

HARMONY GOLD MINING CO LTD

Form 20-F

October 24, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 24, 2011

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

**SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001 31545

HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

RANDFONTEIN OFFICE PARK, CNR WARD AVENUE AND MAIN REEF ROAD,

RANDFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA, 1760

(Address of principal executive offices)

Marian van der Walt, Executive: Corporate and Investor Relations

tel: +27 11 411 2037, marian@harmony.co.za, fax: +27 866 140 999,

Randfontein Office Park, CNR Ward Avenue and Main Reef Road, Randfontein, South Africa, 1760

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Ordinary shares, with nominal value Rand 50 cents per share*

(Title of Class)

American Depositary Shares (as evidenced by American Depositary Receipts),

each representing one ordinary share

(Title of Class)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

The number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the last full fiscal year covered by this Annual Report was:

430,084,628 ordinary shares, with nominal value of Rand 50 cents per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

YES NO

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:

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YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

YES NO

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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USE OF TERMS AND CONVENTIONS IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT

Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited is a corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of South Africa. As used in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, or this annual report, unless the context otherwise requires, the term **Harmony** refers to Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited; the term **South Africa** refers to the Republic of South Africa; the terms **we**, **us** and **our** refer to Harmony and, as applicable, its direct and indirect subsidiaries as a **Group**.

In this annual report, references to **R**, **Rand** and **c**, **cents** are to the South African Rand, the lawful currency of South Africa, **A\$** refers to Australian dollars, **K** or **Kina** refers to Papua New Guinean Kina and references to **\$**, **US\$** and **U.S. dollars** are to United States dollars.

This annual report contains information concerning our gold reserves. While this annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulations contained in Securities and Exchange Commission Guide 7, it is based on assumptions which may prove to be incorrect. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Estimations of Harmony's gold reserve figures are based on a number of assumptions, including mining and recovery factors, future cash costs or production and the price of gold. As a result, quantities of gold produced may differ from current estimates.*

This annual report contains descriptions of gold mining and the gold mining industry, including descriptions of geological formations and mining processes. We have explained some of these terms in the Glossary of Mining Terms included at the end of this annual report. This glossary may assist you in understanding these terms.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We are a South African company and the majority of our operations are located in our home country. Accordingly, our books of account are maintained in South African Rand and our annual and interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IFRS**). Prior to fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, our annual financial statements (translated into U.S. dollars) were prepared and filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (**U.S. GAAP**). On December 21, 2007, the SEC adopted rules allowing foreign private issuers that file Annual Reports on Form 20-F to file financial statements with the SEC in accordance with IFRS without reconciliation to U.S. GAAP. As per these rules, we include in this annual report our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, translated into U.S. dollars. All financial information, except as otherwise noted, is stated in accordance with IFRS.

In this annual report, we also present cash operating costs and cash operating costs per ounce, which are non-GAAP measures. An investor should not consider these items in isolation or as alternatives to production costs, cost of sales or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with IFRS. The calculation of cash operating costs, and cash operating costs per ounce may vary significantly among gold mining companies and, by themselves, do not necessarily provide a basis for comparison with other gold mining companies. For further information, see *Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Costs Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures*.

We have included the U.S. dollar equivalent amounts of certain information and transactions in Rand, Kina and A\$. Unless otherwise stated, we have translated (i) balance sheet items at the closing rate as reported by Reuters on the last business day of the period (R6.78 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2011 and R7.63 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2010), (ii) acquisitions, disposals and specific items included within equity at the rate prevailing at the date the transaction was entered into and (iii) income statement items at the average rate for the year (R6.99 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2011, R7.58 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2010 and R9.00 per US\$1.00 for fiscal 2009). Capital expenditures for fiscal 2012 have been translated at the rates used for balance sheet items at June 30, 2011. By including these U.S. dollar equivalents in this annual report, we are not representing that the Rand, Kina and A\$ amounts actually represent the U.S. dollar amounts, as the case may be, or that these amounts could be converted at the rates indicated. For further information, see *Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates*.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, business strategies, operating efficiencies, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing services, plans and objectives of management, markets for stock and other matters. These include all statements other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, any statements preceded by, followed by, or that include the words "targets", "believes", "expects", "aims", "intends", "will", "may", "anticipates", "would", "could" or similar expressions or the negative thereof. In particular, statements, certain statements in *Item 4. Information on the Company*, *Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects* and *Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk* are forward-looking in nature. Statements in this annual report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

These forward-looking statements, including, among others, those relating to our future business prospects, revenues and income, wherever they may occur in this annual report and the exhibits to this annual report, are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of our senior management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. As a consequence, these forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors, including those set forth in this annual report. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include, without limitation:

overall economic and business conditions in South Africa and elsewhere;

the ability to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions;

fluctuations in the market price of gold;

the occurrence of hazards associated with underground and surface gold mining;

the occurrence of labor disruptions;

availability, terms and deployment of capital;

changes in government regulation, particularly mining rights and environmental regulation;

fluctuations in exchange rates;

currency devaluations/appreciations and other macroeconomic monetary policies; and

socio-economic instability in South Africa and other countries in which we operate.

We undertake no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this annual report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

Item 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

Item 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

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Item 3. KEY INFORMATION

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated financial data below should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and with Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors, Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, all included elsewhere in this annual report. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period.

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

We are a South African company and the majority of our operations are located in our home country. Accordingly, our books of account are maintained in South African Rand and our annual and interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Prior to fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, our annual financial statements (translated into U.S. dollars) were prepared and filed with the SEC in accordance with U.S. GAAP. On December 21, 2007, the SEC adopted rules allowing foreign private issuers that file Annual Reports on Form 20-F to file financial statements with the SEC in accordance with IFRS without reconciliation to U.S. GAAP. As per these rules, we have included in this annual report our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, translated into U.S. dollars.

The selected historical consolidated income statement and balance sheet data for the last five fiscal years are, unless otherwise noted, stated in accordance with IFRS, and has been extracted from the more detailed information and financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, including our audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the years in the three years ended June 30, 2011 and the related notes, which appear elsewhere in this annual report. The historical consolidated financial data at June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and for each of the years in the two years ended June 30, 2008, has been extracted from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report as adjusted for discontinued operations and the accounting changes described below.

During fiscal 2008, we early adopted IAS 23 (Revised) Borrowing Costs. In accordance with the Revised Standard's transitional provisions, we designated July 1, 2000 as the effective date and applied the requirements of the Revised Standard to all qualifying projects for which the commencement date of capitalization was on or after that date. The effect of this change on the 2007 year has been included in the selected consolidated information below.

Discontinued operations for the periods below include our Cooke and Orkney operations in South Africa, as well as our South Kalgoorlie and Mount Magnet operations in Australia, up to the date of their disposal. The assets and liabilities of the Cooke operation were first classified as held for sale in fiscal 2008 and the results of this operation presented as discontinued operations until the time of its disposal to Rand Uranium (Proprietary) Limited (**Rand Uranium**) in November 2008. The assets and liabilities of the Orkney and Australia's South Kalgoorlie operations were first classified as held for sale in fiscal 2007, and the results of these operations reflected as discontinued operations in anticipation of their disposal in fiscal 2008. In fiscal 2010, Australia's Mount Magnet operations were classified as held for sale and the results of the Mount Magnet operation presented as discontinued operations when an agreement for its disposal to Ramelius Resources Limited (**Ramelius**) was concluded. The reclassifications in respect of discontinued operations were done in terms of IFRS 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. See note 16 of the consolidated financial statements and *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Mount Magnet Operations*, *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Cooke Operations*.

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	Fiscal year ended June 30,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(\$ in millions, except per share amounts and cash operating costs per ounce)				
Income Statement Data					
Revenue	1,781	1,489	1,277	1,269	1,116
Operating profit	4	22	236	73	154
(Loss)/profit from associates	(7)	7	1	(11)	(3)
Profit from continuing operations before taxation	14	24	238	(39)	156
Taxation	69	(44)	(22)	(65)	(39)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	83	(20)	216	(104)	117
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	3	(4)	95	74	(66)
Net profit/(loss)	86	(24)	311	(30)	51
Basic earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations (\$)	0.19	(0.05)	0.52	(0.26)	0.29
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations (\$)	0.19	(0.05)	0.51	(0.26)	0.29
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (\$)	0.20	(0.06)	0.75	(0.08)	0.12
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (\$)	0.20	(0.06)	0.74	(0.08)	0.12
Weighted average number of shares used in the computation of basic earnings/(loss) per share	429,310,123	426,381,581	414,120,732	400,750,167	397,910,797
Weighted average number of shares used in the computation of diluted earnings/(loss) per share	430,420,068	427,846,547	415,962,899	402,894,248	402,382,011
Dividends per share (\$) ⁽¹⁾	0.07	0.06			
Dividends per share (R) ⁽¹⁾	0.50	0.50			
Other Financial Data					
Cash operating cost per ounce of gold from continuing operations (\$/oz) ⁽²⁾	1,009	801	583	600	484
Total cash operating cost per ounce of gold (\$/oz) ⁽²⁾	1,009	801	586	602	489
Balance Sheet Data					
<i>Assets</i>					
Property, plant and equipment	4,607	3,874	3,614	3,531	3,484
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	40	32		197	182
Total assets	5,880	5,141	4,925	4,710	5,160
Net assets	4,450	3,828	3,824	3,172	3,366
<i>Equity and liabilities</i>					
Share capital	4,033	4,027	4,004	3,787	3,752
Total equity	4,450	3,828	3,824	3,172	3,366
Borrowings (current and non-current)	230	156	47	525	653
Liabilities of disposal groups held for sale	2	18		64	77
Other liabilities	1,198	1,139	1,054	949	1,064
Total equity and liabilities	5,880	5,141	4,925	4,710	5,160

⁽¹⁾ Dividends per share relates to the dividends recorded and paid during the fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Cash operating costs is a non-GAAP measure. We calculate cash operating costs per ounce by dividing total cash operating costs by gold produced which therefore excludes the effect of the movement in the gold inventory from the cash operating cost amount. Cash operating costs, include mine production costs, transport and refinery costs, applicable general and administrative costs, ongoing environmental rehabilitation costs as well as transfers to and from deferred stripping and costs associated with royalties. Ongoing employee termination costs are included; however, employee termination costs associated with major restructuring and shaft closures are excluded. Cash operating costs have been calculated on a consistent basis for all periods presented. Changes in cash operating costs per ounce are affected by operational performance, as well as changes in the currency exchange rate between the Rand and the U.S. dollar. Because cash operating costs is a non-GAAP measure, it should therefore not be considered by investors in isolation or as an alternative to production costs, cost of sales, or any other measure of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. The calculation of cash operating

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costs and cash operating cost per ounce may vary from company to company and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. However, we believe that cash operating costs per ounce is a useful indicator to investors and management of a mining company's performance as it provides (1) an indication of the cash generating capacities of the mining operations, (2) the trends in cash operating costs as the company's operations mature, (3) a measure of a company's performance, by comparison of cash operating costs per ounce to the spot price of gold and (4) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other companies. For further information, see *Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Costs - Reconciliation of non-GAAP measures* .

EXCHANGE RATES

Unless otherwise stated, balance sheet item amounts are translated from Rand to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the last business day of the period (R6.78 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2011), except for acquisitions, disposals and specific items included within equity that are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date the transaction was entered into, and income statement

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item amounts that are translated from Rand to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the period (R6.99 per US\$1.00 for fiscal 2011). During the year, the Rand/dollar closing exchange rate ranged between R6.57 and R7.75 per US\$1.00.

As of October 17, 2011, the exchange rate per US\$1.00 was R7.99. ⁽¹⁾

The following table sets forth, for the past five fiscal years, the average and period end rates for Rand expressed in Rand per US\$1.00. For periods prior to December 31, 2008, the following tables express the exchange rates in terms of the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Rand as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. As of December 31, 2008, the Federal Reserve Bank ceased publication of the noon buying rate and, as such, the exchange rates for fiscal 2009, 2010 and 2011 are sourced from Reuters, being the closing rate at period end.

Fiscal Year Ended

June 30,	Average⁽¹⁾	Period End
2007	7.20 ⁽²⁾	7.04
2008	7.26 ⁽²⁾	7.80
2009	9.00 ⁽³⁾	7.72
2010	7.58 ⁽³⁾	7.63
2011	6.99 ⁽³⁾	6.78

Month of	High	Low
May 2011	7.03	6.59
June 2011	6.88	6.69
July 2011	6.99	6.63
August 2011	7.26	6.68
September 2011	6.98	8.27
October 2011 (through October 17, 2011)	8.28	7.83

(1) Based on the interbank rate as reported by Reuters.

(2) The average of the noon buying rates on the last day of each full month during the relevant period as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

(3) The daily average of the closing rate during the relevant period as reported by Reuters.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between Rand and the U.S. dollar will affect the dollar equivalent of the price of ordinary shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, which may affect the market price of the American Depositary Shares (**ADSs**) on the New York Stock Exchange. These fluctuations will also affect the dollar amounts received by owners of ADSs on the conversion of any dividends on ordinary shares paid in Rand.

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CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information included in this annual report and the exhibits, you should also carefully consider the following factors related to our ordinary shares and ADSs. There may be additional risks that we do not currently know of or that we currently deem immaterial based on information currently available to us. Although Harmony has a formal risk policy framework in place, the maintenance and development of which is undertaken on an ongoing basis so as to help management address systematic categories of risk associated with its business operations, any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, leading to a decline in the trading price of our ordinary shares or our ADSs. The risks described below may, in retrospect, turn out to be incomplete and therefore may not be the only risks to which we are exposed. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we now believe are immaterial (and have therefore not been included), could also adversely affect our businesses, results of operations or financial condition. The order of presentation of the risk factors below does not indicate the likelihood of their occurrence or the magnitude or the significance of the individual risks. The risks described below could occur individually or cumulatively and intensify in case of a cumulative occurrence.

Risks Relating to Our Business and the Gold Mining Industry

The profitability of our operations, and cash flows generated by those operations, are affected by changes in the price of gold. A fall in the gold price below our cash cost of production for any sustained period may lead to losses and require Harmony to curtail or suspend certain operations.

Substantially all Harmony's revenues come from the sale of gold. Although the gold price has increased over the last decade, historically, the market price for gold has fluctuated widely and been affected by numerous factors over which Harmony has no control, including:

demand for gold for industrial uses, jewellery and investment;

international or regional political and economic trends;

strength or weakness of the US dollar (the currency in which gold prices generally are quoted) and of other currencies;

financial market expectations on the rate of inflation;

interest rates;

speculative activities;

forward sales by gold producers;

actual or expected purchases and sales of gold bullion held by central banks or other large gold bullion holders or dealers; and

production and cost levels for gold in major gold-producing nations, such as South Africa, China, the United States and Australia. In addition, current demand and supply affects the price of gold, but not necessarily in the same manner as current demand and supply affect the prices of other commodities. Historically, gold has retained its value in relative terms against basic goods in times of inflation and monetary crisis. As a result, central banks, financial institutions and individuals hold large amounts of gold as a store of value and production in any given year constitutes a very small portion of the total potential supply of gold. Since the potential supply of gold is large relative to mine production in any given year, normal variations in current production will not necessarily have a significant effect on the supply of gold or its price.

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The volatility of gold prices is illustrated in the table, which shows the annual high, low and average of the afternoon London bullion market fixing price of gold in US dollars for the past ten years:

Annual gold price: 2001 – 2011

Calendar year	Price per ounce (US\$)		
	High	Low	Average
2001	293	256	271
2002	332	278	309
2003	412	322	361
2004	427	343	389
2005	476	411	434
2006	725	525	604
2007	841	608	695
2008	1,011	713	872
2009	1,212	810	972
2010	1,421	1,058	1,225
2011 (year to October 17, 2011)	1,990	1,314	1,541

On October 17, 2011, the afternoon fixing price of gold on the London bullion market was US\$1,682/oz.

While the aggregate effect of these factors is impossible to predict, if gold prices should fall below Harmony's cash cost of production and capital expenditure required to sustain production and remain at these levels for any sustained period, Harmony may record losses and be forced to curtail or suspend some or all of its operations. In addition, Harmony would also have to assess the economic impact of low gold prices on its ability to recover any losses that may be incurred during that period and on its ability to maintain adequate reserves.

Harmony's average cash cost per ounce of gold produced from continuing operations was US\$1,009 in fiscal 2011, US\$801 in fiscal 2010 and US\$583 in fiscal 2009.

Foreign exchange fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on Harmony's operational results and financial condition.

Gold is priced throughout the world in US dollars and, as a result, Harmony's revenue is realized in US dollars, but most of our operating costs are incurred in Rand and other non-US currencies, including the Australian dollar and Kina. Any significant and sustained appreciation of the Rand and other non-US currencies against the dollar will materially reduce Harmony's Rand revenues and overall net income.

As Harmony currently does not enter into forward sales, commodity derivatives or hedging arrangements on future gold production, it is exposed to the impact of any significant decreases in the gold price.

As a rule, Harmony sells its gold at the prevailing market price. Currently, the company does not enter into forward sales, commodity derivative or hedging arrangements to establish a price in advance for the sale of future gold production, although Harmony may do so in future. As a result, Harmony may realize the benefit of any short-term increase in the gold price, but is not protected against decreases; if the gold price should decrease significantly, Harmony's revenues may be materially adversely affected.

Global economic conditions could adversely affect the profitability of Harmony's operations.

Harmony's operations and performance depend on global economic conditions. A global economic downturn may have follow-on effects on our business. These could include:

key suppliers could become insolvent, resulting in a break-down in the supply chain; or

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the availability of credit may be reduced this may make it more difficult for Harmony to obtain financing for its operations and capital expenditure or make financing more expensive.

In addition, uncertainty on global economic conditions may also increase volatility or negatively impact the market value of Harmony's securities.

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Estimations of Harmony's gold reserves are based on a number of assumptions, including mining and recovery factors, future cash costs of production and the price of gold. As a result, quantities of gold produced may differ from current estimates.

The mineral reserve estimates in this annual report are estimates of the mill-delivered quantity and grade of gold in Harmony's deposits and stockpiles. They represent the amount of gold that Harmony believes can be mined, processed and sold at prices sufficient to recover its estimated future cash costs of production, remaining investment and anticipated additional capital expenditures. Harmony's mineral reserves are estimated based on a number of factors, which have been stated in accordance with the SAMREC and JORC codes, SEC Industry Guide 7 and Sarbanes-Oxley. Calculations of Harmony's mineral reserves are based on estimates of:

future cash costs;

future gold prices; and

future currency exchange rates.

These factors, which significantly impact mineral reserve estimates, are beyond Harmony's control. As a result, reserve estimates in this annual report should not be interpreted as assurances of the economic life of Harmony's gold and other precious metal deposits or the future profitability of operations.

Since these mineral reserves are estimates based on assumptions related to factors detailed above, should there be changes to these, we may in future need to revise these estimates. In particular, if Harmony's cash operating and production costs increase or the gold price decreases, recovering a portion of Harmony's mineral reserves may become uneconomical. This will lead, in turn, to a reduction in estimated reserves.

To maintain gold production beyond the expected lives of Harmony's existing mines or to increase production materially above projected levels, Harmony will need to access additional reserves through exploration or discovery.

Harmony's operations have limited proved and probable reserves, and exploration and discovery are necessary to maintain current gold production levels at these operations. Exploration for gold and other precious metals is speculative in nature, may be unsuccessful and involves many risks, including those related to:

locating orebodies;

geological nature of the orebodies;

identifying the metallurgical properties of orebodies;

estimating the economic feasibility of mining orebodies;

developing appropriate metallurgical processes;

obtaining necessary governmental permits; and

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constructing mining and processing facilities at any site chosen for mining.

