 843	9 470	8 054
Water recycled in process	103 535	98 051	99 932	88 599	83 392
Water discharge to surface sources	5 847	5 961	5 048	5 298	3 787
Water used	33 083	28 852	24 302	28 119	26 519
Water consumption intensity (000m³/t treated)	0.76	0.68	0.56	0.62	0.62

¹ Assured KPI.









Environmental stewardship continued

Regional water use (000m³)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Water for primary activities ¹					
South Africa					
Free State	14 988	8 824	7 799	9 065	8 075
Gauteng	8 860	9 861	7 431	6 685	5 869
North West	13 035	14 017	11 934	15 736	14 379
Papua New Guinea	2 047	2 112	2 186	1 930	1 983
Total	38 930	34 814	29 350	33 416	30 306
Absolute potable ¹					
South Africa					
Free State	7 311	7 111	7 573	8 470	8 063
Gauteng	5 450	6 635	7 367	6 620	5 782
North West	5 620	5 559	5 089	6 100	5 622
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Total	18 381	19 305	20 029	21 190	19 467
Non-potable ¹					
South Africa					
Free State	7 677	1 713	225	595	12
Gauteng	3 410	2 975	64	65	87
North West	7 415	8 457	6 845	9 636	8 757
Papua New Guinea	2 047	2 112	2 186	1 930	1 983
Total	20 549	15 257	9 320	12 226	10 839

¹ Assured KPI.













Environmental stewardship continued

Waste management

Group waste generated and managed	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21 ¹
Oils and grease					
Grease used (t)	430	480	475	524	552
Lubricating and hydraulic oil used (MI)	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Recycled oil – repurposing hydrocarbons to landfill (000l)	646	703	742	698	527
Hazardous waste					
Tailings (Mt) ²	51	52	51	52	47
Waste rock deposited (Mt) ²	27	30	28	25	24
Hazardous waste to landfill (t)	558	1 261	1 501	803	524
Recycled waste ³					
Waste rock recycled (000t)	4 720	6 044	6 599	7 683	10 405
Timber (t)	4 238	6 097	3 251	2 727	3 121
Steel (t)	14 686	14 939	13 781	8 889	8 739
Plastic (t)	507	697	489	591	625
Total recycled waste (000t)	4 739	6 066	6 617	7 695	10 417
Total general waste generated from operational salvage yards	29 901	29 288	25 646	20 469	12 486
Mineral waste intensity (tonne/tonne treated)	1.53	1.60	1.52	1.43	1.44
General waste intensity (tonne/000tonne treated)	0.59	0.57	0.49	0.38	0.25

Includes Mponeng and related assets.
 Assured KPI.
 Note that waste rock recycled is in 000 tonnes and timber, steel and plastic is in tonnes.





Social stewardship

Employees

Employee complement

Employee complement					
Complement	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Harmony – total ¹	47 111	46 060	45 546	47 345	48 112
Permanent	34 350	34 715	34 913	37 581	38 472
Contractors	12 761	11 345	10 633	9 764	9 640
South Africa – total ¹	44 480	43 667	43 175	45 002	45 733
Permanent	32 688	33 123	33 341	35 989	36 873
Contractors	11 792	10 544	9 834	9 013	8 860
Papua New Guinea – total	2 461	2 264	2 267	2 278	2 314
Permanent	1 496	1 465	1 472	1 527	1 536
Contractors	965	799	795	751	778
Australia – total	170	129	104	65	_
Permanent	166	127	100	65	63
Contractors	4	2	4	_	2

¹ The employee numbers for Margaret Water Company NPC and Covalent Water Company are excluded and not used in any calculations based on employee numbers.