Harmony's exploration efforts might not result in the discovery of mineralization, and any mineralization discovered might not result in an increase in proved and probable reserves. To access additional reserves, Harmony will need to successfully complete development projects, including extensions to existing mines and, possibly, new mines. Development projects would also be required to access any new mineralization discovered by exploration activities around the world. Harmony typically uses feasibility studies to determine whether to undertake significant development projects. Feasibility studies include estimates of expected or anticipated economic returns, which are based on assumptions about:

future gold and other metal prices;

anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of ore to be mined and processed;

anticipated recovery rates of gold and other metals from the ore; and

anticipated total costs of the project, including capital expenditure and cash costs.

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Actual cash costs, capital expenditure, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated by feasibility studies for new development projects.

It can take a number of years from the initial feasibility study until development is completed and, during that time, the economic feasibility of production may change. In addition, there are a number of inherent uncertainties in developing and constructing an extension to an existing mine or any new mine, including:

availability and timing of necessary environmental and governmental permits;

timing and cost of constructing mining and processing facilities, which can be considerable;

availability and cost of skilled labor, power, water and other materials;

accessibility of transportation and other infrastructure, particularly in remote locations;

availability and cost of smelting and refining arrangements;

availability of funds to finance construction and development activities; and

spot and expected future commodity prices of metals including gold, silver, copper, uranium and molybdenum.

Harmony currently maintains a range of focused exploration programs, concentrating on areas not too distant from its operational mines, as well as a number of prospective known gold mineralized regions around the world. During fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2011, the bulk of exploration expenditure was allocated to activities in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and South Africa. However, there is no assurance that any future development projects will extend the life of our existing mining operations or result in any new commercial mining operations.

Costs associated with pumping water inflows from closed mines adjacent to our operations could adversely affect Harmony's operational results.

Certain of our mining operations are adjacent to the mining operations of other companies. A mine closure can affect continued operations at an adjacent mine if appropriate preventative steps are not taken. In particular, this could include the ingress of underground water when pumping operations at the closed mine are suspended. This can result in damage to property, operational disruptions and additional pumping costs, which would adversely affect any one of our adjacent mining operations.

Fluctuations in input production prices linked to commodities may adversely affect Harmony's operational results and financial condition.

Fuel, energy and consumables, including diesel, heavy fuel oil, chemical reagent, explosives, tyres, steel and mining equipment consumed in mining operations form a relatively large part of the operating costs and capital expenditure of a mining company. Harmony has no control over the costs of these consumables, many of which are linked to some degree to the price of oil and steel.

Fluctuations in oil and steel prices have a significant impact on operating cost and capital expenditure estimates and, in the absence of other economic fluctuations, could result in significant changes in the total expenditure estimates for new mining projects or render certain projects non-viable.

The supply of electricity and increases in the cost of power may adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

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In South Africa, each of our mining operations depends on electrical power generated by the state utility, Eskom, which holds a monopoly on the South African market. As a result of increased demand exceeding available generating capacity, South Africa has been subject to disruptions in electrical power supply. In fiscal 2008, electricity supply was interrupted by Eskom, halting production at certain of our mines. This led to management restructuring operating processes to control and reduce our consumption of electricity at all our operations. There have been no further disruptions and we have been able to continue production at a reduced electricity allocation as required by the energy conservation scheme (**ECS**) and interim rules imposed by Eskom. However, an insufficient supply of electricity may affect our operational results and financial condition.

As a result of Eskom's planned capital expansion program to deal with power constraints, an average annual tariff increase of 25% for the three-year multi-year price determination period has been approved by the National Energy Regulator South Africa (**NERSA**). The first increase was implemented on 1 April 2010. These increases will have a negative impact on our results of operations going forward.

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PNG has limited power generation and distribution capacity. This capacity is increasing but, currently, Harmony mines and projects still rely heavily on own power generation using diesel. The cost of this power will fluctuate with changes in the oil price.

Also, see *Item 5. Electricity in South Africa.*

We may experience problems in identifying, financing and managing new acquisitions and integrating them with our existing operations.

Acquiring new gold mining operations involves a number of risks including:

our ability to identify appropriate assets for acquisition and/or to negotiate acquisitions on favorable terms;

obtaining the financing necessary to complete future acquisitions;

difficulties in assimilating the operations of the acquired business;

difficulties in maintaining our financial and strategic focus while integrating the acquired business;

problems in implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;

increasing pressures on existing management to oversee a rapidly expanding company; and

to the extent we acquire mining operations outside South Africa or Australasia, encountering difficulties relating to operating in countries in which we have not previously operated.

Our ability to make successful acquisitions and any difficulties or time delays in achieving successful integration of any of such acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and share price.

Certain factors may affect our ability to support the carrying value of our property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other assets on our balance sheet.

Harmony reviews and tests the carrying value of its assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that this amount may not be recoverable.

At least on an annual basis for goodwill, and when there are indications that impairment of property, plant and equipment and other assets may have occurred, estimates of expected future cash flows for each group of assets are prepared. These estimates are prepared at the lowest level at which identifiable cash flows are considered as being independent of the cash flows of other mining assets and liabilities. Expected future cash flows are inherently uncertain, and could materially change over time. Such cash flows are significantly affected by reserve and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot and forward gold prices, discount rates, currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditures.

As at 30 June 2011, Harmony had substantial amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other assets on its consolidated balance sheets. Impairment charges relating to these assets were recorded and if any one or a combination of these uncertainties should occur, management may be required to recognize further impairment charges, which could affect Harmony's financial results and condition.

Given the nature of mining and the type of gold mines we operate, we face a material risk of liability, delays and increased cash costs of production from environmental and industrial accidents and pollution.

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The business of gold mining involves significant risks and hazards, including environmental hazards and industrial accidents. In particular, hazards associated with underground mining include:

rock bursts;

seismic events;

underground fires;

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cave-ins or falls of ground;

discharges of gases and toxic chemicals;

release of radioactive hazards;

flooding;

pillar mining;

accidents; and

other conditions resulting from drilling, blasting and the removal and processing of material from a deep-level mine.
Hazards associated with opencast mining (also known as open-pit mining) include:

flooding of the open-pit;

collapse of open-pit walls;

accidents associated with operating large open-pit and rock transportation equipment; and

accidents associated with preparing and igniting of large-scale open-pit blasting operations.
Hazards associated with waste-rock mining include:

accidents associated with operating a waste dump and rock transportation; and

production disruptions caused by weather.

We are at risk from any or all of these environmental and industrial hazards. The occurrence of any of these hazards could delay production, increase cash costs and result in financial liability to Harmony.

The nature of our mining operations presents safety risks.

The environmental and industrial risks identified above also present safety risks for Harmony's operations and its employees and could lead to the suspension and potential closure of operations for indeterminate periods. Safety risks, even in situations where no injuries occur, can have a material adverse effect on Harmony's operations and production.

See *Item 4. Regulation - Health and Safety Matters* .

Illegal mining, or criminal mining, at our operations could pose a threat to the safety of employees and result in damage to property.

Security issues related to criminal mining came to the fore in fiscal 2009, when criminal mining activities resulted in the deaths of criminal miners. The threat of fire caused by these activities poses a risk to the safety of our employees and could also result in property damage, which in turn could have an adverse impact on production.

See *Item 4. Regulation Health and Safety Matters* .

Harmony's insurance coverage may prove inadequate to satisfy future claims against it.

Harmony has third-party liability coverage for most potential liabilities, including environmental liabilities. While we believe that our current insurance coverage for the hazards described above is adequate and consistent with industry practice, we may be subject to liability for pollution (excluding sudden and accidental pollution) or other hazards against which we have not insured or cannot insure,

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including those for past mining activities. Harmony also maintains property and liability insurance consistent with industry practice, but this insurance contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. In addition, there can be no assurance that insurance will be available at economically acceptable premiums. As a result, in future, Harmony's insurance coverage may not cover the claims against it for environmental or industrial accidents or pollution.

Harmony's operations may be negatively impacted by inflation.

Harmony's operations have been materially affected by inflation. Inflation in South Africa has fluctuated widely in recent years, reaching 11.6% at the end of fiscal 2008 before decreasing to 6.9% at the end of fiscal 2009 and to 4.2% by the end of fiscal 2010. Levels were flat during fiscal 2011, with the inflation rate increasing slightly to 4.6% at the end of fiscal 2011. However, working costs and wages, especially, have increased in recent years, resulting in significant cost pressures for the mining industry. In addition, electricity prices rose by 25% in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2011 and are expected to increase by a further 25% in fiscal 2012.

The inflation rate in PNG has been relatively flat in recent years at around 7%, ending fiscal 2011 at 9.6%. Rising fuel and food prices contributed to the result as did the historically low level of the PGK/A\$ cross rate which led to imported inflation. While the PNG central bank has implemented measures aimed at addressing inflationary pressure, higher fuel prices, ongoing government spending and rising domestic demand, along with the construction of the LNG plant, are still present and will continue to keep upward pressure on inflation.

Harmony's profits and financial condition could be adversely affected when cost inflation is not offset by devaluation in operating currencies or an increase in the price of gold.

The socio-economic framework in the regions in which Harmony operates may have an adverse effect on its operations and profits.

Harmony has operations in South Africa and PNG. As a result, changes or instability to the economic or political environment in any of these countries or in neighboring countries could affect an investment in Harmony. It is difficult to predict the future political, social and economic direction in these countries, or any other country in which Harmony operates, and the impact government decisions may have on its business.

Actual and potential shortages of production inputs may affect Harmony's operations and profits.

Harmony's operational results may be affected by the availability and pricing of consumables such as fuel, chemical reagents, explosives, steel and other essential production inputs. Issues with regards to availability of consumables may result from shortages as well as long lead times to deliver, which could result in production delays and production shortfalls. These shortages and delayed deliveries may be experienced where industrial action affects Harmony's suppliers. These issues could also affect the pricing of the consumables, especially if shortages are experienced. The price of consumables may be substantially affected by changes in global supply and demand, along with weather conditions, governmental controls and other factors. A sustained interruption to the supply of any of these consumables would require Harmony to find acceptable substitute suppliers and could require it to pay higher prices for such materials. Any significant increase in the prices of these consumables would increase operating costs and affect production considerations.

We compete with mining and other companies for key human resources.

Harmony competes with mining and other companies globally to attract and retain key human resources at all levels with the appropriate technical skills and operating and managerial experience necessary to continue operating its business. The need to recruit, develop and retain skilled employees is particularly critical with historically disadvantaged South Africans (**HDSAs**), women in mining in South Africa, and recruiting and training local landowners in PNG. The global shortage of key mining skills, including geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists and skilled artisans has been exacerbated by increased mining activity across the globe. Despite various initiatives, there can be no assurance that we will attract and retain skilled and experienced employees. Should Harmony lose any of its key personnel, its business may be harmed and its operational results and financial condition could be affected. See *Item 6. Employees* .

Since our South African labor force has substantial trade union participation, we face the risk of disruption from labor disputes and new South African labor laws.

Despite a history of constructive engagement with labor unions, there are periods when various stakeholders are unable to agree on dispute resolution processes. Disruptive activities on the part of labor, which normally differ in intensity, then become unavoidable. Due to the high level of union membership among our employees, we are at risk of production stoppages for indefinite periods due to

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strikes and other disputes. Significant labor disruptions have affected our operations and financial condition before and we are not able to predict whether we will experience significant labor disputes in future.

South African employment law sets out minimum terms and conditions of employment for employees. Although these may be improved by agreements between us and the trade unions, prescribed minimum terms and conditions form the benchmark for all employment contracts. See *Item 6. Employees* .

We are required to submit a report under South African employment law detailing the progress made towards achieving employment equity in the workplace. If this report is not submitted, we could incur substantial penalties.

Developments in South African employment law may increase our cash costs of production or alter our relationship with our employees and trade unions, which may have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

HIV/AIDS poses risks to us in terms of productivity and costs.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa and PNG poses risks to us in terms of potentially reduced productivity, and increased medical and other costs. If there is a significant increase in the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection and related diseases among the workforce over the next several years, this may have an adverse impact on our operations, projects and financial condition.

See *Item 4. Regulation Health & Safety Matters* .

The cost of occupational healthcare services and the potential liabilities related to occupational health diseases may increase in future.

Harmony's operations in South Africa are subject to health and safety regulations which could impose significant costs and burdens. The present Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996 imposes various duties on mines and grants the authorities broad powers to, among others, close unsafe mines and order corrective action on health and safety matters. Operations in PNG are subject to the following laws and regulations: PNG Mining Act 1992, PNG Mining Safety Act 1997, PNG Mining Safety Regulation 1935 (updated 2006) and PNG Environment Act 2000.

There is a risk that the cost of providing health services and implementing various programs could increase in future, depending on changes to underlying legislation and the profile of its employees. This increased cost, should it transpire, is currently indeterminate.

The Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act 78 of 1973 (**ODIMWA**) governs the payment of compensation and medical costs for certain illnesses contracted by people employed in mines or at sites where activities ancillary to mining are conducted. The principles of compensation under ODIMWA are currently being tested in the *Mr. Thembekekile Mankayi v AngloGold Ashanti* court case. Please see *Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings* for further information. Should anyone bring similar claims against Harmony in future, those claimants would need to provide evidence proving that silicosis was contracted while in the employment of the Company and that it was contracted due to negligence on the Company's part. The link between the cause (negligence by the Company while in its employ) and the effect (the silicosis) will be an essential part of any case. It is therefore uncertain as to whether the Company will incur any costs related to silicosis claims in the future and due to the limited information available on any claims and potential claims and the uncertainty of the outcome of these claims, no estimation can be made for the possible obligation. Should Harmony be unsuccessful in defending any claims that may be lodged, it would have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition.

Laws governing mineral rights affect our business.

Our operations in South Africa and PNG are subject to legislation regulating mineral rights and mining those rights. In South Africa, we are governed by the South African Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 2002 (**MPRDA**) and in PNG by the Mining Act of 1992 (PNG). See *Item 4. Regulation South Africa* for a description of the principal objectives set out in the MPRDA.

Under the MPRDA, tenure over established mining operations is secured for up to 30 years (and then renewable for periods not exceeding 30 years each), provided that mining companies applied for new-order mining rights over existing operations within five years of May 1, 2004 or before the existing right expires, whichever was the earlier date and fulfill requirements specified in the MPRDA and the Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African mining industry (**Mining Charter**).

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The licenses for all of our South African operations have been granted. We will be eligible to apply for new licenses over existing operations, provided we comply with the MPRDA. Failure to comply with the conditions of the mining licenses could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

The Mining Charter was signed by government and stakeholders in October 2002, and contains principles relating to the transfer, over a ten-year period, of 26% of South Africa's mining assets (as equity or attributable units of production) to HDSAs as defined in the Mining Charter. An interim target of 15% HDSA participation over five years was also set and the South African mining industry committed to securing financing to fund participation by HDSAs totaling R100 billion in the first five years of the Mining Charter's tenure. The Mining Charter provides for the review of the participation process after five years to determine what further steps, if any, are needed to achieve target participation of 26%. In order to measure progress in meeting the requirements of the Mining Charter, companies are required to complete a scorecard, in which the levels of compliance with the objectives of the Mining Charter can be "ticked off" after five and ten years, respectively. The Mining Charter and Scorecard require programs for black economic empowerment and the promotion of value-added production, such as jewelry-making and other gold fabrication, in South Africa. In particular, targets are set out for broad-based black economic empowerment in the areas of human resources and skills development; employment equity; procurement and beneficiation. In addition, the Mining Charter addresses socio-economic issues, such as migrant labor, mine community and rural development and housing and living conditions.

Following a review of progress made by the mining industry after five years of implementing the provisions of the Mining Charter, the Department of Mineral Resources (**DMR**) released the Revised Mining Charter on September 13, 2010. The requirement under the Mining Charter for mining entities to achieve a 26% HDSA ownership of mining assets by 2014 has been retained. Amendments in the Revised Mining Charter include, inter alia, the requirement by mining companies to:

- (i) facilitate local beneficiation of mineral commodities;
- (ii) procure a minimum of 40% of capital goods, 70% of services and 50% of consumer goods from HDSA suppliers (i.e. suppliers of which a minimum of 25% + 1 vote of their share capital must be owned by HDSAs) by 2014. These targets will exclude non-discretionary procurement expenditure;
- (iii) achieve a minimum of 40% HDSA demographic representation by 2014 at executive management (board) level, senior management (executive committee) level, core and critical skills, middle management level and junior management level;
- (iv) invest up to 5% of annual payroll in essential skills development activities; and
- (v) implement measures to improve the standards of housing and living conditions for mineworkers by converting or upgrading mineworkers hostels into family units, attaining an occupancy rate of one person per room and facilitating home ownership options for all mineworkers in consultation with organized labor.

All these targets must be achieved by 2014.

In addition, mining companies are required to monitor and evaluate their compliance to the Revised Mining Charter, and must submit annual compliance reports to the DMR. The revised scorecard makes provision for a phased-in approach for compliance with the above targets over the five year period ending in 2014. For measurement purposes, the Scorecard allocates various weightings to the different elements of the Revised Mining Charter. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Revised Mining Charter will amount to a breach of the MPRDA and may result in the cancellation or suspension of a mining company's existing mining rights. Harmony obtained all of its licenses three years ago and has no reason to believe that our mining licenses will be cancelled or suspended. Harmony will incur costs in meeting its obligations under the Revised Mining Charter and Scorecard.

The MPRDA also makes reference to royalties payable to the South African state in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act (Act 28 of 2008). The Act provides for the payment of a royalty according to a formula based on earnings before interest, tax and depreciation, after the deduction of capital expenditure. This rate is then applied to revenue to calculate the royalty amount due, with a minimum of 0.5% and a maximum of 5% for gold mining companies. For fiscal 2011, the average royalty rate for our South African operations was 0.63% of gross

sales.

The Mining Act of 1992 (PNG) is based on Australian legislation. Accordingly, mineral rights in PNG also belong to the government of PNG which has a statutory right to obtain a participating interest of up to 30% in mining development projects. The

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government then issues and administers mining tenements under the relevant mining legislation, and mining companies must pay royalties to the government based on production. The types of tenements issued include: exploration license; mining lease; special mining lease; alluvial mining lease; lease for mining purpose; and mining easement.

Harmony's PNG mining operation is subject to a 2% royalty payment to the government of PNG. If we want to expand any of our initiatives in PNG into additional areas under exploration, these operations would need to convert the existing exploration licenses prior to the start of mining and that process could require landowner title approval. There can be no assurance that any approval would be received.

Please also see *Item 4. Regulation* for further information.

We are subject to extensive environmental regulations.

As a gold mining company, Harmony is subject to extensive environmental regulation. We expect the trend of rising production costs due to compliance with South African and PNG environmental laws and regulations to continue.

The MPRDA, certain other environmental legislation and the administrative policies of the South African government regulate the impact of the Company's prospecting and mining operations on the environment. On the suspension, cancellation, termination or lapsing of a prospecting permit or mining authorization, Harmony will remain liable for compliance with the provisions of various relevant regulations, including any rehabilitation obligations. This liability will continue until the appropriate authorities have certified that the Company has complied with such provisions.

Estimates of ultimate closure and rehabilitation costs are significant and based principally on current legal and regulatory requirements that may change materially. Environmental provisions are accrued when they become known, probable and can be reasonably estimated. In future, Harmony may incur significant costs for compliance with increasingly stringent requirements being imposed under new legislation. This may include the need to increase and accelerate expenditure on environmental rehabilitation and to alter environmental provisions, which could have a material effect on its results and financial condition. Harmony may also face increased environmental costs should other mines in the vicinity fail to meet their obligations on pumping or treatment of water. Also impacting on the financial condition of the Company is the requirement by the DMR for cash collateral or guarantees for Harmony's environmental obligations.