Social stewardship continued

Employee training and development	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
People trained*	43 731	42 291	42 744	36 111	31 430
South Africa – total	42 041	40 704	41 266	34 744	29 963
Permanent	30 502	30 417	31 911	33 410	***
Contractors	11 539	10 287	9 355	8 560	***
Papua New Guinea – total	1 600	1 545	1 448	1 359	1 459
Permanent	1 516	1 489	1 259	1 359	1 459
Contractors	84	56	189	_	_
Australia – total	90	42	30	8	8
Permanent	90	42	30	8	8
Contractors	_	_	_	_	_
Hours of training – total	2 111 513	2 166 319	2 154 910	2 071 384	1 780 056
South Africa	1 901 926	2 060 823	2 071 384	2 071 384	1 780 056
Permanent	1 523 030	1 764 278	1 844 964	1 956 127	***
Contractors	378 896	296 545	310 317	343 209	***
Average training hours per employee	45	51	52	55	60
Papua New Guinea	207 011	105 244	83 526	***	***
Permanent	205 960	104 755	82 124	***	***
Contractors	1 051	489	1 402	***	***
Average training hours per employee	136	70	65	***	***
Australia	2 576	252	***	***	***
Permanent	2 473	252	***	***	***
Contractors	103	_	***	***	***
Average training hours per employee	27	6	***	***	***

* The number represents training events attended by employees and contractors. A person could attend multiple events, with each attendance being recorded.

*** Data not collated for this period.

Expenditure on training (Rm) ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Group	859	840	817	665	488
South Africa	838	808	783	661	468
Papua New Guinea	17	31	33	4	20
Australia ²	4	1	1	_	_

¹ Includes permanent employees and contractors. ² Restated FY24.











Social stewardship continued

Employees drawn from local communities (%)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	85.2	84.0	83.0	81.9	78.0
Free State	88.4	81.0	81.0	82.0	***
Permanent	78.7	77.0	77.0	***	***
Contractors	98.2	98.0	98.0	***	***
Gauteng	90.5	84.0	84.0	83.0	***
Permanent	83.4	83.0	81.0	***	***
Contractors	97.6	98.0	98.0	***	***
North West	97.4	87.0	87.0	82.0	***
Permanent	81.7	82.0	81.0	***	***
Contractors	97.1	98.0	98.0	***	***
Papua New Guinea					
National workforce ¹	91.8	97.0	97.5	97.5	97.0
Permanent	95.7	97.0	***	***	***
Contractors	85.8	85.0	***	***	***
Local community workforce ²	31.8	37.0	37.0	***	***
Permanent	37.6	40.0	41.0	***	***
Contractors	22.7	30.8	79.0	***	***
Australia					
First Nations ³	1.0	1.0	***	***	***
Permanent	1.0	1.0	***	***	***
Contractors	_	***	***	***	***
Senior management drawn from local communities (%)					
South Africa	97.9	98.0	98.0	99.0	98.0
Papua New Guinea					
% of senior management (Nationals)	21.0	25.0	25.0	***	***
% of management (Nationals)	60.0	60.0	66.0	***	***
% of management (Local communities)	3.0	6.0	6.0	***	***









^{***} Data not collated for this period.

Persons who are nationals of Papua New Guinea.

Persons who are from landowner villages and host districts.

Persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent as voluntarily disclosed.



Social stewardship continued

Gender diversity	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
% of workforce who are women	21	20	20	19	18
% of women in management	24	23	22	21	20
Australia					
% of workforce who are women	29	31	33	32	33
% of women in management	15	16	21	18	18
Papua New Guinea					
% of workforce who are women	15	14	15	17	14
% of women in management	9	10	13	11	10











Social stewardship continued

Woman in mining

Woman in mining				
Group	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22
Total females ¹	7 095	6 955	6 789	6 668
Females in core mining ²	4 840	4 697	4 781	4 811
Females in core mining (%)	16	16	16	15
Females in management (%)	23	22	22	21
Total females (%)	21	20	19	18
South Africa				
Total females ¹	6 832	6 705	6 537	6 668
Females in core mining ²	4 716	4 618	4 683	4 811
Females in core mining (%)	17	17	16	15
Females in management (%)	24	23	22	21
Total females (%)	21	20	20	19
Papua New Guinea				
Total females ¹	216	211	217	***
Females in core mining ²	117	74	94	***
Females in core mining (%)	8	16	7	***
Females in management (%)	9	10	13	***
Total females (%)	15	14	15	***
Australia				
Total females ¹	47	39	35	***
Females in core mining ²	7	5	4	***
Females in core mining (%)	15	15	11	***
Females in management (%)	15	16	21	***
Total females (%)	29	31	33	***









Based on employees only.
Females in core mining includes females employed in core production roles in mining, engineering/maintenance, metallurgy/processing, technical services (geotech, geology, mine planning, projects, exploration roles), ventilation and business improvement.

*** Data not collated for this period.



Social stewardship continued

Employees covered by collective bargaining	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	31 608	31 324	32 674	34 336	36 003
Absenteeism rate %					
South Africa	19.4	17.8	18.7	20.0	***
Papua New Guinea ¹	39.0	31.0	7.0	***	***
Australia ¹	9.0	15.0	5.0	_	_
Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week duration					
South Africa	_	_	_	_	_
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Australia		_	_	_	_
South Africa only					
Employment equity					
Historically disadvantaged persons/South Africans in management (%)	72	70	68	67	65
Developmental programmes for critical positions in the sector ^{2,3}	146	182	163	96	83
Housing and accommodation ²					
Employees living in single rooms	7 338	7 457	7 662	8 057	8 547

Restated FY24.

Employment equity performance¹

	FY25		FY24		FY2.	3
	HDP ² (%)	Female HDP ¹ (%)	HDP ² (%)	Female HDP¹ (%)	HDP ² (%)	Female HDP ¹ (%)
Board ³	73	33	67	25	67	25
Executive management	62	29	57	24	60	25
Senior management	62	26	62	27	58	27
Middle management	67	31	63	29	60	28
Junior management	73	22	72	21	70	21
Core and critical skills	75	n/a	74	n/a	73	n/a
People with disabilities	0.26	n/a	0.28	n/a	0.28	n/a





Assured KPI.

³ This KPI has been redefined for FY25, previously "Number attending critical skills training". Values are not comparable with previous years from FY24.
*** Data not collated for this period.

HDPs include women and exclude white males and foreign nationals.
 Harmony's three executive directors are included as board members.



Social stewardship continued

Hiring and turnover

Voluntary turnover ¹			FY25					FY24		
Region	Female	Male	Total	Employees	%	Female	Male	Total	Employees	%
South Africa ²	70	433	503	32 563	1.5	72	521	593	33 002	1.8
Papua New Guinea	20	101	121	1 496	8.1	26	153	179	1 465	12.2
Australia	8	9	17	166	10.2	9	14	23	127	18.1
Total	98	543	641	34 225	1.9	107	688	795	34 594	2.3
Male vs female turnover (group) (%)	15	85				13	87			

¹ Resignations, retirements, voluntary separation package.

Involuntary turnover ¹			FY25					FY24		
Region	Female	Male	Total	Employees	%	Female	Male	Total	Employees	%
South Africa ²	206	1 214	1 420	32 563	4.4	186	1 177	1 363	33 002	4.1
Papua New Guinea	8	84	92	1 496	6.1	11	55	66	1 465	4.5
Australia	2	3	5	166	3.0	1	3	4	127	_
Total	216	1 301	1 517	34 225	4.4	198	1 235	1 433	34 594	4.1
Male vs female turnover (group) (%)	14	86				14	86			

All turnovers not included in the definition of voluntary ie, dismissals, downscaling, retrenchments.
 The employee numbers for Margaret Water Company NPC and Covalent Water Company are excluded and not used in any calculations based on employee numbers.