The South African government has reviewed requirements imposed on mining companies to ensure environmental restitution. For example, following the introduction of an environmental rights clause in South Africa's constitution, a number of environmental legislative reform processes have been initiated. Legislation passed as a result of these initiatives has tended to be materially more onerous than previous laws in South Africa. Examples of such legislation include the MPRDA, the National Nuclear Regulator Act 1999, the National Water Act of 1998 and the National Environmental Management Act 1998, which include stringent polluter pays provisions. The adoption of these or additional or more comprehensive and stringent requirements, particularly for the management of hazardous waste, pollution of ground and groundwater systems and duty to rehabilitate closed mines, may result in additional costs and liabilities.

Harmony's PNG operations are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, which are similar in scope to those of South Africa. The Environment Act 2000 governs the environmental permitting and regulatory aspects of mining projects. An environmental impact statement is required when projects are likely to have an adverse impact on the environment. This statement must be lodged with the Department of Environmental Conservation where, for large projects, it may be forwarded to Environment Council for review. Public consultation is an integral part of this review.

See *Item 4. Regulation - Environmental Matters* for further discussion on the applicable legislation and our policies on environmental matters.

Mining companies are increasingly required to consider and ensure the sustainable development of, and provide benefits to, the communities and countries in which they operate.

As a result of public concern about the perceived ill effects of economic globalization, businesses in general and large international companies such as Harmony, in particular, face increasing public scrutiny of their activities.

These businesses are under pressure to demonstrate that while they seek a satisfactory return on investment for shareholders, other stakeholders including employees, communities surrounding operations and the countries in which they operate, also benefit from their commercial activities. Such pressures tend to be particularly focused on companies whose activities are perceived to have a high

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impact on their social and physical environment. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damage, legal suits and social spending obligations.

Existing and proposed mining operations are often located at or near existing towns and villages, natural water courses and other infrastructure. Mining operations must therefore be designed to mitigate and/or manage their impact on such communities and the environment. Specifically at our PNG operations, cognizance of landowner rights may require measures that could include agreed levels of compensation for any adverse impact the mining operation may continue to have on the community. The cost of these measures could increase capital expenditure and operating costs and therefore impact Harmony's operational results and financial condition.

Compliance with emerging climate change regulations could result in significant costs for Harmony, and climate change may present physical risks to our operations.

Greenhouse gases (**GHGs**) are emitted directly by Harmony's operations and indirectly as a result of consuming electricity generated by external utilities. Emissions from electricity consumption are indirectly attributable to Harmony's operations. There are currently a number of international and national measures to address or limit GHG emissions, including the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Accord, in various phases of discussion or implementation. Both South Africa and PNG are non-Annex I countries and therefore do not have emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period, ending 2012.

After the climate summit in Copenhagen in December 2009, South Africa committed to 30% clean energy by 2025 with the vision that South Africa's GHG emissions would peak by 2020-2025 at the latest, plateau for a decade and then decline by 40% by 2050. The South Africa government published a climate change response green paper in November 2010 and a carbon tax discussion paper in December 2010. The policy process, culminating in the publication of a climate change response white paper, is expected later in 2011, with GHG legislation likely to be enacted after that. An emissions trading discussion paper is expected during 2011. It is possible that legislation to cap national emissions, introduce a trading scheme for GHG emission allowances and/or extend the current carbon tax will be enacted, though timing of this is uncertain.

The largest portion of GHG emissions is predominantly electricity related, with electricity expenditure amounting to 15% of Harmony's operational costs in South Africa. While cost management is clearly a strategic issue for Harmony, of even greater importance is that energy supply be constant and reliable, given the implications of loss of energy on both production and health and safety. GHG emissions regulations, which would increase the price of energy, within reason, will not affect Harmony as significantly as regulation that stipulates emission thresholds, or sets technology standards that may result in insecure energy supply. Already certain compliance costs from power suppliers are being passed on to the Group in the form of price increases. For instance, in South Africa since 2009, Harmony has paid a levy of R0.02 per kilowatt hour for electricity generated by fossil fuels. These levies may increase over time and additional levies may be introduced in future in South Africa or PNG, which could result in a significant increase in our costs.

The South African government is exploring implementing a carbon tax to offset carbon emissions in the country. A discussion paper on carbon taxation was published by the South African government in December 2010. This discussion paper mentions a potential carbon tax of R75 – R200 per tonne of CO₂ emitted.

The aim is to reduce emissions in terms of South Africa's commitment made at the Copenhagen conference. The proposed tax follows the undertaking by government to reduce South Africa's carbon footprint by an ambitious 34% by 2020.

The South African National Treasury has established a working group comprising a number of different industries to evaluate the impact of this proposed tax on the different sectors of industry. Harmony is participating in this initiative, as is the Chamber of Mines.

As our current mines have a life expectancy of up to 25 years, we are undertaking capital projects to sustain and increase production at Phakisa, Doornkop, Kusasalethu, Tshepong and Hidden Valley operations. These expansions will extend our mining operations by ten years or more, by which time GHG regulations are expected to be a permanent feature of the global economy. Future climate change regulation will therefore need to be considered for all Harmony's extensions and acquisitions. All new greenfields and brownfields projects are required by company policy to consider the impact of climate change in their design and planning.

Harmony is also likely to be exposed to GHG emission regulation thresholds, specifically leakage from refrigerant gas use. Harmony will therefore be required to manage CFC-free refrigerant gas, and will consider using absorption chillers. This could have cost implications for the Company.

In addition, Harmony's operations could be exposed to a number of physical risks from climate change, such as increased rainfall, reduced water availability, higher temperatures and extreme weather events. Events or conditions such as flooding or inadequate water supplies could disrupt Harmony's operations and rehabilitation efforts, and could increase health and safety risks at operations. In

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addition, such events or conditions could have adverse effects, such as increased disease prevalence, on Harmony's workforce and communities close by.

See *Item 4. Environmental Matters* for disclosure regarding our GHG emissions.

Our operations in South Africa are subject to water use licenses, which could impose significant costs.

Under South African law, Harmony's local operations are subject to water use licenses that govern each operation's water use. These licenses require, among other issues, that mining operations achieve and maintain certain water quality limits for all water discharges, where these apply. The majority of our South African operations are lawful users with existing water permits in terms of the Water Act of 1954. Nevertheless, the South African operations have applied to the relevant regional directors for water use licenses in terms of the National Water Act, 1998. Submissions were made as early as 2003 and Harmony has been working closely with the regional directors in the review process; a number of our operations have been issued with licenses or draft licenses.

We anticipate that the conditions of the licenses may require Harmony to consider and implement alternate water management measures that may have a significant cost implication for our business. Any failure on Harmony's part to achieve or maintain compliance with the requirements of these licenses for any of its operations may result in Harmony being subject to penalties, fees and expenses or business interruption due to revoked water licenses. Any of these could have a material effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

See *Item 4. Regulation Environmental Matters* for disclosure regarding our water usage and management.

We may have exposure to rehabilitate potential groundwater pollution, which may include salination, and radiation contamination that may exist where we have operated or continue to operate.

Due to the interconnected nature of mining operations, any proposed solution for potential flooding and decant risk posed by deep groundwater needs to be a combined one supported by all mines located in the goldfields and government in the event of legacy issues. As a result, the DMR and affected mining companies are involved in developing a regional mine closure strategy. In view of limited current information, no reliable estimate can be made for this possible obligation, which could be material and have an adverse impact on Harmony's financial condition.

Harmony has initiated analytical assessments to identify, quantify and mitigate impacts, should they arise. Numerous scientific, technical and legal studies are under way to assist in determining the magnitude of possible contamination of groundwater and to find sustainable remediation solutions. Harmony has instituted processes to reduce possible future potential seepage and it has been demonstrated that monitored natural attenuation by the existing environment will contribute to improvement in some instance. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined and no provision for any potential liability has been made in the financial statements. Should these costs be significant, this could have a material impact on Harmony's operational results and financial condition.

Investors in the United States may have difficulty bringing actions, and enforcing judgments, against us, our directors and our executive officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the federal securities laws or other laws of the United States or any state thereof.

We are incorporated in South Africa. Each of our directors and executive officers (and our independent registered public accounting firm) resides outside the United States. Substantially all of the assets of these persons and substantially all our assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to enforce a judgment against these persons or ourselves obtained in a court of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities or other laws of the United States or any state thereof. A foreign judgment is not directly enforceable in South Africa, but constitutes a cause of action which will be enforced by South African courts provided that:

the court that pronounced the judgment had jurisdiction to entertain the case according to the principles recognized by South African law with reference to the jurisdiction of foreign courts;

the judgment is final and conclusive;

the judgment has not lapsed;

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the recognition and enforcement of the judgment by South African courts would not be contrary to public policy, including observance of the rules of natural justice which require that the documents initiating the United States proceeding were properly served on the defendant and that the defendant was given the right to be heard and represented by counsel in a free and fair trial before an impartial tribunal;

the judgment does not involve the enforcement of a penal or revenue law; and

the enforcement of the judgment is not otherwise precluded by the provisions of the Protection of Business Act 99 of 1978, as amended, of the Republic of South Africa.

Compliance with new and changing corporate governance and public disclosure requirements adds uncertainty to our compliance policies and increases our costs of compliance.

Laws, regulations and standards relating to accounting, corporate governance and public disclosure, new SEC regulations and other listing regulations applicable to us are subject to change and can create uncertainty for companies like us. New or changed laws, regulations and standards could lack specificity or be subject to varying interpretations. Their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty on compliance matters and higher costs of compliance as a result of ongoing revisions to such governance standards.

In terms of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting. The report in this annual report contains, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not our internal controls over financial reporting are effective. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The requirement to evaluate and report on our internal controls also applies to companies that we may acquire and therefore, this assessment may be complicated by any future acquisitions. While we continue to dedicate resources and management time to ensuring that we have effective controls over financial reporting, failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could have a material adverse effect on the market's perception of our business and our stock price. See *Item 15. Disclosure Controls and Procedures* for management assessment as of June 30, 2011. In addition to management's assessment of internal controls over financial reporting, we are required to have our independent registered public accounting firm publicly disclose their conclusions regarding the effectiveness of Harmony's internal controls over financial reporting.

We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure, and our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards in this regard have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses.

Sales of large quantities of our ordinary shares and ADSs, or the perception that these sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of such securities.

The market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs could fall if large quantities of ordinary shares or ADSs are sold in the public market, or there is a perception in the marketplace that such sales could occur. Subject to applicable securities laws, holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs may decide to sell them at any time. The market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs could also fall as a result of any future offerings it makes of ordinary shares, ADSs or securities exchangeable or exercisable for its ordinary shares or ADSs, or the perception in the marketplace that these sales might occur. We may make such offerings of additional ADS rights, letters of allocation or similar securities at any time or from time to time in the future.

Because we have a significant number of outstanding share options, our ordinary shares are subject to dilution.

We have employee share option schemes as well as other share schemes. The employee share option schemes came into effect in 2001, 2003 and 2006. Our board has authorized up to 14% of the issued share capital to be used for these plans. As a result, shareholders' equity interests in us are subject to dilution to the extent of the potential future exercises of the options through share schemes.

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We may not pay dividends or make similar payments to our shareholders in the future.

Harmony's dividend policy is to pay cash dividends only if funds are available for that purpose. Whether funds are available depends on a variety of factors, including the amount of cash available, our capital expenditures and other cash requirements existing at the time. Under South African law, we are only entitled to pay a dividend or similar payment to shareholders if we meet the solvency and liquidity tests set out in the Companies Act 71 of 2008 (as amended) including its Regulations (the **Companies Act**) and our Articles of Association. Cash dividends or other similar payments may not be paid in the future.

In February 2007, the South African Government announced a proposal to replace Secondary Tax on Companies with a 10% withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders. The amendments will be implemented in phases and are expected to become effective in the near future. Although this may reduce the tax payable on our South African operations, thereby increasing distributable earnings, the withholding tax will generally reduce the amount of dividends or other distributions received by shareholders.

Item 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

BUSINESS

History and Development

We conduct underground and surface gold mining and related activities, including exploration, processing and smelting. We are currently the third largest producer of gold in South Africa, producing approximately one-fifth of the country's annual gold output, and we ranked among the largest gold producers in the world, with operations and projects in South Africa and PNG. Our gold sales were approximately 1.3 million ounces of gold in fiscal 2011. As at June 30, 2011, our mining operations reported total proven and probable reserves of 41.6 million ounces, primarily from South African sources. In fiscal 2011, we processed approximately 21.3 million tons of ore.

In fiscal 2011, 92% of our total gold production took place in South Africa. In fiscal 2011, approximately 90% of our South African gold came from underground mines, and approximately 10% came from our surface operations (which include the Kalgold opencast operation and the Phoenix operation). For more detailed information about our activities, see *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Harmony's Mining Operations Overview* and the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. Mining is a highly regulated industry, and we operate under a variety of statutes and regulations. For more detailed information about these statutes and regulations, see *Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation* and *Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association*.

The majority of our exploration and evaluation done during fiscal 2011 has been focused on PNG. Our PNG exploration and evaluation opportunities are handled through the international office in Brisbane, Australia. Exploration in South Africa focused on Joel North and Poplar (north-west of Evander 8).

We were incorporated and registered as a public company in South Africa on August 25, 1950 (under registration number 1950/038232/06). We have expanded from a single lease-bound mining operation into an independent, world-class gold producer. From 1997 to 2004, we acquired additional mineral rights in the Free State, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and North West provinces in South Africa through various mergers and acquisitions. In our most recent transaction in fiscal 2010, we acquired the President Steyn 1 and 2 shafts, Loraine 3 shaft, Freddie's 7 and 9 shafts as well as the President Steyn gold plant, collectively known as the Pamodzi Free State assets, from Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (In Liquidation) (**Pamodzi FS**). See *Item 4. Principal Investments*. These shafts have been included in the Bambanani and Target operations. In building our international portfolio, we acquired Hill 50 and New Hampton in Western Australia in 2001 and 2002, respectively, and started our exploration portfolio in PNG with projects in the Morobe province originally through our acquisition of Abelle in 2003. In the past three years, we disposed of several operations in South Africa and Australia, as well as 50% of our interests in gold and copper assets in PNG. See *Item 4. Disposals*.

Our principal executive offices are located at Randfontein Office Park, Corner of Main Reef Road and Ward Avenue, Randfontein, 1760, South Africa and the telephone number at this location is +27-11-411-2000.

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Business overview

South African Operations

In South Africa, we operate a total of ten underground operations, several surface operations including an opencast mine, and nine processing plants which are located in all of the currently known goldfields in the Witwatersrand basin of South Africa as well as the Kraaipan Greenstone Belt. These operations produced approximately 1.2 million ounces in fiscal 2011, and South Africa represented approximately 94% (or 39.1 million ounces) of our total proven and probable reserves. The deep level gold mines are located in four provinces in this basin, being the Free State province, Mpumalanga, the West Rand Goldfields in Gauteng province and the North West province. Surface operations are located in all these provinces.

Ore from the shafts and surface material are treated at nine metallurgical plants in South Africa, located near the operations (five in the Free State province, two in the North West province, one in Mpumalanga and one in Gauteng). We are currently demolishing three plants in the Free State – the Virginia plant’s demolition is almost completed, while the process for Steyn plant will continue until fiscal 2012; the demolition of St Helena Plant has started and will continue until the beginning of fiscal 2014. In addition, Winkelhaak plant at the Evander operations was placed on care and maintenance during fiscal 2010, and the demolition of the plant is in progress and will be completed in the first half of 2012.

Each operation, consisting anywhere from a single shaft to a group of shafts, is managed by a team headed up by a general manager. See *Harmony’s Management Structure* below.

Operations are classified as Underground or Surface with the reportable segments in South Africa being as follows:

Bambanani (includes Steyn 1 and 2 shafts), Doornkop, Evander, Joel, Kusasalethu, Masimong, Phakisa, Target (includes Loraine 3, now known as Target 3), Tshepong and the Virginia operations (the Cooke operations have been disclosed under discontinued operations until the time of its disposal in November 2008); and

all other shafts and surface operations, including those that treat historic sand dumps, rock dumps and tailings dams, are grouped together under Other Underground and Other Surface.

International Operations

Our interests internationally are currently located in PNG and represent 6% (or 2.5 million ounces) of our total proven and probable reserves.

PNG operations

In PNG, through our wholly-owned PNG-based subsidiaries, Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited (**Morobe Consolidated Goldfields**), Wafi Mining Limited (**Wafi**), Morobe Exploration Limited (**MEL**) and Harmony Gold (PNG) Exploration Limited (**HGEL**) we own development and exploration prospects.

In August 2008, Newcrest Mining Limited (**Newcrest**) acquired a 30.01% interest in our assets and tenements in the Morobe Province through the Morobe Mining Joint Venture (**MMJV**). By the end of fiscal 2009, Newcrest had earned an additional 19.99% in terms of the farm-in agreement, resulting in Newcrest and us each owning a 50% interest in MMJV. Through MMJV, we continued with the process of building the Hidden Valley mine, with partial commissioning of the plant completed by the end of fiscal 2009. The plant was fully commissioned during the June 2010 quarter. The pre-feasibility study at Wafi Golpu commenced during fiscal 2011 and is expected to be completed by June 2012. We are also continuing with exploration at three key project sites which are 100% owned, being Mt Hagen, Amanab and Tari.

Australian operations

During fiscal 2011 we disposed of our interests in Australia, which consisted solely of one site located at Mount Magnet in Western Australia. This site was closed down and the plant placed on care and maintenance in December 2007. During fiscal 2009, we started an intensive drilling program at Mount Magnet and carried out feasibility studies in order to support our decision to either resume mining operations or sell it. A decision was taken by management during May 2010 to sell Mount Magnet, and at June 30, 2010, Mount Magnet was disclosed as held for sale

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and discontinued operation. We entered into a Share Sales Agreement with Ramelius for a total consideration of A\$35.3 million (US\$31.6 million) in cash plus replacement environmental bonds of A\$4.7 million (US\$4.2 million) totaling A\$40.0 million (US\$35.8 million) consideration. Final settlement of the transaction took place in July 2010.

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Strategy

Our strategy is to deliver long-term value by creating a sustainable company, capable of generating earnings that fund dividends and growth a company with free cash flow. This strategy has as its overall goal the production of 1.8 to 2 million safe and profitable ounces of gold by 2015 (excluding any future acquisitions or disposals).

We have invested significant capital in developing and commissioning gold mining assets in South Africa. Harmony has undertaken a number of strategic initiatives in recent years with the aim of achieving robust and sustainable financial results, with better controlled cash costs and improved grade.

Three key objectives underpin our strategy, namely:

growth in quality, through our growth assets and geographic diversification;

growth through partnerships and exploration; and

optimizing our asset portfolio by improving cash costs and productivity.

Our emphasis is on safe, profitable ounces and important steps have been taken to ensure that these goals are and will be met. To ensure this we have:

closed high-cost mines to give us a better mix of assets;

commissioned gold mines in South Africa and in PNG;

tailored each mine's business plan to its individual requirements;

aimed to address ongoing industry challenges. Please see *Item 3. Risk Factors* for further information;

aimed to improve production and productivity; and

increased our exploration exposure.

Principal Investments

We have concluded several strategic transactions within and outside South Africa in the last three fiscal years, which are summarized below.

During fiscal 2010, we acquired the President Steyn 1 and 2 shafts, Loraine 3 and the Freddie's 7 and 9 shafts, along with the President Steyn gold plant, collectively known as the Pamodzi Free State assets, for R405 million (US\$53 million). The assets were acquired from Pamodzi FS, a subsidiary of Pamodzi Gold Limited (**Pamodzi**), which is an associate of Harmony and has been placed in liquidation.

During fiscal 2009, we reached an agreement with Africa Vanguard Resources (Doornkop) (Proprietary) Limited (**AVRD**) to re-acquire AVRD's 26% interest in the Doornkop mining right. In March 2010, the condition precedent to the agreement became effective. As a result the 26% interest in the Doornkop mining right was transferred from AVRD to Harmony in exchange for our repayment of the Nedbank loan of R244

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million (US\$33.4 million) and the issue of 2,162,359 Harmony ordinary shares. Under the terms of the agreement, 975,419 of these shares are to remain in escrow until May 2014.

In August 2009, we acquired 100% interest in two new exploration tenements, the Mount Hagen and Amanab Projects, in PNG.

On April 17, 2009, we exchanged our interest in Dioro for shares in Avoca Resources Limited (**Avoca**). See *Item 4. Disposals* . In terms of the offer by Avoca, we received one Avoca share for every three Dioro shares held. The market value of the Avoca shares on the date was US\$4.2 million (A\$1.50 per share).

On December 1, 2008, we issued 3,364,675 shares to Rio Tinto plc (**Rio Tinto**) for the purchase of Rio Tinto's rights to the royalty agreement entered into prior to our acquisition of the Wafi deposits in PNG. The shares were valued at US\$23 million on the transaction date. An additional US\$10 million in cash will be payable when the decision to mine is made. Of this amount, Harmony is responsible for paying the first US\$6 million, with the balance of US\$4 million being borne equally by the joint venture partners. The effect of the transaction will be to reduce the cost of any gold produced at Wafi.

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On November 21, 2008, we transferred our Cooke operations to Rand Uranium in exchange for cash of US\$209 million and a 40% interest in Rand Uranium. See *Item 4. Disposals*.

Disposals

During September 2010, Harmony concluded an agreement with Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited (**Wits Gold**) for the cancellation of the Freegold farm-in option in exchange for Wits Gold shares. The conditions precedent were fulfilled on November 5, 2010 and Harmony received 4,376,194 shares in Wits Gold valued at R275 million (US\$41 million).

On July 20, 2010, the conditions precedent for the sale of the Mount Magnet operation were fulfilled. A total consideration of A\$35.3 million (US\$31.6 million) was received from Ramelius in exchange for 100% of the issued share capital in Mount Magnet.

In June 2010, the group sold the Jeanette prospecting rights to Taung Gold Limited (**Taung**) for a total consideration and profit of R75 million (US\$10 million).

On January 18, 2010, we disposed of our investment in our Australian subsidiary, Big Bell Operations (Proprietary) Limited to Fulcrum Resources (Proprietary) Limited (**Fulcrum**) for A\$3.5 million (US\$3.2 million) in cash and replacement environmental bonds of A\$3.2 million (US\$3.0 million), resulting in total consideration of A\$6.7 million (US\$6.2 million).

During September and October 2009, we sold our interest in Avoca into the market for a total consideration of R42 million (US\$5.8 million).

On April 17, 2009, we disposed of our Dioro shares in exchange for shares in Avoca. On that date, the market value of the Dioro shares was A\$0.50 per share, or US\$4.2 million.

On November 21, 2008, we transferred our Cooke assets to our wholly-owned, newly formed subsidiary, Rand Uranium, for the consideration of US\$328 million, settled with Rand Uranium shares. In a related transaction on the same date, 60% of these shares were sold to Pamodzi Resources Fund 1 LLP (**PRF**) for US\$197 million. US\$40 million was paid on the effective date and the balance of US\$157 million, together with interest at 5% per annum, was paid on April 20, 2009. The conditions precedent for the second part of the Rand Uranium transaction, relating to the sale of the Old Randfontein assets, were fulfilled on April 22, 2009. Additional shares were issued in settlement and 60% of these shares were sold to PRF. PRF paid its portion of the purchase price, amounting to US\$12 million, in cash on April 20, 2009. We recognized a gain of US\$171 million on these transactions.

During fiscal 2009, we disposed of 50% of our interest in our PNG assets in three tranches to Newcrest. The first tranche of 30.01% was disposed of on July 31, 2008 in exchange for US\$229 million in cash, which was received on August 7, 2008. On February 28, 2009, the second tranche of 10% was disposed of in terms of the farm-in agreement. Newcrest earned in a further 9.99% interest by contributing to the capital expenditure at Hidden Valley as well as with a cash payment of US\$6 million on June 30, 2009. A net profit of US\$112 million was realized for the total disposal.

Description of Mining Business

Exploration

Exploration activities are focused on the extension of existing orebodies and identification of new orebodies, both at existing sites and at undeveloped sites.

Our gold-focused exploration program has two components:

on-mine exploration, which looks for resources within the economic radius of existing mines; and

new mine exploration, which is the global search for early to advanced stage projects.

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Once a potential orebody has been discovered, exploration is extended and intensified in order to enable clearer definition of the orebody and the potential portions to be mined. Geological techniques are constantly refined to improve the economic viability of prospecting and mining activities.

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We conduct exploration activities on our own or with joint venture partners. As at June 30, 2011, our prospecting interest in South Africa measured 69,942 hectares (172,824 acres) and 1,198,400 hectares (2,961,311 acres) in PNG. We spent US\$57 million on exploration in PNG and South Africa in fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, we intend to carry out exploration in PNG and at Masimong in South Africa.

Mining

The mining process can be divided into two main phases: (i) accessing the orebody; and (ii) mining the orebody. This basic process applies to both underground and surface operations.

Accessing the orebody.

In our South African underground mines, access to the orebody is by means of shafts sunk from the surface to the lowest economically and practically mineable level. Horizontal development at various intervals of a shaft (known as levels) extends access to the horizon of the reef to be mined. On-reef development then provides specific mining access. Horizontal development at various intervals of the decline extends access to the horizon of the mineral to be mined. The declines are advanced on a continuous basis to keep ahead of the mining taking place on the levels above. In our open-pit mines, access to the orebody is provided by overburden stripping, which removes the covering layers of topsoil or rock, through a combination of drilling, blasting, loading and hauling, as required.

Mining the orebody.

The process of ore removal starts with drilling and blasting the accessible ore. The blasted faces are then cleaned, and the ore is transferred to the transport system. In open-pit mines, gold-bearing material may require drilling and blasting, and is usually collected by bulldozers or shovels to transfer it onto trucks, which transport it to the mill.

In our South African underground mines, once ore has been broken, train systems collect ore from the faces and transfer it to a series of ore passes that gravity feed the ore to hoisting levels at the bottom of the shaft. The ore is then hoisted to the surface in dedicated conveyances and transported either by conveyor belts directly or via surface railway systems or roads to the treatment plants. In addition to ore, waste rock broken to access reef horizons must similarly be hoisted and then placed on waste rock dumps.

Processing

We currently have nine operational metallurgical plants in South Africa. We also have a metallurgical plant at the Hidden Valley project in PNG. The principal gold extraction processes we use are carbon in leach, or CIL, and carbon in pulp, or CIP.

The gold plant circuit consists of the following:

Comminution.

Comminution is the process of breaking up the ore to expose and liberate the gold and make it available for treatment. Conventionally, this process occurs in multi-stage crushing and milling circuits, which include the use of jaw and gyratory crushers and rod and tube and ball mills. Our more modern milling circuits include semi- or fully-autogenous milling where the ore itself is used as the grinding medium. Typically, ore must be ground to a minimum size before proceeding to the next stage of treatment.

Treatment.

In most of our metallurgical plants, gold is extracted into a leach solution from the host ore by leaching in agitated tanks. Gold is then extracted onto activated carbon from the solution using the CIL or CIP processes. Gold in solution at one of our plants is recovered using zinc precipitation. Recovery of the gold from the loaded carbon takes place by elution and electro-winning. Cathode sludge or dore bars produced from electro-winning are currently sent directly to the Rand Refinery. Most of the South African plants no longer use smelting to produce rough gold bars (dore). Our South African zinc precipitation

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plants continue to smelt precipitate to produce rough gold bars. These bars are then transported to the Rand Refinery, which is responsible for refining the bars to a minimum of good delivery status.

All the production from our South African operations is sent to the Rand Refinery, which is owned by a consortium of the major gold producers in South Africa. The Australian and PNG gold production for fiscal years 2009 to 2011 was refined in Australia at an independent refiner, The Perth Mint Australia.

Harmony's Management Structure

We have a de-centralized management structure that is based on small, empowered management teams led by General Managers at each of our operations. In South Africa, the General Managers report to the Chief Operations Officers, and are responsible for business optimization, mineral reserve optimization, and for developing a business culture at the operations. They also focus on long-term viability and growth of the operations. The General Managers are supported by a Mineral Reserve Manager, a Financial Manager, a Human Resources Manager and a Technical Manager in ensuring the growth and long-term sustainability of the operations

Morobe Mining Joint Venture consists of three unincorporated joint ventures (Hidden Valley Mine Joint Venture (**HVJVM**), Wafi-Golpu Mine Joint Venture (**WGMJV**) and Morobe Exploration Joint Venture (**MEJV**) which are owned 50/50 by respective Harmony and Newcrest 100% owned subsidiaries (**owners**).

The Joint Ventures are managed by a Joint Venture Committee (**JVC**) appointed by the respective owners. The JVC is responsible for the supervision of each of the three Joint Ventures, and implementation of the owners' policy and strategy. The members act as owner representatives within the unincorporated joint ventures.

Three legal operator entities (**operator co.**), Hidden Valley Services Proprietary Limited, Wafi Golpu Services Limited and Morobe Exploration Services Limited have been established and appointed as operator of / agent for the respective unincorporated joint ventures (HVMJV, WGMJV and MEJV). Shareholding is held equally by the owners who appoint a board of directors (**board**) for each operator co.

The respective operator co. boards appoint Operational Steering Committees and General Managers who are responsible for implementation of the operating plan as approved by the JVC as well as making recommendation to the JVC for growth and sustainability. The General Managers report to the Operational Steering Committees. The General Managers are supported by functional managers.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for continuing operations incurred for fiscal 2011 amounted to US\$444 million compared with US\$442 million in fiscal 2010 and US\$487 million for fiscal 2009. During fiscal 2011, capital expenditure at Kusasalethu and Phakisa each accounted for 12% of the total, with expenditure at PNG and Target accounting for 11% and 14% respectively. For fiscal 2010, the capital development at PNG accounted for 16% of the total, with development at Phakisa and Kusasalethu accounting for 14% and 13%, respectively. Capital development also took place at the Doornkop South Reef Project and Tshepong Sub 71 Declines, as well as at the newly acquired President Steyn and Loraine shafts. The capital expenditure, including the non-cash portion, in fiscal 2009 was primarily related to the development of the PNG assets, which accounted for 41% of the project capital expended. The majority of this development was funded by Newcrest in terms of the farm-in agreement. Capital was also expended on the Doornkop South Reef Project, Tshepong Sub 71 Decline, as well as Phakisa and the Kusasalethu New Mine.

The focus of our capital expenditures in recent years has been underground development and plant improvement and upgrades. Construction at these projects has been completed in certain areas, and production, if not yet at full capacity, has started from these areas at all our current growth projects. Capital will still be expended at these projects in the next two to three years to complete construction. During fiscal 2011, the capital expenditure was funded from the Company's cash reserves, as well as by the loan facility from Nedbank.

Capital expenditure for discontinued operations, incurred for fiscal 2011 and 2010 totaled US\$nil, compared with US\$10 million for fiscal 2009.

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We have budgeted approximately US\$537 million for capital expenditures in fiscal 2012. Details regarding the capital expenditures for each operation are found in the individual mine sections under Item 4. *Information on the Company Business Harmony's Mining Operations*. We currently expect that our planned operating capital expenditures will be financed from operations and new borrowings as needed.

Reserves

As at June 30, 2011, we have declared proven and probable reserves of 41.6 million ounces, broken down as follows: 39.1 million ounces in South Africa and 2.5 million ounces in PNG. Of our 41.6 million ounces of mineral reserves, 6.8 million ounces are classified as below infrastructure (that is, reserves for which capital expenditure has yet to be approved). There has been a 6.5 million ounces year-on-year negative variance in mineral reserves due to the following reasons:

normal depletion of 1.5 million ounces;

mine closures and the exclusion of projects previously included in reserves (Poplar and Libra) resulted in a decrease of 4.7 million ounces;

geology and scope changes resulted in an increase of 0.9 million ounces; and

a decrease of 1.2 million ounces of mineral reserves from the exclusion of Rand Uranium (attributable interest of 40%) which has been classified as held for sale.

We use the South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (**SAMREC Code**), which sets out the internationally recognized procedures and standards for reporting of mineral resources and mineral reserves. We use the term mineral reserves herein, which has the same meaning as ore reserves, as defined in the SAMREC code. Our reporting of the PNG Mineral Reserves complies with the Australian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (**JORC**) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. This code is materially the same as the SAMREC Code. In reporting of reserves, we have complied with Industry Guide 7 of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

For the reporting of Mineral Reserves at our South African and PNG operations, we use a gold price of US\$1,150 per ounce. An exchange rate of R7.57 per U.S. dollar is used for South Africa and for PNG an exchange rate of US\$0.75 per Australian dollar is used giving a gold price of R280,000 per kilogram and A\$1,133 per ounce, respectively. These gold prices have also been used in mine planning.

In order to define that portion of a measured and indicated mineral resource that can be converted to a proven and probable mineral reserve at our underground operations, we apply the concept of a cut-off grade. This is done by defining the optimal cut-off grade as the lowest grade at which an orebody can be mined such that the total profits, under a specified set of mining parameters, are maximized. The cut-off grade is determined using our Optimizer computer program which requires the following as input:

the database of measured and indicated resource blocks (per operation);

an assumed gold price which, for this mineral reserve statement, was taken as R280,000 per kilogram;

planned production rates;

the mine recovery factor which is equivalent to the mine call factor (**MCF**) multiplied by the plant recovery factor; and

planned cash costs (cost per tonne).

Rand per tonne cash costs of the mines are historically based, but take into account distinct changes in the cost environment, such as the future production profile, restructuring, right-sizing, and other cost reduction initiatives which we expect in the aggregate to lead to lower unit costs, and for below-infrastructure ounces, an estimate of capital expenditure.

The block cave reserve at Golpu (PNG) used the PCBC computer program to define the optimal mine plan and sequencing.

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The open pit reserve at Hidden Valley (PNG) is defined by a pit design based on the Whittle open pit optimization program guiding the most efficient mine design given this constraint.

See the table below in this section for the cut-off grades and cost per tonne for each operation.

The mineral reserves represent that portion of the measured and indicated resources above cut-off in the life-of-mine plan and have been estimated after consideration of the factors affecting extraction, including mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. A range of disciplines which includes geology, survey, planning, mining engineering, rock engineering, metallurgy, financial management, human resources management and environmental management have been involved at each mine in the life-of-mine planning process and the conversion of resources into reserves. The mineral flow-related modifying factors used to convert the mineral resources to mineral reserves through the life-of-mine planning process are stated for each individual operation. For these factors, historical information is used, except if there is a valid reason to do otherwise. Because of depth and rock engineering requirements, some shafts design stope support pillars into their mining layouts which accounts for approximately 7% to 10% discounting. Further discounting relates to the life-of-mine extraction to provide for unpaid and geological losses.

Our standard for narrow reef sampling with respect to both proven and probable reserve calculations for underground mining operations in South Africa is applied on a 6 meter by 6 meter grid. Average sample spacing on development ends is at 2 meter intervals in development areas. For the massive mining at the Target operations, our standard for sampling with respect to both proven and probable reserves are fan drilling with B sized diamond drill holes (43mm core) sited at 50 meter spaced sections along twin access drives. The Kalgold opencast operations are sampled on diamond drill and reverse circulation drill spacing of no more than 25 meters on average. Surface mining at South African operations other than Kalgold involves recovering gold from areas previously involved in mining and processing, such as metallurgical plants, waste rock dumps and tailing dams (slimes and sand) for which random sampling is used.

The PNG resources are hosted in large porphyry or related mesothermal geological systems. Data is gained through diamond drilling using PQ down to NQ sized core. The core is cut in half, one half sampled at a maximum of 2 meter intervals and the other half stored in designated core storage facilities. Drill spacing is typically on less than 20 meter centers for Measured category, 20 to 40 meter centers for the Indicated category and greater than 40 meters for Inferred category material. Assaying for gold is by fire assay and various methods are used for copper and other elements. All assays informing the resource calculation are analyzed at a National Association of Testing Authorities accredited commercial laboratory. Some sample preparation is done at the mine site laboratory. Extensive Quality Assurance/Quality Control work is undertaken and data is stored in an electronic database.

Our mining operations reported total proven and probable reserves as of June 30, 2011 are set out below:

Table of Contents**Mineral Reserves statement (Imperial) as at June 30, 2011**

OPERATIONS GOLD	PROVEN RESERVES			PROBABLE RESERVES			TOTAL RESERVES		
	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Gold oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)
South Africa Underground									
Bambanani	3.6	0.333	1,195	0.1	0.212	12	3.7	0.331	1,207
Joel	1.5	0.182	268	1.8	0.146	262	3.3	0.163	530
Masimong	5.7	0.159	905	1.5	0.158	245	7.2	0.159	1,150
Phakisa	1.9	0.221	421	19.1	0.248	4,743	21.0	0.246	5,164
Target	7.8	0.159	1,243	9.2	0.162	1,492	17.0	0.161	2,735
Tshepong	15.1	0.153	2,302	9.0	0.153	1,377	24.1	0.153	3,679
Virginia (Unisel)	2.0	0.139	285	1.2	0.130	149	3.2	0.136	434
Doornkop	3.1	0.099	315	6.4	0.098	627	9.5	0.099	942
Kusasaletu	13.8	0.202	2,790	23.4	0.187	4,383	37.2	0.193	7,173
Evander	2.6	0.219	571	1.1	0.226	252	3.7	0.221	823
Evander (below infrastructure)				28.8	0.236	6,790	28.8	0.236	6,790
Total South Africa Underground	57.1	0.180	10,295	101.6	0.200	20,332	158.7	0.193	30,627
South Africa Surface									
Kalgold	20.5	0.024	492	7.8	0.025	193	28.3	0.024	685
Free State Surface	405.6	0.008	3,111	637.0	0.007	4,307	1,042.6	0.007	7,418
Evander Surface				43.7	0.009	409	43.7	0.009	409
Total South Africa Surface	426.1	0.008	3,603	688.5	0.007	4,909	1,114.6	0.008	8,512
Total South Africa	483.2		13,898	790.1		25,241	1,273.3		39,139
Papua New Guinea ⁽²⁾									
Hidden Valley	4.0	0.052	211	29.5	0.048	1,405	33.5	0.048	1,616
Hamata				2.7	0.061	166	2.7	0.061	166
Golpu				39.0	0.018	694	39.0	0.018	694
Total Papua New Guinea	4.0	0.052	211	71.2	0.032	2,265	75.2	0.033	2,476
GRAND TOTAL	487.2		14,109	861.3		27,506	1,348.5		41,615

In addition to the gold reserves, we also report our attributable reserves for silver, copper and molybdenum from our PNG operations. Metal prices are assumed at US\$24/oz for silver, US\$4.45/lb for copper and US\$24/lb for molybdenum.