Safety

22.03					
Safety	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Loss of life					
Group	11	7	6	13	11
South Africa	11	7	6	13	11
Employees	10	5	5	12	9
Contractors	1	2	1	1	2
Papua New Guinea	_	_	_	_	_
Employees	_	_	_	_	_
Contractors	_	_	_	_	_
Australia	_	_	_	_	_
Employees	_	_	_	_	_
Contractors	_	_	_	_	_
Loss-of-life frequency rate (per 1 million hours worked)					
Group	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.11
Lost-time injury frequency rate (per 1 million hours worked) ¹					
Group	5.39	5.53	5.49	5.65	6.18
South Africa	5.69	5.79	5.74	5.90	6.46
Papua New Guinea ²	_	0.46	0.34	0.17	_
Australia ³	4.44	3.52	***	***	***
Close out of A Hazard fatal risk control findings (%) ¹					
South Africa	96.5	98.8	99.7	99.6	n/a

Assured KPI.

² FY24 Papua New Guinea frequency rate is inclusive of Hidden Valley, Wafi-Golpu and Harmony Gold Exploration Limited.
³ Restated FY24 figure.
*** Data not collated for this period.



Social stewardship continued

Health

Health – South Africa	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Absenteeism (total)					
Health-related absenteeism (%)	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.9	9.9
Tuberculosis					
TB screening of employees and contractors	43 704	43 176	43 391	44 445	44 301
% of workforce	100	100	100.0	98.5	98.0
TB incidence rate (per 100 000 employees tested)	364	507	604	590	483
Number of TB cases confirmed	159	219	262	267	***
HIVIAids					
Employees identified as HIV-positive	9 508	9 588	9 762	10 582	10 593
Employees receiving antiretroviral therapy	8 709	8 704	8 934	9 595	9 328
Employees knowing their HIV status (including contractors) (%) ¹	93	91	89	85	76
Employees receiving antiretroviral therapy (medically uninsured, excluding contractors) (%)1	89	88	90	89	86
Employees receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression (medically uninsured) (%) ¹	85	88	82	78	78
Employees on voluntary counselling and testing programmes (%)	85	83	83	92	***

Assured KPI.
*** Data not collated for this period.

Health – South Africa	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Chronic diseases					
Employees with a chronic condition ¹	22 893	23 230	23 149	24 728	21 612
Proportion of SA workforce (%)	70	70	69	69	61
Diabetes (%)	17	17	16	15	10
Hypertension (%)	33	33	33	34	32
HIV/Aids (%)	42	41	42	43	49

¹ Employees with more than one chronic disease are counted in each condition.











Social stewardship continued

Occupational health – South Africa	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Heat					
Heat tolerance tests conducted	27 479	25 230	24 085	17 868	15 364
Heat-related cases reported	324	157	192	211	126
Noise					
Early noise-induced hearing loss cases	102	88	158	226	217
Cases compensated	111	77	98	106	71
Employees with personalised hearing devices (%)	99.0	98.0	99.5	99.3	97.1
Contractor employees with personalised hearing devices (%)	77.0	80.0	98.3	85.5	74.0
Silicosis					
Cases submitted	83	103	115	108	141
Cases certified ¹	60	45	62	184	54
¹ Assured KPI.					
Health – Papua New Guinea	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Health examinations conducted	21 336	19 459	19 969	15 539	11 489
Number of malaria cases	251	146	90	127	***
Employees treated for respiratory ailments	2 641	2 606	2 456	1 545	707

^{***} Data not collated for this period.











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Communities

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Mine community development (Rm)	271	266	255	193	164
South Africa	141	151	180	138	100
SLP Local Economic Development (LED) Initiatives ¹	52	80	114	61	61
Human resources development community initiatives	41	33	32	44	15
Corporate Social Investment (CSI) ¹	28	20	15	9	9
Social Trusts Investment	10	6	12	12	_
Investment in labour sending areas: (CSI and social trust)	_	_	_	4	1
Leano Initiative	11	12	7	7	15
Papua New Guinea	129	115	75	55	63
Wafi-Golpu Project	4	4	3	2	_
Community Social Investment	4	4	3	2	_
Hidden Valley mine	125	111	72	54	63
Community development initiatives (MoA)	11	15	6	5	4
Royalties (paid to landowners and communities)	89	69	47	34	45
Hidden Valley Mine Trust payments	14	12	9	7	8
Employees dependent school fees	10	15	9	7	5
Donations	1	_	_	_	_
Australia	1	_	_	***	***
Community Social Investment	1	_	_	***	***

¹ Assured KPI.





Mine community development South Africa regions	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	113	139	164	122	82
Free State	52	66	56	46	44
SLP Mine Community Development Initiatives	25	43	27	30	35
Human resources development community initiatives	17	13	22	11	6
Corporate Social Investment (CSI)	6	9	4	1	3
Social Trusts Investment	4	1	4	4	_
Gauteng (West Rand)	32	38	64	50	26
SLP Mine Community Development Initiatives	12	21	52	20	16
Human resources development community initiatives	15	10	7	24	8
Corporate Social Investment (CSI)	2	5	2	2	2
Social Trusts Investment	3	2	3	4	_
North West	29	35	44	25	13
SLP Mine Community Development Initiatives	15	17	35	11	11
Human resources development community initiatives	9	10	4	9	1
Corporate Social Investment (CSI)	2	5	1	1	1
Social Trusts Investment	3	3	4	4	_

Supply chain

Procurement (Rbn)	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Total procurement spend	39.1	33.5	29.1	24.4	19.2
Total discretionary spend ¹	19.9	17.6	16.5	14.3	10.7
Total spend in host communities ¹	11.6	10.1	9.8	7.6	***
Preferential procurement (black-owned (BO) and BEE-compliant spend) ¹	16.3	14.7	14.0	11.2	8.0
Free State	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
Gauteng (West Rand)	11.9	10.1	9.5	7.6	5.5
North West	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.7
Other provinces	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
spend on >50% BO	11.0	10.6	8.6	5.4	5.1
spend on 100% BO	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.8

¹ Assured KPI.











Social stewardship continued

Total and host community suppliers by region	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Total suppliers	2 324	2 468	2 516	2 474	2 261
Host community suppliers	1 373	1 395	1 430	1 319	1 178
Percentage host community suppliers (%)	59.1	56.5	56.8	53.3	52.1
Papua New Guinea (Rm)					
Total spend in Papua New Guinea	2 538	2 714	2 078	2 324	2 148
Spend in Morobe Province (inclusive of landowner companies)	1 746	1 852	1 230	1 191	1 296
Local and preferential procurement: Hidden Valley	2 484	2 672	2 010	2 273	2 101
Expenditure in country (rest of PNG)	768	843	821	1 107	826
Expenditure in Morobe Province	1 063	1 220	574	559	653
Expenditure with landowner companies	653	609	615	607	622
Percentage spend in Morobe Province (%)	69.1	68.4	59.2	51.3	60.7
Local and preferential procurement: Wafi	54	42	68	51	47
Expenditure in country (rest of PNG)	24	19	28	26	25
Expenditure in Morobe Province	29	22	37	24	19
Expenditure with Landowner companies	1	1	3	1	3
Percentage spend in Morobe Province (%)	55.6	54.6	58.7	49.1	46.4
Australia					
Total spend in Australia ¹	3 800	2 270	1 603	1 230	1 100
Expenditure in Australia (for Australia assets)	1 308	264	***	***	***
Expenditure in Australia (for PNG operations and projects)	2 492	2 006	1 603	1 230	1 100
Local and preferential procurement: Eva Copper	1 308	264	***	***	***
Spent on First Nations Kalkadoon-owned businesses	2	***	***	***	***
Spent on First Nations-owned businesses (excluding Kalkadoon-owned)	_	***	***	***	***
Spent in Mount Isa and Cloncurry (excluding Kalkadoon- and First Nations-owned businesses)	348	***	* * *	***	***
Spent in rest of Australia	958	***	* * *	***	***
Impact on communities					
% of operations impacting local communities	100	100	100	100	100
% of operations with local community engagement programmes in place	100	100	90	90	100
Community complaints procedure/hotline in place (South Africa and Papua New Guinea)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Includes spend in Australia that relates to both Papua New Guinea and Australian assets.