SILVER	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Silver oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Silver oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)	Tons (million)	Grade (oz/ton)	Silver oz ⁽¹⁾ (000)
Papua New Guinea ⁽²⁾									
Hidden Valley	4.0	0.853	3,447	29.5	1.032	30,457	33.5	1.010	33,904
COPPER									
	Tons (million)	Grade (%)	Cu lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)	Tons (million)	Grade (%)	Cu lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)	Tons (million)	Grade (%)	Cu lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)
Papua New Guinea ⁽²⁾									
Golpu				39.0	0.998	858	39.0	0.998	858
MOLYBDENUM									
	Tons (million)	Grade (lb/ton)	Mo lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)	Tons (million)	Grade (lb/ton)	Mo lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)	Tons (million)	Grade (lb/ton)	Mo lb ⁽¹⁾ (million)
Papua New Guinea ⁽²⁾									
Golpu				39.0	0.231	9	39.0	0.231	9
URANIUM									
	Tons	Grade	U ₃ O ₈ lb ⁽¹⁾	Tons	Grade	U ₃ O ₈ lb ⁽¹⁾	Tons	Grade	U ₃ O ₈ lb ⁽¹⁾

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	(million)	(lb/ton)	(million)	(million)	(lb/ton)	(million)	(million)	(lb/ton)	(million)
Masimong	2.9	0.376	1	3.7	0.355	1	6.6	0.364	2
Phakisa	2.7	0.320	1	18.4	0.269	5	21.1	0.276	6
Tshepong	7.2	0.189	1	14.8	0.217	3	22.0	0.208	4
Grand total	12.8	0.259	3	36.9	0.257	9	49.7	0.257	12

(1) Metal figures are fully inclusive of all mining dilutions and gold losses, and are reported as mill delivered tons and head grades. Metallurgical recovery factors have not been applied to the reserve figures.

(2) Represents Harmony's attributable interest of 50%

Note: 1 ton = 907 kg = 2,000 lbs

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Our methodology for determining our reserves is subject to change and is based upon estimates and assumptions made by management regarding a number of factors as noted above in this section. Cost per tonne and cut-off grade per operation is as follows.

OPERATIONS GOLD	UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS		SURFACE AND MASSIVE MINING	
	Cut-off grade (cmg/t)	Cut-off cost (R/Tonne)	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Cut-off cost (R/Tonne)
South Africa Underground				
Bambanani	1,600	1,640		
Joel	748	978		
Masimong	942	1,019		
Phakisa	600	1,073		
Target	701	1,102	4.85	1,095
Tshepong	650	1,069		
Virginia (Unisel)	975	1,000		
Doornkop	676	598		
Kusasaletu	782	1,172		
Evander	1,196	1,286		
Evander (below infrastructure)	600	688		
South Africa Surface				
Kalgold			0.56	173
Free State Surface			0.125	25
Evander Surface			0.207	28
	Cut-off % Cu	Cut-off cost (A\$/Tonne)	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Cut-off cost (A\$/Tonne)
Papua New Guinea				
Hidden Valley			0.800	20.4
Hamata			0.700	20.4
Golpu	0.3%	22.0		
SILVER				
	Cut-off % Cu	Cut-off cost (A\$/Tonne)	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Cut-off cost (A\$/Tonne)
Papua New Guinea				
Hidden Valley			0.800	20.4
COPPER				
Papua New Guinea				
Golpu	0.3%	22.0		
MOLYBDENUM				
Papua New Guinea				
Golpu	0.3%	22.0		

Notes on Cut-off:

1) Surface and massive mining are stated in g/t (g/t is grams of metal per tonne of ore).

2) All SA underground operations are stated in cmg/t (cmg/t is the Reef Channel width multiplied by the g/t which indicates the gold content within the Reef Channel).

Notes on Cut-off cost:

Cut-off cost refers to the cost in R/Tonne or A\$/Tonne to mine and process a tonne of ore.

Notes on Copper:

Cut-off is stated in % Cu

Notes on Golpu:

Cut-off is based on 0.3% copper : molybdenum and gold mined as by-product.

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Worldwide Operations

Description of Property

The following is a map of our worldwide operations:

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Our operational mining areas in South Africa are set forth below:

	Hectares	Acres
Doornkop	2,941	7,267
Kusasaletu	5,113	12,634
Free State (includes Masimong and Virginia operations)	22,583	55,802
Tshepong and Phakisa	10,799	26,683
Bambanani	2,356	5,821
Joel	2,162	5,342
St Helena	5,856	14,470
Kalgold	615	1,520
Evander	36,898	91,174
Target (includes Loraine)	7,952	19,649
Loraine 3, 7 & 9	1,888	4,665
Steyn 1 & 2	3,087	7,628
Total	102,250	252,656

In PNG, we hold tenements as set forth below:

	Hectares	Acres
PNG (50% - JV Interest)	472,600	1,167,820
PNG (Harmony exploration outside of JV)	725,800	1,793,491
Total International Operations	1,198,400	2,961,311
TOTAL	1,300,650	3,213,967

We acquired new tenements in PNG for exploration in fiscal 2010.

In line with the rest of the South African mining industry, and in an effort to reduce costs, we have been rationalizing our mineral rights holdings in recent years. Accordingly, over the past three years, we have disposed of our shares and participation rights in areas within and outside of South Africa in which we have not actively pursued mining. However, in some cases we have retained certain participation rights and option clauses in properties and mining rights we have disposed of. We may continue to investigate further disposals.

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Geology

The major portion of our South African gold production is derived from mines located in the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa. The Witwatersrand Basin is an elongated structure that extends approximately 300 kilometers in a northeast-southwest direction and approximately 100 kilometers in a northwest-southeast direction. It is an Archean sedimentary basin containing a six kilometer thick stratigraphic sequence consisting mainly of quartzites and shales with minor volcanic units. The majority of production is derived from auriferous placer reefs situated at different stratigraphic positions and at varying depths below the surface in three of the seven defined goldfields of the Witwatersrand Basin.

Our Hidden Valley project comprises low sulphidation carbonate-base metal-gold epithermal deposits within the Morobe Goldfield, in the Morobe Province of PNG. In the Hidden Valley project area, a batholith of Morobe Granodiorite (locally a coarse grained monzogranite) is flanked by fine metasediments of the Owen Stanley Metamorphics. Both are cut by dykes of Pliocene porphyry ranging from hornblende-biotite to feldspar-quartz porphyries. A number of commonly argillic altered and gold anomalous breccias are known, including both hydrothermal and overprinting structural breccias. The Hidden Valley deposit area is dominated by a series of post Miocene faults controlling the gold mineralization, including an early north trending set and the main northwest faulting.

Our Wafi project comprises the sedimentary/volcaniclastic rocks of the Owen Stanley Formation that surround the Wafi Diatreme and host the gold mineralization. Gold mineralization occurs as extensive high-sulphidation epithermal alteration overprinting porphyry mineralization and epithermal style vein-hosted and replacement gold mineralization with associated wall-rock alteration. The Golpu Copper-Gold project is located about one kilometer northeast of the Wafi gold orebody. It is a porphyry (diorite) copper-gold deposit. The host lithology is a diorite that exhibits a typical zoned porphyry copper alteration halo together with mineralization in the surrounding metasediment. The mineralized body can be described as a porphyry copper-gold pipe .

Harmony's Mining Operations

Overview

In South Africa, we conduct underground mining at 10 operations:

Bambanani (includes Steyn 1 & 2 Shafts from February 2010);

Doornkop;

Evander (Evander 8 is in operation, with Evander 2 & 5 and 7 having been placed on care and maintenance during fiscal 2010);

Joel;

Kusasaletu;

Masimong;

Phakisa;

Target (consists of Target 1, and as of February 2010 Loraine 3 (now Target 3) and Freddie's 7 & 9 shafts);

Tshepong; and

Virginia (at June 30, 2011, Unisel was the only operating shaft. Previously also included Harmony 2, Merriespruit 1 & 3 and Brand 3 & 5).

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An effective 60% interest in the Cooke operations (consists of Cooke 1, 2 and 3 Shafts) was sold on November 21, 2008 and the results for the five months up to that date have been included in discontinued operations for fiscal 2009.

We conduct surface mining at five sites (all included in Other Surface):

Evander;

Free State (also known as Phoenix);

Freegold;

Kalgold; and

Target.

Surface mining was conducted at Randfontein's Cooke operations up to the date of sale in fiscal 2009 and the Cooke plant has been classified as discontinued operations along with the Cooke operations.

Surface mining conducted at the South African operations other than Kalgold involves recovering gold from areas previously involved in mining and processing, such as metallurgical plants, waste rock dumps and tailings dams (slimes and sand). We are conducting studies to determine the feasibility of further retreatment projects in the Free State, including uranium extraction from material.

Internationally, we conduct mining activities in PNG at the Hidden Valley mine, which is a joint venture, known as Morobe Mining Joint Venture, between Harmony and Newcrest in which we each have a 50% interest.

We previously conducted mining at Mount Magnet in Australia which was put on care and maintenance at the end of December 2007. A decision was taken by management during May 2010 to sell the operation and in July 2010 the disposal was finalized.

Underground and surface mining was conducted at the operation, with underground access through two declines and surface access principally through open-pits.

The following discussion is a two-part presentation of our operations:

an overview of our South African mining operations with a discussion and production analysis of each of our operating segments; and

an overview of our International (Australian and PNG) operations with a discussion and production analysis for each segment. We have also included a discussion on the exploration projects in the MMJV as well as for the wholly-owned projects.

Where we have translated the Rand amount budgeted for capital expenditures in fiscal 2012 into U.S. dollars, we have used the closing rate at the balance sheet date.

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South African Mining Operations

Unless indicated otherwise, the discussions below are for continuing operations.

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Underground

Bambanani

Introduction: We acquired Bambanani when we, in January 2002, acquired the Freegold operations from AngloGold Ashanti Limited (**Anglogold**) through a 50% joint venture with African Rainbow Minerals Gold Limited (**ARMgold**). In September 2003, we acquired 100% of these operations when ARMgold became a wholly-owned subsidiary. During February 2010, we acquired President Steyn 1 & 2 Shafts in the transaction with Pamodzi FS. These shafts have been incorporated into Bambanani. These operations are located in the Free State province. Production from the operations is processed through Harmony 1 Plant.

History: Exploration, development and production history in the area of the Freegold assets dates from the early 1900 s, leading to commercial production by 1932. Subsequent consolidation and restructuring led to the formation of Free State Consolidated Gold Mine (Operations) Limited, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglogold in June 1998.

In 1998, President Steyn Gold Mine (Free State) (Proprietary) Limited (**PSGM**) was formed after purchasing shafts from various individuals. During 2002, the mine was sold to Thistle Mining Inc, an international company with interests in the Philippines and South Africa. The mine struggled to make operational profits, and Thistle undertook a restructuring program in 2006, which together with an increase in the Rand gold price resulted in positive operational cash flows. In February 2008, PSGM was purchased by Pamodzi FS. The mine was operated from that time until March 2009, when Pamodzi FS was placed into liquidation.

Geology: The operations are located in the Free State Goldfield, which is on the southwestern edge of the Witwatersrand basin. The Free State Goldfield is divided into two sections, cut by the north-south striking De Bron Fault. This major structure has a vertical displacement of about 1,500 meters in the region of Bambanani, as well as a lateral shift of 4 kilometers. Bambanani is to the west of the De Bron Fault. The reefs generally dip towards the east. Mining is conducted in the Basal reef.

Mining Operations: These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. The management teams regularly revisit their mining strategy and management procedures in order to minimize risks.

The Bambanani mine consists of a surface shaft and a sub-shaft. Mining is conducted at depths ranging from 1,911 and 3,680 meters. Activities at the mine include mining the Basal Reef and remnant pillar extraction. The primary mining challenges at these operations are seismic risks, ventilation and fire avoidance. Bambanani is classified as a seismically active operation with seismic activity monitoring systems installed to do active seismic risk evaluation. The seismic activity monitoring systems were upgraded during fiscal 2010.

Volumes in fiscal 2011 were severely affected by refrigeration constraints from September 2010 to January 2011. Following the seismic event in September, which resulted in two fatalities, we conducted a safety risk review on the remnant pillars. Mining on all remnant pillars along the major fault structure was stopped. These were very high-grade pillars, which affected the overall grade of the operation. Bambanani is preparing to mine the shaft pillar in the near future and production in the sub-shaft will therefore stop soon as the orebody in this area of the mine is almost depleted. We anticipate that the shaft pillar will be mined for around eight years from fiscal 2013.

Shaft-pillar preparation has proceeded well, with major equipping in the incline shaft set to begin in December 2011. The incline shaft is alternative infrastructure to replace the main shaft infrastructure which will be destroyed below 60 level during shaft pillar extraction. The only development left at Bambanani is capital waste meters for the shaft pillar project and follow-on development for cleaning purposes.

Mining in the decline area will end in the next six months, after which mining will take place around the high-grade shaft pillar over the next eight to ten years. Backfill will be used to minimize ground control-related risks when mining begins in the shaft pillar in 2013.

Steyn 1 consists of a main shaft and two sub-decline shafts. No mining activities have taken place at the shaft since acquisition due to an underground fire. The shaft has been placed on care and maintenance.

Steyn 2 consists of a main shaft and two sub-decline shafts. Equipping of the Steyn 2 shaft, in build-up phase, continues to improve face length flexibility. Only capital waste meters for the shaft pillar project are still outstanding.

During fiscal 2011, Bambanani accounted for 7% (9% in 2010 and 8% in 2009) of our total gold production.

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Safety: Regrettably three fatalities occurred at Bambanani during fiscal 2011 (2010: one) and the lost time injury frequency rate (**LTIFR**) was reported as 10.74 per million hours worked (2010: 9.29). This is an unsatisfactory performance and more work is being done to improve safety behavior.

Plants: The ore from Bambanani, along with ore from Tshepong and Phakisa, is sent to Harmony 1 Plant for processing. This plant, which processes underground ore, waste rock and various surface accumulations, was commissioned in 1986 and is a conventional CIP plant processing ore that has been milled by fully-autogenous grinding. Gold is recovered from the eluate solution using zinc precipitation and a precoat vacuum filter. The precipitate recovered from the filter is calcined and smelted to bullion.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during the fiscal 2011 for the Harmony 1 Plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Harmony 1	463,000	380,417

In fiscal 2011, Harmony 1 Plant recovered approximately 95.9% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing. The plant had three consecutive quarters with no lost time injuries during fiscal 2011.

Production analysis:

Bamabanani	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	470	582	570
Recovered grade (ounces/ton) ⁽¹⁾	0.203	0.227	0.213
Gold produced (ounces) ⁽¹⁾	98,092	133,007	121,530
Gold sold (ounces) ⁽¹⁾	99,443	134,165	119,665
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	131,753	146,971	102,645
Cash cost (000)	118,442	98,289	72,343
Cash profit (000)	13,311	48,682	30,302
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$) ⁽¹⁾	1,247	723	611
Capex (000) (\$)	45,884	27,300	5,779

⁽¹⁾ 2,894 ounces (2010: 1,061) were produced by Steyn 2 and sold. The revenue has been credited against capital expenditure as the shaft is not in production yet. The cost of these ounces has not been included in the cash cost per ounce amount. The calculation of grade also excludes these ounces.

Tons milled from Bamabanani increased to 582,000 in fiscal 2010 compared with 570,000 in fiscal 2009. Ounces produced were 133,007 in fiscal 2010 compared with 121,530 in fiscal 2009. This increase was due to better recovered grade, which increased by 0.014 ounces per ton compared to fiscal 2009.

Cash costs per ounce for Bamabanani were US\$723 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$611 in fiscal 2009. The costs per ounce increased by 18% in fiscal 2010 compared with fiscal 2009, due to increases in the costs of labor and supplies, combined with the increase in power and water costs year on year of 37% (utility costs comprise approximately 22% of cash costs).

Tons milled from Bamabanani decreased from 582,000 in fiscal 2010 to 470,000 in fiscal 2011. Ounces produced were 98,092 in fiscal 2011 compared with 133,007 in fiscal 2010. Grade decreased by 11% to 0.203 ounces per ton in fiscal 2011, which together with the production

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constraints during the first half of the year and the cessation of mining on the remnant pillars contributed to the lower production.

Cash costs per ounce for Bambanani were US\$1,247 in fiscal 2011, compared with US\$723 in fiscal 2010. The costs per ounce increased by 72% in fiscal 2011 compared with fiscal 2010. This was mainly due to a 26% increase in the cost of electricity, which now constitutes 28% of the total operational cost. Also contributing was an increase in labor cost, which reflects the annual salary increases of 7.5% as well as an increase in the average staff complement of 278.

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The rock hoisting capacity at Bambanani is 116,000 tons per month. The average tons milled in fiscal 2011 were 39,200 tons per month where we planned 54,500 tons per month for fiscal 2011.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 3.7 million tons (1.2 million ounces) will be sufficient for Bambanani to maintain underground production until approximately 2020. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the mineral reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Bambanani incurred approximately R321 million (US\$45.9 million) in capital expenditure in fiscal 2011, primarily to extract the shaft pillar and to equip the Steyn operations (R162 million (US\$23.2 million)). We budgeted R244 million (US\$36.1 million) for capital expenditure in fiscal 2012, primarily for the access development for the shaft pillar extraction and the Steyn operations (R61 million (US\$8.9 million)).

Doornkop

Introduction: Doornkop is located in the Gauteng Province of South Africa, approximately thirty kilometers west of Johannesburg. The operation is owned by Randfontein Estates Limited (**Randfontein**). Doornkop currently operates under its own mining authorization of 2,941 hectares. Production is treated at the Doornkop plant.

History: Harmony acquired this operation when it took over Randfontein in 2000.

Geology: These operations are situated in the West Rand Goldfield of the Witwatersrand Basin, the structure of which is dominated by the Witpoortjie and Panvlakte Horst blocks, which are superimposed over broad folding associated with the southeast plunging West Rand Syncline.

The Doornkop operation lease area is bounded by and lies to the south-east of the major north-easterly striking Roodepoort Fault, which dips to the south and constitutes the southern edge of the Witpoortjie Horst Block or Gap. This Horst Block is comprised of the stratigraphically older sediments of the West Rand Group, the overlying Central Rand Group sediments having been removed by erosion. A number of other faults, forming part of and lying southeast of the Roodepoort Fault, including the Saxon Fault, also constitute conspicuous structural breaks. A second major fault, the Doornkop Fault, which trends in an east west direction, occurs towards the southern portion of the lease area. This fault dips to the south and has an up-throw to the north. Nearly the entire upper Witwatersrand section is present in the lease area and therefore all the major zones are present, though due to the distance of the area from the fan head, the number of economic bands and their payability is limited. Eight of the well-known reefs are present in the area, but only the Kimberley Reef and South Reef are considered viable at this stage. The resource is concentrated in the Kimberley and South Reefs. The Kimberley Reef is contained in the Vlaktefontein Member of the Westonia Formation. This reef, also known as the K9 Reef horizon, rests on an unconformity and is a complex multi-pulse conglomerate, which can be separated into four facies or cycles. All four cycles consist on average of an upper conglomerate and a lower quartzite. The characteristics of every cycle are area-dependent and the grades are variable within each cycle. The South Reef is approximately 900 meters below the current Kimberley Reef mining, and between 7.5 and 60 meters above the Main Reef horizon. The hanging wall to the South Reef consists of siliceous quartzites with non-persistent bands of blue-shot grit and thin argillite partings. The footwall to the South Reef is a light colored and fairly siliceous quartzite. Secondary conglomerate bands and stringers in the hanging wall and footwall of the South Reef may contain sporadic gold values. The general strike of the reef is east-west, with a dip from 10 to 20 degrees. The orebody at Doornkop has a strike length of 4km and a width of 4km from west to east.

During fiscal 2011, the gathering of additional geological information from on-reef development and exploration drilling on the South Reef resulted in an increase in confidence to successfully build up maximum production. The geological, depositional, facies & evaluation models receive regular attention and are being expanded as the new data becomes available. A 3-D geological model was developed for the mine. This model incorporates the Kimberley, South & Main Reefs.

Mining Operations: These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. Due to the shallow to moderate depths of the operations, seismicity and high rock stress related problems are infrequent. There is a risk of subterranean water and/or gas intersections in some areas of the mines. However, this risk is mitigated by active and continuous management and monitoring, which includes the drilling of boreholes in advance of faces. Where water and/or gas are indicated in the drilling, appropriate preventative action is taken.

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The Doornkop South Reef Project was announced on January 22, 2003. The project involved the deepening of the Doornkop main shaft to 1,973 meters to access the South Reef between 1,650 and 2,000 meters below surface, and includes development towards these mining areas. The estimated final capital cost is R1,793 million (US\$264.5 million) with R1,606 million (US\$236.9 million) spent as of June 30, 2011.

The massive improvement in year-on-year production at Doornkop reflects the production build-up on the South Reef and introduction of new trackless machinery on the Kimberley Reef during the year. The transfer of an additional 13 production crews from the closed Merriespruit 1 shaft in the December 2010 quarter supported build-up on the South Reef and preserved the jobs of employees affected by restructuring.

Tons mined from the South Reef areas accounted for 58% of total tons mined in fiscal 2011 up from 50% the year before while the contribution from the Kimberley Reef declined from 50% to 42%. Overall results were affected by plant constraints in the third quarter, particularly a breakdown in the thickener. A project to optimize equipment availability and the beneficiation process in the plant was launched in the final quarter of fiscal 2011, with phase 1 scheduled for completion by March 2012. The project is focused on installing or replacing equipment to minimize downtime in the plant and optimize gold recovery.

In addition, the surface rock winder was commissioned and fully automated during the year to give the shaft more flexibility to hoist rock available from underground. The conveyor belts on 212 level were commissioned and are now fully automated, and a second settler on 205 level has been commissioned. All locomotives have been fitted with anti-collision systems, enhancing safety and preventing accidents or damage to railbound equipment. The smart rail system on 192 level was installed and fully commissioned, improving ore accounting on that level. This will be rolled out to other levels in fiscal 2012.

Development meters increased by 44% or 3,868 meters from the previous year to ensure build-up in the South Reef project is achieved and targets are met. As more mining takes place on the South Reef, the level of confidence on the geology of this reef improves. Few surprises were encountered during the year in terms of geology. The exploration program to further improve confidence will continue. The conversion of the South Reef resource to reserves continued, with an increase of 236,000 ounces of gold (75%) and 1,198,619 tons (51%).

A business case conducted during the year indicated that the Kimberley Reef can add economic benefit to the operation over the life-of-mine and not only for four years as initially anticipated. The Kimberley Reef has therefore been planned over the total life-of-mine and will contribute 12% of total gold produced over that period.

During fiscal 2011, Doornkop accounted for 6% (5% in 2010 and 3% in 2009) of our total gold production.

Safety: The safety record at Doornkop during fiscal 2011 was as follows: LTFR deteriorated to 8.04 (2010: 5.50) per million hours worked. There were no fatalities at Doornkop during fiscal 2011 (2010: two). The mine achieved 1 million fatality-free shifts and 4 million fall-of-ground/fatality-free shifts during the year. The increased focus on safety has streamlined procedures and improved training, maintenance and behaviour. The fall-of-ground initiative being piloted at Doornkop and Kusasaletu has produced encouraging results, particularly from netting development sections.

Plants: The processing facilities presently comprise one operating plant, the Doornkop metallurgical plant. The Doornkop metallurgical plant, commissioned in 1985, is a conventional CIP plant, which was used to treat waste rock and other surface accumulations. It is now treating all ore from underground mining at the Doornkop and some of the ore from Rand Uranium's Cooke operations. The plant is serviced by a surface rail network from the Cooke shafts and by a conveyor belt configuration system from Doornkop shaft.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the Doornkop plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Doornkop	242,500	149,070

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In fiscal 2011, the Doornkop plant recovered approximately 94.2% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing. During fiscal 2010 a split-stream configuration that isolates the Doornkop ore from the Rand Uranium ore was adopted to improve the accuracy of gold accounting to the respective companies.

Production analysis:

Doornkop	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	792	595	605
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.102	0.105	0.070
Gold produced (ounces)	80,763	62,694	42,150
Gold sold (ounces)	81,149	62,275	43,211
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	111,759	68,169	38,128
Cash cost (000)	85,999	54,042	31,253
Cash profit (000)	25,760	14,127	6,875
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,054	822	804
Capex (000) (\$)	41,782	45,097	43,918

Tons milled from Doornkop were 595,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 605,000 in fiscal 2009. Although throughput remained flat, the higher grade South Reef made up a much larger portion of total ore milled than in fiscal 2009. This change in the mix of milled tons resulted in an increase in recovered grade to 0.105 in fiscal 2010, compared with 0.070 in fiscal 2009. Ounces produced were 62,694 in fiscal 2010, compared with 42,150 in fiscal 2009.

Production from trackless areas in the Kimberley Reef section will continue through the build-up phase of mining from the South Reef project areas.

Cash costs per ounce of gold were US\$822 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$804 in fiscal 2009. This increase was mainly from labor, services and consumables costs. Labor costs increased due to an increase in labor to cater for the new South Reef production levels and from annual wage increases. Consumable costs increased as a result of the South Reef production build-up where additional square meters were mined. In addition, significant increases in power cost (35%) were incurred, measured against fiscal 2009.

Tons milled from Doornkop were 792,000 in fiscal 2011, compared with 595,000 in fiscal 2010. This was due to the production build-up in the South Reef and the introduction of new trackless machinery on the Kimberley Reef during the year. Recovered grade deteriorated slightly from 0.105 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.102 in fiscal 2011. This was due to the decrease of the grade in the South Reef, which was offset by the increase in grade recovered from the Kimberley Reef. Ounces produced increased from 62,694 in fiscal 2010 to 80,763 in fiscal 2011, reflecting the production build-up of the South Reef.

Revenue received increased from US\$68.2 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$111.8 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the increase in ounce produced and the higher gold price received. Cash costs per ounce were 28% higher at US\$1,054/oz, mainly due to the increase in production. Also contributing was the annual increase in labor rates of 7.5% and the 25% increase in electricity costs.

The hoisting capacity of the Doornkop shaft is 185,000 tons per month. The average tons milled in fiscal 2011 were 66,000 tons per month.

On a simplistic basis, assuming no additional resources are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that: the reported proven and probable mineral reserve of 9.5 million tons (0.9 million ounces) will be sufficient for the Doornkop shaft to maintain production until approximately fiscal 2025.

Capital Expenditure: Harmony incurred R292 million (US\$41.8 million) in capital expenditure in fiscal 2011 at Doornkop, primarily for the South Reef project (44%) and ongoing capital development (37%). The planned capital expenditure for fiscal 2012 is R291 million (US\$42.9 million) for the Doornkop South Reef project and ongoing capital development.

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Evander Operations

Introduction: The Evander operations are located in the province of Mpumalanga in South Africa and comprise an amalgamation of the former Kinross, Bracken, Leslie and Winkelhaak mines into a mining right of 36,898 hectares, and additional adjacent prospecting rights comprising 19,933 hectares. Ore is treated at the Kinross plant, after the closure of the Winkelhaak plant.

History: Gold mining in the Evander Basin began in 1955. Eventually, four mining operations were established at Evander. In 1996, as a result of the depletion of mineral reserves, all four mining areas were merged to form Evander Gold Mines Limited. In August 1998, Harmony acquired Evander as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Geology: The area covered by Evander's mining authorization and mineral rights is situated within the Evander basin, a geologically discrete easterly extension of the main Witwatersrand Basin. Only one economic reef type, the Kimberley Reef, is mined at Evander. In addition to the faulting of the reef horizon, there are numerous dykes and sills that complicate the mining layouts, the most significant of which is an extensively developed dolerite footwall sill that occasionally intersects the Kimberley Reef, causing displacements within it.

Mining Operations: The Evander operations are primarily engaged in underground mining but a limited amount of surface material, containing gold, from the surface cleanup operations are also processed. These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. Due to the shallow to moderate depths of the Evander underground operations, seismicity and high rock stress related problems are relatively infrequent. There is a risk of subterranean water and/or gas intersections in some areas of the mine. However, this risk is mitigated by active and continuous management and monitoring, which includes the drilling of boreholes in advance of faces. Where water and/or gas are indicated in the drilling, appropriate preventative action is taken.

A due diligence of the operations during fiscal 2010 led to the conclusion that the only economically viable shaft was Evander 8. Mining operations at Evander 2 and 5 and 7 shafts ceased during the year and Evander 8 was restructured. This restructuring included the cessation of Conops, or continuous operations, in the decline section at Evander 8. The production in this section had been constrained by ventilation issues, which resulted in lower than expected production. This resulted in the decision to stop Conops as the benefit of production did not outweigh the cost of running the shaft for the extended period, as well as the effect of limited time for maintenance work on the shaft. The personnel from this area were redeployed to other areas where positions needed to be filled as a result of natural attrition. The impact on the results has been insignificant. The shaft infrastructure at Evander 7 is being utilised by Evander 8 for the pumping of water and the hoisting of rock as well as being available for use as a second escape. High temperatures underground, caused by ventilation return capacity restrictions at Evander 8 remained problematic and hampered production during the first half of fiscal 2011.

Following the feasibility study that proved the viability of Evander 8, greater attention was given to re-engineering this shaft which involves not just deepening the decline but repositioning within the payshoot for immediate access to the high-grade areas between 24 and 25 levels. The project's parameters include the optimizing of logistics, cooling and ventilation as well as an upgrade of the refrigeration plant. The results of these initiatives started to materialize in the last quarter of fiscal 2011. During the June 2011 quarter, more mining crews were moved into the main payshoot of the decline section, where the grade is higher.

During fiscal 2011, the chilled water project was completed. This now pumps cold water from the 7 shaft refrigeration plant to 8 shaft, significantly reducing the heat load in the decline section and improving underground environmental conditions. In addition, much work went into electricity savings through load control on the compressors, and controlling the Winkelhaak water via 8 shaft. An external belting company was contracted for repairs and maintenance to conveyors on the decline, considerably reducing the number of conveyor belt breakdowns.

Ongoing improvements to ventilation at Evander will include a new raise borehole between 17 and 21 levels, more return airways and the installation of a second refrigeration plant at 18 level. This will improve both temperature and air quality, and enable Evander to operate to 25 level using the same ventilation infrastructure.

Following the closure of the Evander 2 and 5 shafts as well as the Winkelhaak plant, a short-term clean-up program commenced during fiscal 2010 at and in the vicinity of the plant. The aim of this program is to clean up any metal contained in the plant footprints, to process rock from the rock dumps in the vicinity, to rehabilitate the Winkelhaak plant, and to clean the surface rail network. In fiscal 2011, approximately 320,000 tons were treated via this program, yielding 13,889 ounces of gold. Benefits from this program are expected to contribute to Evander's results for another year.

Potential exists at several areas in Evander:

Twistdraai and Shaft 6

Joint Venture with the African Precious Minerals (**APM**) was formed to explore these two target areas.

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APM may earn in a 52% equity stake upon completion of the full bankable feasibility study for each area.

A conceptual study was completed and approval given during fiscal 2010 for the project to proceed to pre-feasibility.

Surface drilling commenced in fiscal 2011.

We entered into an agreement with Taung Gold Mining Limited for the sale of these assets during September 2010. Certain conditions precedent to the agreement still need to be fulfilled.

Poplar

Surface drilling was started in fiscal 2010 and involved drilling 25 holes (19,500 meters).

Results from the drilling were used to update the resource model.

Additional drilling is required, particularly in the south where good grades were returned and the reef is closest to the surface.

New scoping study to commence based on the updated model.

Rolspruit

This is a future mining area on the down-dip extension of the 8 shaft payshoot.

The resource model was updated at the same time as the Poplar model was updated.

A pre-feasibility study has been commissioned and is due for completion in fiscal 2012.

Project Libra

This is a planned surface retreatment project being considered near Evander, based on an extensive drilling program.

Results from drilling conducted on the Kinross, Winkelhaak and Bracken/Leslie tailings dams indicate a viable business case could be made for such a project.

In fiscal 2011, an initial pre-feasibility study was completed on a mini-retreatment (mini-Libra, lower-tonnage option (220,000 tons per month), using the spare capacity at the Kinross plant. Indications are that this option could be implemented at a much lower cost than the larger Libra project.

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A feasibility study was completed in June 2011. Results confirmed a project with ten year life (this is constrained to the present Evander underground life-of-mine but could be extended to 18 years on its own) and that would require R152 million (US\$22.4 million) in capital funding. If approved, mini-Libra would require a 12-month construction period.

Estimates are that mini-Libra could yield 12,800 ounces per annum at peak production over the ten-year duration of the operation. In fiscal 2011, the Evander operations accounted for approximately 6% (8% in fiscal 2010 and 12% in fiscal 2009) of Harmony's total gold production.

Safety: The behavior-based safety initiatives at the Evander operations produced significant results in fiscal 2011, with an improvement in terms of LTIFR from 7.41 per million hours worked in fiscal 2010 to 3.72 during fiscal 2011. There were no fatalities at Evander during fiscal 2011 (2010: two fatalities).

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Plants: Evander has one active processing plant, the Kinross plant. Ore from Evander 8 is hoisted directly to and treated at the Kinross plant, which is a hybrid CIP/CIL plant.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the operating plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Kinross	220,460	69,235

In fiscal 2011, the Kinross plant recovered approximately 93.5% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing.

Production analysis:

Evander operations	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	596	869	1,241
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.124	0.129	0.153
Gold produced (ounces)	74,011	111,724	190,075
Gold sold (ounces)	74,655	111,499	195,668
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	102,611	120,092	168,180
Cash cost (000)	89,009	113,327	110,869
Cash profit (000)	13,602	6,765	57,311
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,186	1,018	572
Capex (000) (\$)	28,102	23,100	23,352

Tons milled at the Evander operations were 869,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 1,241,000 in fiscal 2009, and ounces produced 111,724 in fiscal 2010 compared with 190,075 in fiscal 2009. The decrease in tons milled is predominantly attributable to the closure of Evander 2 & 5 and 7 Shafts. Recovered grade was 0.129 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010, compared with 0.153 in fiscal 2009.

The increase in cash costs from US\$572 per ounce in fiscal 2009 to US\$1,018 per ounce in fiscal 2010 was attributable primarily to the decrease in gold ounces produced in fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2009 due to the closure of Evander 2 & 5 and 7.

Tons milled at Evander during fiscal 2011 were 596,000, compared with 869,000 in fiscal 2010. Ounces produced amounted to 74,011 in fiscal 2011, a decrease of 34% from fiscal 2010. These decreases are primarily as a result of the closure of Evander 2 & 5 and 7 shafts during fiscal 2010 and the lower production from Evander 8 due to the ventilation constraints in the decline shaft. A decrease in the grade year on year also contributed to the decrease in ounces produced.

Revenue decreased from US\$120.1 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$102.6 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the decrease in ounces produced. This was offset by the higher average gold price received. The increase in cash costs per ounce of 17% is due to the lower production of 34%, annual labor rate increases of 7.5% and the 25% increase in electricity tariffs.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 3.7 million tons (0.8 million ounces) (excluding the below infrastructure reserves) will be sufficient for the Evander operations to maintain production until approximately fiscal 2022 at Evander 8. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Harmony incurred approximately R196 million (US\$28.1 million) in capital expenditures at the Evander operations in fiscal 2011. The expenditure was primarily for the re-engineering project at Evander 8 as well as ongoing development. Harmony budgeted R167 million (US\$24.6 million) for capital expenditures in fiscal 2012 primarily for the upgrading of major equipment, ongoing development

and the 8 shaft deepening project.

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Joel

Introduction: Joel is located in the Free State province, on the south-western edge of the Witwatersrand basin. The mine comprises of two shafts, North and South shafts. Previously ore mined at Joel was transported to Central Plant, 38 kilometers away, for processing, but since the recommissioning of the Joel plant in November 2009, the ore is now processed on site.

History: Joel was purchased from a subsidiary of AngloGold at the same time as the rest of the Freegold assets in January 2002.

Geology: Joel is mining the shallow flat-dipping Beatrix/VS5 Reef. This varies from a single-pebble lag to a multiple conglomerate, often showing mixing of the reef with some of the overlying lower grade VS5 (mixed pebble conglomerate) material. None of the other reefs are present this far south, having sub-cropped against the Beatrix Reef.

Mining operations: These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section.

Scattered mining takes place on the Beatrix Reef, down to a depth of some 1,400 meters. Upgrading of the infrastructure at North Shaft is currently in progress.

While production at Joel has progressively moved to the deeper portions of the mine, some 1,400 meters below surface, the North Shaft, which accesses these areas, was never fully equipped for this and adjustments to the shaft spillage arrangements are now being made retrospectively. The modifications being made include:

changing the winder from sinking to production mode;

installing larger skips;

ensuring that emergency egress is available;

raise boring the lift shaft from 121 to 129 level; and

improving cleaning arrangements at the shaft bottom.

After excessive spillage at the bottom of North shaft at the end of the prior year, which cost Joel 43 production days in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the shaft bottom rehabilitation process was completed in 50 days (rather than the planned 59 days) with production resuming in September 2010. A permanent spillage arrangement (spillage skip) was installed by December 2010.

Performance was hampered mid-year as the higher grades on 129 level could not be accessed until the lift shaft was commissioned. The lift shaft is an integral part of the logistics of mining at Joel, and was only equipped to 121 level. To facilitate future production for mining below 121 level, we decided to ream and equip the lift shaft to 129 level. A sub-level was developed on 121 level for access to the conveyance only, giving us time to equip the raise bore shaft to 129 level. Equipping of the lift shaft was completed at the end of June 2011.

The mining support design has changed with the shaft changing from shallow to intermediate depth. This will impact on the face advance as well as the costs per square meter. The face time and tramming time will decrease in fiscal 2012 with the completion of the lift shaft and mining raises being concentrated closer to the lift shaft.

To ensure production targets are met, plans are in place to ensure the operability of North shaft through a planned maintenance program to minimize breakdowns, maintain blast advances and assess the feasibility of mining below 129 level. Supported by a successful drilling program in 2009 and pre-feasibility study in 2010, a feasibility study on possible mining of 137 level and testing the upside potential of 145 level was completed by the end of the fiscal 2011.

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During fiscal 2011, Joel accounted for 4% of our total gold production (5% in fiscal 2010 and 4% in fiscal 2009).

Safety: Safety at Joel improved during fiscal 2011 with the LTIFR at Joel improving from 4.26 per million hours worked in fiscal 2010 to 2.05 in fiscal 2011. There was tragically one fatality during fiscal 2011 (2010: one).

Plants: The Joel plant is a hybrid CIP/CIL plant and was commissioned in 1987. During fiscal 2005, it was decided to close the Joel Plant and place the plant under care and maintenance. Joel Plant was re-commissioned in November 2009 and during fiscal 2011 the plant processed an average of 72,282 tons per month with two mills. This comprised 53% surface sources (which included waste and Virginia plant clean-up) and 47% reef. The current monthly capacity is 88,185 tons of rock.

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The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the operating plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Joel Plant	88,185	72,282

In fiscal 2011, the Joel Plant operations recovered approximately 90.5% of the gold ore delivered for processing.

Production analysis:

Joel	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	448	484	566
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.104	0.133	0.116
Gold produced (ounces)	46,586	64,495	65,684
Gold sold (ounces)	46,618	63,788	64,784
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	64,928	69,150	55,862
Cash cost (000)	59,690	50,017	40,649
Cash profit (000)	5,238	19,133	15,213
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,297	792	636
Capex (000) (\$)	10,461	11,587	6,183

The decrease in tons milled from 566,000 in fiscal 2009 to 484,000 in fiscal 2010 is mainly due to the lift shaft between 110 level and 121 level being stopped as a project was initiated to deepen this shaft from 121 level down to 129 level to enable the mining of 129 level. This entailed raising a borehole from 129 level to 121 level. This extension was then equipped, resulting in all men and material having to travel down raise lines, which slowed the delivery of material to the working places and also impacted on stoping and development crews' face time. This also resulted in a decrease in square meters from 83,413 in fiscal 2009 to 78,229 in fiscal 2010.