*** Data not collated for this period.











Social stewardship continued

Security

Security					
Security	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa					
Harmony personnel impacted in line of duty ¹	_	_	_	_	_
Loss of life	2	_	_	_	_
Employees	1	_	_	_	_
Contractors	1	_	_	_	_
Injuries	9	2	3	2	2
Employees	2	_	1	1	1
Contractors	7	2	2	1	1
Number of employees trained on human rights elements associated with security policy training	801	906	822	610	600
Employees	248	710	511	534	534
Contractors	553	196	311	76	66
% of operations subjected to human rights assessments	100	100	100	100	100
Community members impacted by security interventions	_	3	1	_	_
Loss of life	_	_	_	_	_
Injuries	_	_	_	_	_
Number of sites where illegal and artisanal mining takes place	30	30	40	19	19
Number of incidences involving illegal mining (arrest, deceased and sick illegal miners). Includes underground and surface operations	2 320	966	985	1 533	1 592
Number of loss of life resulting from illegal mining collusions	_	_	_	_	***
Papua New Guinea					
Harmony personnel impacted in line of duty	2	2	_	***	***
Harmony contractors impacted in line of duty	1	_	3	***	***
Loss of life	_	_	_	***	***
Injuries ²	2	2	3	***	***
Number of employees trained on human rights policy	71	33	92	***	***
Number of police and contractors trained on human rights policy	128	123	39	***	***
% of operations subjected to human rights assessments	_	_	_	***	***
Community members impacted by security interventions	1	_	_	***	***
Loss of life	_	_	_	***	***
Injuries	1	_	_	***	***
Number of sites where illegal and artisanal mining takes place	1	1	1	***	***
Number of strikes and lock-outs exceeding one month's notice	_	_	_	***	***
Number of incidences involving illegal mining (illegal entry of mining lease)	2 672	6 332	3 512	7 821	1 592
Number of loss of life resulting from illegal mining collusions	_	1	_	***	***





Number of people.
Contractors injured.

*** Data not collated for this period.



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Stakeholders

Number of engagements per stakeholder group

realizer of engagements per statement group			
	FY25	FY24	FY23
South Africa ¹			
Community ²	111	131	81
Government ³	129	124	87
Investor ⁴	203	134	112
Media ⁵	73	109	_
Other ⁶	155	168	49
Total South Africa	671	666	329
Papua New Guinea ⁷			
Community ⁸	1 055	822	***
Government ⁹	148	212	***
Media	8	10	***
Other ¹⁰	165	61	***
Total Papua New Guinea	1 376	1 105	***
Australia			
Community	312	74	***
Government	73	25	***
Media	1	_	***
Other ¹⁰	59	26	***
Total Australia	445	125	***
Total	2 492	1 896	329

The stakeholder management measure in this report is limited to the engagements that were initiated or took place in the presence of stakeholder relations. Bilateral meetings convened by other departments, e.g. procurement, when they engage suppliers and contractors, HR when they engage organised labour and employees, environment when they engage with respective government departments are not accounted for in the statistics provided.

² Communities includes host communities.

Governments includes host, territorial and national government and regulators.

⁴ Investor-related engagement is at a group level.

⁵ Media figures include engagements through our investor relations and communication departments.

Other stakeholders include academia/educational institutions, business partners, employees, industry bodies/peers, NGOs, organised labour, political parties, private entities, state-owned enterprises, suppliers and contractors, traditional authorities and trusts/foundations.