The increase in cash costs for Joel from US\$40.6 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$50.0 million in fiscal 2010 is due to wage and salary increases granted. Development labor also increased as development meters increased from 3,554 meters in 2009 to 4,537 meters in 2010. Development costs were also severely impacted by costs to contain excessive fissure water encountered during development of level 129. Also impacting on costs was a substantial increase of 32% in electricity rates.

Cash costs per ounce were US\$792 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$636 in fiscal 2009. This decrease was primarily attributable to the increase in costs as discussed above, and the reduction in ounces recovered due to the drop in tonnage due to closure of the lift shaft.

Tons decreased from 484,000 in fiscal 2010 to 448,000 in fiscal 2011. Grade decreased by 22% to 0.104 ounces per ton and ounces produced decreased from 64,495 to 46,586 in fiscal 2011. The decreases in production were as a result of the shaft stoppage in July and August 2010 and the process of equipping the lift shaft, which was completed by the end of fiscal 2011.

Revenue decreased by 6% to US\$64.9 million in fiscal 2011, despite the increase in the gold price year on year. Cash costs per ounce increased by 64% in fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of the decrease in ounce produced. Also contributing was the increase in electricity tariffs of 25%.

The rock hoisting capacity at Joel is 50,000 tons per month. The average tons milled in fiscal 2011 was 37,333 tons per month.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 3.3 million tons (0.5 million ounces) will be sufficient for Joel to maintain underground production until

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approximately 2018. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the mineral reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: We incurred R73 million (US\$10.5 million) in capital expenditures at Joel in fiscal 2011 on deepening the lift shaft from 121 level to 129, to enable mining on 129 level and to equip it and the spillage skip at North Shaft. Capital budgeted for fiscal 2012 is R52 million (US\$7.7 million), primarily for ongoing capital development.

Kusasaletu

Introduction: Kusasaletu is located near Carletonville on the Gauteng/North West border in South Africa. The assets and associated liabilities were purchased during fiscal 2001 for approximately R1 billion (US\$128.4 million) from AngloGold. Ore from the operation is treated at the Kusasaletu plant.

History: Gold mining began at Kusasaletu in 1978 following approval of the project in 1974 by Elandsrand Gold Mining Company. Two surface shafts and two adjoining sub-vertical shafts were sunk at Elandsrand. The sub-vertical shafts at Elandsrand, which accessed the deeper part of the VCR reef in the lease area, were completed in 1984. The deepening of the sub-vertical shafts to approximately 3,600 meters below surface has been completed after the deepening project was commissioned in 1991. Activities are currently focused on accessing and opening up areas of the new mine and on the development and construction of support infrastructure.

Geology: At Kusasaletu we primarily exploit the Ventersdorp Contact Reef, or VCR, the Carbon Leader Reef, or CLR and the Elsburg Reef. Only the VCR is economic to mine and has been mined at depths below surface between 1,600 and 3,400 meters with future production to take place up to 3,600 meters below surface at the Kusasaletu operations. The VCR consists of a narrow (20 centimeters to 2 meters) tabular orebody of quartz pebble conglomerates hosting gold, with extreme lateral continuity. The VCR strikes east-northeast and has a regional dip of 21 degrees to the south-southeast. Local variations in dip are largely due to the terrace-and-slope palaeotopography surface developed during VCR deposition.

Mining Operations: The Kusasaletu mine is subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section.

The Kusasaletu mine has the challenge of developing a new mine underneath the original mine after the shaft was deepened to access the deeper part of the VCR orebody. The operation is still hampered by the lack of flexibility, an issue that will be addressed by the full commissioning of the new mine. Due to the operating depths of the Kusasaletu underground operations, seismicity and high rock stress are significant risks at the mine. Steps were taken during fiscal 2010 to improve the quality of the pre-conditioning at the stope face and seismic management systems so as to reduce the possibility of face ejection during small, volatile seismic events.

Planned build-up at Kusasaletu during fiscal 2011 was hampered by an accident that caused one fatality, damaged the hoisting shaft and therefore constrained hoisting ore to surface. The subsequent implementation of more stringent controls improved production in the remainder of the year.

The largely completed deepening project has extended the sub-vertical shafts, accessing the Ventersdorp Contact Reef up to 3,388 meters below collar. Remaining project work is focused on extending the service shaft to 113 level, completing the refrigeration complex at 100 level and commissioning the 92 level turbine complex.

In terms of grades, Kusasaletu has now reached an area of localized enrichment although the higher grade was diluted by waste being hoisted with reef and delivered to the plant. A decision to rehabilitate the shaft orepass system after major scaling took place inside these excavations resulted in only one orepass system being available for production. Estimates are that the rehabilitation work will take around two years to complete.

The sub-station for the 100-level refrigeration complex and 98-level complex was commissioned early in the year, and mechanical construction work on the refrigeration plants was completed by year end. Sinking was completed to 113 level from 109 level during the year. The mechanical installation of the turbine on 92 level was completed in March 2011.

Other engineering initiatives include greater use of thermal scanning to detect potential hot connections on electrical panels, protection relays to prevent power outages and a central monitoring system for all pumps. Rotational dam cleaning has eliminated the

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risk of silting, which has compromised dam capacity in the past and constrained pumping. Additional instrumentation has been installed on all large dams to monitor their levels and prevent mud from being drawn into the valves, causing production delays.

These and other initiatives are expected to improve productivity. Currently, 70% of production at Kusasalethu is from production areas below 100 level (the new mine expansion project) and 30% from production areas in the old mine, above 100 level.

In fiscal 2011, our Kusasalethu operations accounted for approximately 14% (12% in 2010 and 11% in fiscal 2009) of our total gold production.

Safety: The focus on creating a safe working environment at Kusasalethu continued to add value, with the mine recording 1 million fatality-free shifts during fiscal 2011. Regrettably there were two fatalities after this achievement (2010: two). The LTIFR regressed to 7.74 per million hours worked (2010: 6.88).

Seismicity remains a risk and management continues to focus on improving the quality of pre-conditioning at the stope face to reduce the risk presented by small, but damaging, seismic events.

Plants: Commissioned in 1978, the Kusasalethu Plant consist of milling in closed circuit with primary and secondary hydrocyclones, thickening and cyanide leaching in a CIP pump cell carousel circuit. The CIP was commissioned after an upgrade of the facility in 1999. Ore from Kusasalethu underground operations is delivered to the plant for treatment via conveyor belt after being hoisted from underground. Loaded carbon from the Kusasalethu Plant is transported by road to the Kinross Plant for elution, electro-winning and smelting to produce gold. Residues from the CIP are pumped either to a backfill plant or directly to the tailings facility.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the
		Fiscal Year June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Kusasalethu Plant	203,925 ⁽¹⁾	103,174

⁽¹⁾ Processing capacity will reach its optimal capacity upon completion of the Kusasalethu New Mine Project. In fiscal 2011, the Kusasalethu Plant recovered approximately 96.0% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing.

Production analysis:

Kusasalethu	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	1,212	1,141	1,061
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.149	0.153	0.164
Gold produced (ounces)	180,334	175,029	174,321
Gold sold (ounces)	185,510	168,244	183,676
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	253,812	183,603	157,956
Cash cost (000)	189,090	143,985	117,321
Cash profit (000)	64,722	39,618	40,635
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,008	857	660

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Capex (000) (\$)

54,335

56,687

46,915

Tons milled from Kusasalethu were 1,141,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 1,061,000 in fiscal 2009. Ounces produced increased to 175,029 in fiscal 2010, compared with 174,321 in fiscal 2009 as a result of the increased volumes in production. Mining continues in the old, upper areas of the mine, while the new mine project is completed. Recovered grades decreased during fiscal 2010, resulting in an average of 0.153 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010, compared to the average of 0.164 ounces per ton in fiscal 2009.

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The increase in labor rates and the higher than normal electricity increases approved by NERSA were the main contributors to the increased cash cost. Electricity rates are expected to continue rising by an estimated 25% annually for the next two years. Potable water previously received from Rand Water Board was increased by 32% for fiscal 2010 by the Merafong Local Council due to a change in legislation allowing local councils to take over this service from Rand Water Board. The increase in electricity costs, labor rates and inflation were the main contributors to the increase in cash cost from US\$660 per ounce in fiscal 2009 to US\$857 per ounce in fiscal 2010.

Tons milled from Kusasalethu increased from 1,141,000 in fiscal 2010 to 1,212,000 in fiscal 2011. Ounces produced increased by 3% in fiscal 2011 to 180,344, despite a 3% decline in recovered grade. The increases in production reflects the build-up of the new mine, although the planned build-up was hampered by the accident which damaged the hoisting shaft.

Revenue was 38% higher at US\$253.8 million in fiscal 2011, mainly due to the higher average gold price and the increase in ounces sold. Cash costs per ounce increased by 18% to US\$1,008/oz as a result of the annual labor increases of 7.5% and the 25% increase in the electricity tariffs.

Kusasalethu has a hoisting capacity of 209,440 tons per month. The average tons milled in fiscal 2011 was 101,000 tons per month.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 37.2 million tons, or 7.2 million ounces, will be sufficient for the Kusasalethu shaft to maintain underground production until approximately calendar year 2036. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the mineral reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Harmony incurred R380 million (US\$54.3 million) in capital expenditure at the Kusasalethu operations in fiscal 2011, mainly for ongoing development (70%), equipment maintenance (17%) and development of the new mine (13%). Harmony budgeted R400 million (US\$59.0 million), for capital expenditure at the Kusasalethu operations in fiscal 2012, primarily for ongoing development expenditure.

Masimong

Introduction: Masimong is located in the Free State province, near Riebeeckstad. The Masimong complex comprises an operating shaft, 5 shaft and 4 shaft which, although closed, is used for ventilation, pumping and as a second outlet. Mining is conducted at depths ranging from 1,518 meters to 2,300 meters. Ore is treated at the Harmony 1 Plant, approximately 23 kilometers away.

History: Masimong is located in the Free State Goldfield on the south-western edge of the Witwatersrand Basin. The Company purchased the Masimong complex (formerly know as Saaiplaas Shafts 4 and 5) during September 1998.

Geology: The operation exploits the Basal Reef, which varies from a single pebble lag to channels on more than 2m thick (although the thicker channels greater than 1m were only seen on Masimong 4 in the Steyn facies). It is commonly overlain by shale, which thickens northwards and completely disappears again north of the North dyke. Masimong is also mining secondary reefs, most notably the B Reef (140m above Basal). The B Reef is a highly channelized orebody. Within the channels, grades are excellent, but this falls away to nothing outside of the channels. Consequently, the operation has undertaken extensive exploration to locate these pay channels.

Mining Operations: The operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. Due to the shallow to moderate depths of the underground operations, seismicity related problems are relatively infrequent. We regularly revisit our mining strategy and management procedures in connection with our efforts to mitigate risks of these problems. There is a risk of subterranean water and/or gas intersections in some areas of the mine. However, this risk is mitigated by active and continuous management and monitoring, which includes the drilling of boreholes in advance of faces. Where water and/or gas are indicated in the drilling, appropriate preventative action is taken.

In line with Masimong's mine plan, grade declined by 8%, mainly on lower grades from the B Reef. Maintaining grades on the B reef is challenging as mining moves out of the high-grade channels. Grades mined on the Basal reef were consistently good, but

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started to decline towards the end of the year, due to an underlying sill in the north-east area, and completion of mining in the high-grade south-west 7 line.

The infrastructural upgrade completed in fiscal 2010 is producing the expected improvements in productivity, efficiencies and output, facilitated by the process of cycle mining in which specific tasks are performed on specific days. However, results for the period were affected by an underground lock-up of tons at the interim stage, caused by a ventilation change-over process and unwarranted stoppages by the Department of Mineral Resources. To address Masimong's historical ventilation issues, the whole ventilation circuit was changed from a booster fan system which itself generated heat. The process was completed in three days and improved ventilation conditions are already evident. A new refrigeration plant will be installed by September 2011.

Following the upgrade program, production face advances are planned to increase and every effort made to ensure that panels are well equipped and crews motivated. In addition, steps have been taken to overcome the erratic grade of the B Reef.

In fiscal 2011, Masimong accounted for approximately 11% (11% in fiscal 2010 and 10% in fiscal 2009) of our total gold production.

Safety: Overall safety performance at Masimong improved in 2011, with the mine achieving one million fatality-free shifts at the interim stage. Regrettably, there was a subsequent fatality (2010: one). The LTIFR deteriorated to 13.13 per million hours worked (2010: 7.37).

Plants: The ore from the operation is sent to Harmony 1 Plant for processing. See *Item 4. Information of the Company Business Bambanani* for a discussion on the plant.

Table of Contents**Production analysis:**

Masimong Shaft Complex	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	957	991	981
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.144	0.157	0.157
Gold produced (ounces)	137,605	155,609	154,034
Gold sold (ounces)	139,437	153,937	154,581
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	189,716	168,439	135,025
Cash cost (000)	108,172	92,571	73,494
Cash profit (000)	81,544	75,868	61,531
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	788	602	476
Capex (000) (\$)	25,446	23,407	14,479

Tons milled from Masimong were 991,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 981,000 in fiscal 2009, and ounces produced were 155,609 in fiscal 2010, compared with 154,034 in fiscal 2009. Year-on-year gold production increased due to an increase in tons.

Cash costs were US\$92.6 million in fiscal 2010 compared with US\$73.5 million in fiscal 2009 with cash costs per ounce at US\$602 in fiscal 2010 compared with US\$476 in fiscal 2009. This increase in cash cost is mainly attributable to a 16% lower R/US\$ exchange rate and annual cost increases. The biggest cost increase contributors were annual labor cost and electricity cost increases.

Recovered grade remained unchanged in fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2009.

Tons milled decreased by 3% in fiscal 2011 to 957,000 tons. Recovered grade decreased in line with the mine plan to 0.144 ounces per ton. Ounces produced decreased by 12% to 137,605 in fiscal 2011.

Revenue increased from US\$168.4 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$189.7 million in fiscal 2011. This was due to the higher average gold price received. Cash costs per ounce increased by 31%, due to increases in labor costs (the annual labor rate increases of 7.5%) and the 25% increase in electricity tariffs.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 7.2 million tons (1.2 million ounces) will be sufficient for the Masimong shaft complex to maintain underground production until approximately fiscal 2023. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Masimong incurred approximately R178 million (US\$25.5 million) in capital expenditures in fiscal 2011, largely spent on the refrigerator plant, Masimong 4 plug, e-learning and the infrastructure upgrade. We have budgeted a total of R220 million (US\$32.4 million) for capital expenditures at Masimong in fiscal 2012, primarily for ongoing capital development.

Phakisa

Introduction: We acquired Phakisa when we, in January 2002, acquired the Freegold operations from AngloGold through a 50% joint venture with ARMgold. In September 2003, we acquired 100% of these operations when ARMgold became a wholly-owned subsidiary. The operation is located in the Free State province. Production from the operations is processed through Harmony 1 Plant.

History: Exploration, development and production history in the area of the Freegold assets dates from the early 1900 s, leading to commercial production by 1932. Subsequent consolidation and restructuring led to the formation of Free State Consolidated Gold Mine (Operations) Limited, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of AngloGold in June 1998.

Geology: The operation is located in the Free State Goldfield, which is on the southwestern edge of the Witwatersrand basin. The Goldfield is divided into two sections, cut by the north-south striking De Bron Fault. The Phakisa mine is located to the west of the De Bron Fault. Mining is conducted in the Basal Reef. The reefs generally dip towards the east.

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Mining Operations: These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. The management teams regularly revisit their mining strategy and management procedures in order to minimize risks.

The start of the review period was tragically marred for Phakisa after an explosion, caused by an underground fire, in which five mine rescue team members died while manning a fresh-air base. This event also resulted in the loss of 13 production days, exacerbated by an ice-pipe failure in the shaft and fire in the 66-63 stope.

The production build-up was affected by geological issues, illegal mining activities and down-time on the new infrastructure. Pleasingly, Phakisa set a record of 1,943 tons of ice per day, resulting in water temperatures of <6°C which in turn improved both ventilation and productivity. Some remaining issues with the ice plant as well as settler failure at Nyala are being addressed. Equipment salvaged from the closed Merriespruit 1 shaft early in fiscal 2011 reduced the need for capital spent on equipment. Most of phase 1 infrastructure was completed before the interim stage and modifications to loading boxes on 77 level by the new year.

Since it is still a new mine, development at Phakisa is currently centered close to the shaft in the lower-grade areas. The major drive is on developing the area to the north to access higher-grade zones and move closer to the average reserve grade. Grades will improve further as development progresses towards the north and more reef is exposed in the major north-west to south-east trending Basal Reef payshoot.

During fiscal 2011, Phakisa accounted for 4% (3% in 2010 and 1.4% in 2009) of our total gold production.

Safety: As reported in 2010, an explosion underground shortly after year end tragically resulted in five fatalities (2010: three). There were no further fatalities in the review period. The LTIFR for 2011 was 10.27 per million hours worked (2010: 8.40).

Plants: The ore from the operation is sent to Harmony 1 Plant for processing. See *Item 4. Information of the Company Business Bambanani* for a discussion on the plant.

Phakisa	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	427	374	204
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.133	0.118	0.109
Gold produced (ounces)	56,649	44,079	22,216
Gold sold (ounces)	57,227	44,496	21,477
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	78,831	49,458	19,009
Cash cost (000)	67,658	43,040	11,903
Cash profit (000)	11,173	6,418	7,106
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,200	953	555
Capex (000) (\$)	52,866	64,106	51,210

Tons milled increased from 204,000 tons in fiscal 2009 to 374,000 tons in fiscal 2010, with gold production increasing from 22,216 ounces to 44,079 ounces. This was as a result of the planned ramp up in production during the year. Grade was higher in fiscal 2010 at 0.118 ounces per ton, compared to 0.109 in fiscal 2009.

Cash costs per ounce for Phakisa were US\$953 per ounce in fiscal 2010, compared with \$555 per ounce in fiscal 2009. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in tons mined, as well as the cost of employees transferred to Phakisa from shafts that were closed during fiscal 2010.

Tons milled in fiscal 2011 were 427,000, compared with 374,000 tons in fiscal 2010. Gold produced increased by 29% to 56,649 ounces in fiscal 2011. These increases reflect the production build-up at Phakisa. Recovered grade was 0.133 ounces per ton in fiscal 2011, compared with 0.118 in fiscal 2010.

Revenue was 59% higher at US\$78.8 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the higher average gold price received and the increase in production. Cash costs per ounce for Phakisa was US\$1,200/oz in fiscal 2011, compared with US\$953/oz in fiscal 2010. Costs increased as a result of the production build-up and the cost of employees transferred from closed shafts to Phakisa.

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The expected capacity of Phakisa will be 73,000 reef tons per month. Phakisa has no rock hoisting facilities and all rock will be transported via a rail system on 55 level to the Nyala shaft for hoisting to surface. First production took place during September 2007, with a build up to full production expected by fiscal 2013.

On a simplistic basis reported proven and probable underground mineral reserves of 21.0 million tons (5.2 million ounces) will be sufficient for the Phakisa shaft to, once production commences, maintain production until approximately fiscal 2033. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: We incurred approximately R369 million (US\$52.9 million) in capital expenditures at the Phakisa operations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, mainly for the expansion project and ongoing development. We have budgeted R320 million (US\$47.2 million) for capital expenditures in fiscal 2012, primarily for ongoing capital development.

Target operation

Introduction: The Target operation consists of Target 1, Target 3 and Freddie's 7 & 9 shafts. We acquired Target 1 when Avgold became a wholly-owned subsidiary in fiscal 2004. Target 3, previously Loraine 3, and Freddie's 7 & 9 shafts were acquired from Pamodzi FS in February 2010. They have been incorporated into our Target operation. Target is situated near the town of Allanridge in the Free State Province, some 270 kilometers southwest of Johannesburg. Located on the northern limit of the Welkom Goldfields, the site is accessed via the R30 motorway situated between the towns of Bothaville and Welkom.