⁷ Engagements recorded in relation to Hidden Valley mine activities, inclusive of community project delivery.

⁸ Communities encompass members of our landowner villages, community members, and local community organisationslassociations.

⁹ Government includes ward councillors, local level, provincial and national government. It includes departments, regulators, health services and Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary.

Other stakeholders include businesses, business groups, industry bodies, industry peers and state-owned enterprises; but exclude supply-related engagements.

^{***} Data not collated for this period.





Grievances

Total community grievances recorded per region

Regions	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa	75	92	92	48	***
Papua New Guinea	34	58	26	27	***
Australia	11	1	_	_	***
Group total	120	151	118	75	***

^{***} Data not collated for this period.

Total community grievances recorded by category for the group

rotal community grievances recorded by category for the group					
Grievance category ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Employment/recruitment	18	34	15	15	***
Procurement/business opportunities/supplier development	29	26	24	17	***
Accidental impacts/other impacts	10	24	18	11	***
Environment	7	_	_	_	***
Engagements/insufficient communications	6	5	7	6	***
Community projects/social and labour plans (SLP)	6	18	14	6	***
Mineral waste dumps (waste rock dumps/tailings)	1	18	3	5	***
Access to land/agreements/claims	16	_	_	_	***
Contractors/subcontractors service payments/wages/remuneration	9	13	8	5	***
Royalties	1	2	5	1	***
Proclamation/land use/zoning	1	3	4	1	***
Education and training	4	3	6	2	***
Behaviour of company/contractor personnel	4	5	7	3	***
Other benefit streams/other agreements	6	_	7	3	***
Safety and security	2	_	_	_	***
Total	120	151	118	75	***

¹ Grievance categories expanded and represented. *** Data not collated for this period.

Total community grievances closed/resolved per region ¹	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
South Africa ²	69	78	97	39	***
Papua New Guinea	35	51	26	23	***
Australia	9	1	_	_	***
Group total	113	130	123	62	***

Number of grievances closed, which includes grievances for the current financial year and those carried over from previous years.

Assured KPI.

^{***} Data not collated for this period.



Ethics and anti-corruntion

South Africa ¹	FY25		FY24		FY23	
Nature and total number of ethics matters opened ²	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Alleged abuse of authority	_	_	4	2.7	1	1.3
Alleged BEE fronting	1	0.5	_	_	_	_
Alleged bribery	6	2.7	12	8.2	2	2.6
Alleged corruption	7	3.2	11	7.5	14	18.4
Alleged corruption – job selling	55	25.0	15	10.2	1	1.3
Alleged dishonesty	_	_	_	_	1	1.3
Alleged dishonesty/violation of code of conduct	28	12.7	16	10.9	4	5.3
Alleged favouritism	_	_	_	_	1	1.3
Alleged fraud	57	25.9	17	11.6	18	23.7
Alleged gross negligence	_	_	_	_	1	1.3
Alleged harassment	6	2.7	2	1.4	1	1.3
Alleged HR irregularities	7	3.2	14	9.5	6	7.9
Alleged illegal mining	6	2.7	_	_	_	_
Alleged maladministration	_	_	5	3.4	***	***
Alleged non-compliance with Harmony procedures	_	_	2	1.4	1	1.3
Alleged over-payment	_	_	_	_	1	1.3
Alleged payroll fraud and irregularities	_	_	3	2.0	***	***
Alleged procurement irregularities	1	0.5	11	7.5	2	2.6
Alleged tender irregularities	6	2.7	_	_	_	_
Alleged theft	9	4.1	10	6.8	5	6.6
Alleged theft of company property	3	1.4	_	_	_	_
Alleged time and attendance fraud	_	_	4	2.7	1	1.3
Alleged training irregularities	_	_	_	_	1	1.3
Alleged unauthorised use of company property	3	1.4	3	2.0	1	1.3
Alleged unethical behaviour	15	6.8	16	10.9	13	17.1
Alleged vendor irregularities	8	3.6	_	_	_	_
Alleged victimisation	_	_	2	1.4	1	1.3
Alleged violation of the Mine Health and Safety Act	2	0.9	_	_	_	_
Total	220	100	147	100	76	100
Descentage of employees ettending Hormony's sode of conduct and/or entire extension to increase	EV2F		FV2.4		FV22	
Percentage of employees attending Harmony's code of conduct and/or anti-corruption trainings: Percentage of employees attending code of conduct-related training	FY25 100		FY24 100		FY23 100	