History: Target 1 was initially explored through surface drilling in the late 1980s with further exploration being undertaken from a 5.6 kilometers long decline, commenced in 1995, driven from 203L at Loraine No. 1 Shaft. A positive feasibility study into the development of a 105 ktpm operation was produced in May 1998 resulting in the decision to develop Target 1. A detailed mine design was produced in 2000 and the mine officially opened in May 2002. Upon closure of the Loraine mine in August 1998, the Loraine No. 1 and No. 2 Shafts were transferred to the Target mine, becoming Target No. 1 and No. 2 Shafts, respectively. No 5 Shaft being the up-cast Ventilation Shaft.

Numerous corporate actions since the 1940 s until the 1990 s saw the Loraine 3 and Freddie's 7 & 9 shafts change ownership a number of times. Previous owners include the Free State Development and Investment Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, Avgold and Anglogold. In 1998, PSGM was formed after purchasing Loraine 3 and Freddie's 7 & 9 shafts from various individuals. During 2002, the mine was sold to Thistle Mining Inc, an international company with interests in the Philippines and South Africa. The mine struggled to make operational profits, and Thistle undertook a restructuring program in 2006, which together with an increase in the Rand gold price resulted in positive operational cash flows. In February 2008, PSGM was purchased by Pamodzi FS. The mine was operated from that time until March 2009, when Pamodzi FS was placed into liquidation.

Geology: The gold mineralization currently exploited by Target 1 is contained within a succession of Elsburg and Dreyerskuil quartz pebble conglomerate reefs hosted by the Van Heeverrust and Dreyerskuil Members of the Eldorado Formation, respectively. Additional mineral resources have been delineated in the Big Pebble Reefs of the Kimberley Formation but these are not planned to be exploited in the current life-of-mine plan.

The majority of the mineral reserves at Target 1 are contained within the Eldorado fan, a structure with dimensions of some 135 meters vertically, 450 meters down-dip and 500 meters along strike. The Eldorado fan is connected to the subsidiary Zuurbron fan by a thinner and lower grade sequence of Elsburg reefs termed the Interfan area. To the north of the Eldorado fan, a number of fans have been intersected by surface drilling of which the Siberia and Mariasdal fans are the most significant. These fans are subject to ongoing technical studies and do not form part of the current Target 1 life-of-mine mineral reserve.

A number of faults that displace the reefs of Target 1 have been identified, of which the most prominent are the north-south trending Eldorado fault and the east-west trending Dam and Blast faults. The Eldorado uplifts the more distal portions of the Elsburg and Dreyerskuil Reefs while the Blast fault forms the northern border of Target 1.

Target North is sub-divided into the Paradise, Siberia and Mariasdal areas by the east-west trending Siberia and Mariasdal faults. To the north of the Siberia fault, the Eldorado fault continues trending more to the northwest and an additional north-south trending

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fault, the Twin fault has uplifted the distal portions of the reefs. North of the Maraisdal fault, the reef horizons are at a depth greater than 2,500 meters below surface. Resources have been delineated on strike up to 15 kilometers north of Target 1 mine.

Approximately 40 kilometers north of Target 1, surface boreholes have intersected gold bearing reefs in the Oribi area close to the town of Bothaville. Resources have been delineated at Oribi on the VCR and Elsburg at depths of approximately 2,750 meters below surface.

At Target 3 Shaft there remains a mix of remnant ore blocks including shaft pillar blocks where scattered mining can be exploited, and a number of areas of virgin ground where conventional mining can take place, with the potential to exploit zone 3 in the Freddie's 9 Shaft area.

The Target 3 Shaft ore body has characteristics that suit massive mining techniques in the Eldorados which enable design to be centered on a mechanized operation, utilizing employees from Target 1 skilled in this type of mining, to produce gold at low cash costs.

Mining operations: Target is subject to the risks associated with underground mining detailed in the Risk Factors section.

Mining operations at Target 1 comprise one primary underground mine commissioned in May 2002, making use of information systems and mechanization, combined with process-driven organizational design that relies on a multi-skilled workforce. The majority of the production is derived from mechanized mining; however, conventional stoping is still employed primarily to de-stress areas ahead of the mechanized mining.

At Target 1, the benefits of improved planning and design in the prior year resulted in greater availability of the massive stopes during fiscal 2011. In addition, with ventilation and cooling issues resolved, all ten narrow-reef, conventional mining panels were in production during the review period, supported by a clean-mining initiative. Collectively, this has enabled Target to manage its ore reserves better, which is crucial to the mine's success. Unplanned stoppages caused by problems with the decline belt and delayed delivery of the new belt affected production in the third and fourth quarters, which in turn affected tonnages and grade.

At Target 3, the focus during the year was on continued shaft build-up and infrastructural improvements. In September 2010 we decided to abandon the shaft below 71 level after the collapse of orepasses, and create a new belt level on 71 level. Commendably, the new belt was designed, manufactured and installed in four weeks. This has greatly assisted in the build-up of the sub-shaft on Basal Reef, which offers better grades. Several challenges remain in improving sub-shaft conditions. After protracted delays, the fridge plant was commissioned by year end, which will enable access to more panels in the sub-shaft, contributing in turn to higher grades. Good progress has been made in cleaning sub-shaft infrastructure to access the higher-grade Basal Reef mining area. Once all infrastructural improvements have been completed, we expect further improvements in gold production.

In fiscal 2011, Target's operations accounted for 10% of our total gold production, compared to 8% in fiscal 2010 and 6% in fiscal 2009.

Safety: The concerted effort in recent years to improve safety at Target paid off during the review period when the mine reached one million fatality-free shifts for a fatality-free year (2010: two). The LTIFR, however, regressed to 7.71 per million hours worked (2010: 3.73).

Plants: Target Plant was commissioned in November 2001 and currently treats both underground ore and surface sources, which include both waste rock dump and plant clean up material. The process route comprise of a closed circuit SAG mill as well as a closed circuit ROM mill. Both these mills are in closed circuit with hydro-cyclones. The milling circuit is followed by thickening, cyanide leaching, CIP adsorption, elution, electro-winning, smelting and tailings disposal. Both the milling circuits are incorporated in the gravity concentration circuit and the concentrates from this circuit are processed via intensive cyanidation and electro-winning.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Target Plant	105,000	102,917

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In fiscal 2011, the Target Plant recovered approximately 95.0% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing.

Production analysis:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Target (includes Target 1 and 3)			
Production			
Tons (000)	888	857	710
Recovered grade (ounces/ton) ⁽¹⁾	0.125	0.128	0.123
Gold produced (ounces) ⁽¹⁾	127,992	113,782	87,225
Gold sold (ounces) ⁽¹⁾	129,312	110,598	87,611
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	154,483	115,772	76,435
Cash cost (000)	116,679	87,563	59,599
Cash profit (000)	37,804	28,209	16,836
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$) ⁽¹⁾	1,011	783	645
Capex (000) (\$)	62,792	50,446	37,994

⁽¹⁾ 17,073 (2010: 3,762) ounces were produced by Target 3 prior to it being considered to be in production. The revenue has been credited against capital expenditure for the period that the shaft was not in production. The costs and ounces were not used in the cash cost per ounce calculation. The ounces were also excluded from the grade calculation.

Ounces produced were 113,782 in fiscal 2010, compared with 87,225 in fiscal 2009. The increase in ounces produced was due to higher milled tonnages and improved recovered grade.

Continued upgrading of infrastructure, resulting improved environmental conditions and higher availability of the mechanized fleet have led to increasing and consistent production levels. Tonnages milled from the Target 1 Shaft increased significantly from 710,000 in fiscal 2009 to 857,000 in fiscal 2010.

Maintenance of the average mining grades, and continuing focus on clean-up and clean mining resulted in an improved recovery grade which increased marginally from 0.123 ounces per ton in fiscal 2009 to 0.128 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010.

Cash costs for Target were US\$87.6 million in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$59.6 million in fiscal 2009. This increase was primarily attributed to increased tonnages produced, increase in total employees costed and inflationary cost increases, as well as the effect of the appreciation of the Rand against the US\$ dollar. Cash costs per ounce were US\$783 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$645 in fiscal 2009. This increase was due to higher production levels and the appreciation of the Rand against the US\$ exchange rate.

Ounces produced increased by 12% to 127,992 in fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of Target 3 increased production.

Revenue increased to US\$154.5 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the higher average gold price and the increase in ounces produced. Cash costs per ounce increased from US\$783/oz to US\$1,011/oz in fiscal 2011. This was mainly due to the delayed start-up of the sub shaft at Target 3 and labor transfers earlier than planned from other Harmony operations to avoid retrenchments.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels and, at the current planned gold price, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 17.0 million tons (2.7 million ounces) will be sufficient for Target to maintain underground production until approximately 2026. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the mineral reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have an effect on the expected period of future operations.

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Capital Expenditure: Target incurred approximately R439 million (US\$62.8 million) in capital expenditures in fiscal 2011, principally for ongoing capital development (R199 million (US\$28.5 million)), development of Block 3 at Target 1 (R62 million (US\$8.9 million) and development at Target 3 (R102 million (US\$14.6 million)). We have budgeted R415 million (US\$61.2 million) in fiscal 2012, principally for ongoing capital development and the continuation of Block 3 development and infrastructure at Target 1.

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Introduction: We acquired Tshepong when we, in January 2002, acquired the Freegold operations from AngloGold through a 50% joint venture with ARMgold. In September 2003, we acquired 100% of these operations when ARMgold became a wholly-owned subsidiary. These operations are located in the Free State province. Production from the operations is processed through Harmony 1 Plant.

History: Exploration, development and production history in the area of the Freegold assets dates from the early 1900 s, leading to commercial production by 1932. Subsequent consolidation and restructuring led to the formation of Free State Consolidated Gold Mine (Operations) Limited, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of AngloGold in June 1998.

Geology: The operations are located in the Free State Goldfield, which is on the southwestern edge of the Witwatersrand basin. The Tshepong mine is located to the north and west of Welkom. Mining is primarily conducted in the Basal Reef, with limited exploitation of the B Reef. The reefs generally dip towards the east or northeast while most of the major faults strike north-south.

Mining Operations: These operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. The management teams regularly revisit their mining strategy and management procedures in order to minimize risks.

Mining is conducted at depths ranging from 1,671 and 2,245 meters at Tshepong. Tshepong is one of Harmony s lowest-cost producers, although its grade remains sensitive to stoping width. This is rigorously controlled by the under-cut mining method used at this mine. Development of sub-71 decline progressed well during fiscal 2011, despite the area being directly affected by the fire at neighbouring Phakisa in the first quarter. After commissioning the belt and completing the temporary tip on 73 level, the development rate improved for the rest of the period. The sub-71 project, which will connect Tshepong with Phakisa, remains on track for completion in May 2012. This project extends the existing double decline from 71 to 76 level to enable mining on both 73 and 75 levels. The project s goal is to sink the decline to 76 level by May 2012.

During fiscal 2011, Tshepong accounted for 16% (15% in 2009 and 2010) of our total gold production.

Safety: Despite achieving 750,000 fatality-free shifts during fiscal 2011, overall safety performance deteriorated slightly with LTIFR at 12.60 (2010: 12.22) per million hours. There were regrettably two fatalities during the year (2010: two).

Plants: The ore from these operations are sent to Harmony 1 Plant for processing. See *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Bambanani* for a discussion on the plant.

Production analysis:

Tshepong	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	1,481	1,674	1,516
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.140	0.130	0.152
Gold produced (ounces)	207,950	216,986	230,778
Gold sold (ounces)	209,976	219,332	227,113
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	287,257	240,473	197,726
Cash cost (000)	167,742	151,382	108,605
Cash profit (000)	119,515	89,091	89,121
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	810	677	483
Capex (000)(\$)	39,030	34,402	27,711

Tons milled during fiscal 2010 increased year on year by 10% (1,516,000 tons in fiscal 2009 compared with 1,674,000 tons in fiscal 2010), with gold production decreasing by 6% from 230,778 ounces in fiscal 2009 to 216,986 ounces in fiscal 2010. The decrease was attributable to the decrease in the recovery grade to 0.130 in fiscal 2010 compared with 0.152 in fiscal 2009. The decrease in recovery grade was primarily due to a decrease in the average mining grade, which was 1039 cmg/t in fiscal 2010 compared with 1153 cmg/t in fiscal 2009. The drop in the average mining grade is in line with the Life-of-mine profile. During fiscal 2009 the mining in the east south block was on the edge of the main high grade pay shoot and as mining continued south during fiscal

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2010 mining has moved out of this high grade channel. The continuation of this channel will be mined in the decline area once Sub 71 decline reaches full production.

Cash costs for Tshepong were US\$151.4 million in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$108.6 million in fiscal 2009. Cash costs per ounce were US\$677 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$483 in fiscal 2009. The increase in unit cost is attributable primarily to the decrease in the number of ounces of gold produced. The increase in cash costs were primarily due to increases in the costs of labor and abnormal tariff increases in electrical power rates as well as the effect of inflation on costs of materials and supply contracts. In addition, the cost of medical separation was included in operational cost. This was historically not included in operational cost. Also, the effect of the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar had a negative impact in US\$ dollar terms.

Tons milled decreased from 1,674,000 to 1,481,000 in fiscal 2011. Production output was disrupted by two fatal accidents during the year, as well as production stoppages imposed by the DMR. Gold produced was 4% lower in fiscal 2011 at 207,950 ounces. This decrease was due to the lower tons mined, but was offset by the 8% increase in recovered grade, from 0.130 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.140 in fiscal 2011.

Despite the decrease in ounces produced, revenue increased by 19% to US\$287.3 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the higher gold price received. Cash costs increased by 11% from US\$151.4 million to US\$167.7 million, while cash costs per ounce increased by 20% to US\$810/oz in fiscal 2011. This was due to annual labor rates increases of 7.5% and the 25% increase in electricity tariffs. Cash costs per ounce were also negatively affected by the decrease in ounces produced.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels and, at the current planned gold price, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 24.1 million tons (3.7 million ounces) will be sufficient for Tshepong to maintain underground production until approximately 2027. Any future changes to the assumptions upon which the mineral reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have an effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Tshepong incurred approximately R273 million (US\$39.0 million) in capital expenditure during fiscal 2011. The expenditure was primarily for the decline project and ongoing development. For fiscal 2012 capital expenditure of R285 million (US\$42.0 million) is planned, primarily for ongoing capital development.

Virginia operations

Introduction: The Virginia operations are located in the Free State province, near Virginia and Welkom. The Virginia operations consist of the original Harmony mines, the Unisel mine and Brand shafts 1 and 3. By end of fiscal 2011, only Unisel was still in operation, following the closure of Merriespruit 1 during the year. Mining is conducted at Unisel at depths ranging from 1,000 meters to 2,000 meters. Ore is treated at the Harmony 1 Plant.

History: Our operations in the Free State began with the Harmony mine, which is an amalgamation of the Harmony, Virginia and Merriespruit mines. Beginning in 1996, we began purchasing neighboring mine shafts. The Unisel mine was purchased in September 1996, the Saaiplaas mine Shafts 2 and 3 were purchased in April 1997, the Brand mine Shafts 1, 2, 3 and 5 were purchased in May 1998.

Geology: These operations are located in the Free State Goldfield on the south-western edge of the Witwatersrand Basin. The basin, situated on the Kaapvaal Craton, has been filled by a 6 kilometer thick succession of sedimentary rocks, which extends laterally for hundreds of kilometers. The Free State goldfield is divided into two sections, cut by the north-south striking De Bron Fault.

Unisel is situated to the west of the De Bron Fault. Dips are mostly towards the east, averaging 30 degrees but become steeper approaching the De Bron Fault. The western margin area is bound by synclines and reverse thrusts faults and is structurally complex. Towards the south and east, reefs sub-crop against overlying strata, eventually cutting out against the Karoo to the east of the lease area.

Most of the Mineral Resource tends to be concentrated in reef bands located on one or two distinct unconformities. A minority of the Mineral Resource is located on other unconformities. Mining that has taken place is mostly deep-level underground mining, exploiting the narrow, generally shallow dipping tabular reefs.

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The Basal Reef is the most common reef horizon. It varies from a single pebble lag to channels on more than 2m thick. It is commonly overlain by shale, which thickens northwards.

The second major reef is the Leader Reef, located 15-20m above the Basal Reef. Further north, it becomes poorly developed with erratic grades. The reef consists of multiple conglomerate units, separated by thin quartzitic zones, often totaling up to 4 meters thick. A selected mining cut on the most economic horizon is often undertaken.

The Middle Reef, a secondary reef, is mined at Unisel where it comprises approximately 5% of the shaft production. The Middle Reef is a localized channel deposit and lies at irregular elevations between the Basal and the Leader reef.

Mining Operations: The operations are subject to the underground mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. Due to the shallow to moderate depths of the underground operations, seismicity related problems are relatively infrequent with the exception of Unisel and Harmony shafts and Merriespruit 1 shaft pillar, where these problems receive constant attention. We regularly revisit our mining strategy and management procedures in connection with our efforts to mitigate risks of these problems. There is a risk of subterranean water locally at Merriespruit 1, referred to as water pillar area, and/or gas intersections in some areas of the mine. However, this risk is mitigated by active and continuous management and monitoring, which includes the drilling of boreholes in advance of faces. Where water and/or gas are indicated in the drilling, appropriate preventative action is taken. The principal challenges at the operations of achieving optimal volumes and grades of ore production are addressed by stringent mineral reserve management.

The fiscal 2010 review of Harmony's asset portfolio included the economic viability of the Virginia operations, characterised by depleted orebodies, mature infrastructure and low grades. Accordingly, Brand 3, Harmony 2 and Merriespruit 3 were closed. After careful review, the Company announced in October 2010 that it would also close Merriespruit 1 shaft. Earlier in fiscal 2011, a productivity-linked deal with trade unions was reached allowing Merriespruit 1 to continue operations, provided it did not make a loss (on a total cost basis, including capital expenditure) for two consecutive months and total costs remained under R250 000/kg. Despite the best endeavours of the operational team, Merriespruit 1 failed to meet these conditions and closure procedures started. After formal consultation with employees on alternatives to retrenchment, 1 200 of the 1 470 employees affected by closure were transferred to our growth operations, resulting in minimal and mainly voluntary retrenchments. The company also successfully renegotiated mortgage conditions for affected employees to preserve their homes.

As a result of restructuring the Virginia operations, production for the year was down 65% to 636,000 tons milled. However grade improved markedly, validating the decision to close the lossmaking shafts. Gold production decreased 58% to 71,149 ounces.

At Unisel, both Basal and Leader Reef development produced good results after environmental constraints in the E block were removed by the completion of the cooling project. Middle Reef development focused on the decline area pillars and was affected by seismicity and poor ground conditions. No development was undertaken on the A or B Reefs. Overall, the shaft produced reserves on the Basal and Leader Reefs. Future development will continue to focus more on the better-grade E block and portions of the Brand 5 shaft pillar.

In fiscal 2011, Virginia operations accounted for approximately 5% (12% in fiscal 2010 and 17% in fiscal 2009) of Harmony's total gold production. This reduction is attributable to the closures of Brand 1, Harmony 2 and Merriespruit 3 during fiscal 2010 and Merriespruit 1 during fiscal 2011.

Safety: The safety record during fiscal 2011 for LTIFR was 11.57 (2010: 12.86) per million hours worked. Regrettably there was one fatality during fiscal 2011 (2010: five).

Plants: The ore from the operation is sent to Harmony 1 Plant for processing. See *Item 4. Information of the Company - Business - Bambanani* for further information on the plant. Central plant is no longer used for the processing of ore from Unisel, the last remaining producing shaft in the Virginia operations.

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Virginia operations	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	636	1,826	2,493
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.112	0.093	0.104
Gold produced (ounces)	71,149	170,013	258,170
Gold sold (