The information provided above relates to alleged cases which have been reported and are either currently under investigation or have since been completed and closed through the appropriate structures.

2 Allegations expanded and represented.













Social stewardship continued

Papua New Guinea	FY25		FY24		FY23	
Nature and total number of ethics matters opened	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Allegations of misconduct or inappropriate behaviour	_	_	3	60.0	3	75
Concerns about corruption ¹	1	16.7	1	20.0	_	_
Environmental health and safety regulations	_	_	_	_	_	_
Human rights violations	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other	5	83.3	1	20.0	1	25
Total	6	100	5	100	4	100
Percentage of employees attending Harmony's code of conduct and/or anti-corruption trainings:	FY25		FY24		FY23	
Percentage of employees attending code of conduct-related training	100		100		100	

¹ Concerns about corruption are defined to include the following types of matters: conflicts of interest, improper supplier/contractor activities or related concerns, and corruption. Harmony's code of conduct is available on Harmony's website.

Australia	FY25		FY24		FY23	
Nature and total number of ethics matters opened	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Allegations of misconduct or inappropriate behaviour	_	_	_	_	_	_
Concerns about corruption ¹	_	_	_	_	_	_
Environmental health and safety regulations	_	_	_	_	_	_
Human rights violations	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total	_	_	_	_	_	_
Percentage of employees attending Harmony's code of conduct and/or anti-corruption trainings:	FY25		FY24		FY23	
Percentage of employees attending code of conduct-related training	100		100		100	

¹ Concerns about corruption are defined to include the following types of matters: conflicts of interest, improper supplier/contractor activities or related concerns, and corruption. Harmony's code of conduct is available on Harmony's website.











Corporate governance

	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Board of directors					
Number of members	15	12	12	14	15
Independent non-executives (%)	73	67	67	64	60
Non-executives (%)	7	8	8	14	20
Executive directors (%)	20	25	25	22	20
Independent board chairman	no	no	no	no	no
Lead independent director	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Board demographics					
HDP (%)	73	67	67	57	67
Women (%)	33	25	25	21	27
% of independent members by committee					
Audit and risk committee	100	100	100	100	100
Nomination committee	75	75	75	75	60
Shareholdings					
Controlling shareholder	no	no	no	no	no
CEO – total beneficial shareholding ¹	111 869	612 436	598 513	772 589	746 085
Financial director – total beneficial shareholding	86 985	52 918	24 753	15 988	3 581
Executive director – total beneficial shareholding	85 164	55 053	28 975	14 875	3 319
Auditors – tenure (years)					
EY	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
PwC	n/a	n/a	73	72	71
RSM South Africa Inc ²	7	6	5	4	3
Executive director remuneration					
Linked to ESG	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Proportion of remuneration linked to ESG performance (%) ³	20	20	20	20	20
Ethics					
Contribution to political parties (Rm)	_	12	_	2	10
Anti-corruption and complaints hotline in place	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Mr Peter Steenkamp retired as an employee and resigned as executive director effective from 31 December 2024.
 Effective from 1 January 2025, Mr Beyers Nel was appointed as the group chief executive officer and executive director of the company.
 Prior to August 2023 known as Ngubane & Co.
 From FY22 is inclusive of 15% safety proportion of remuneration linked to ESG.











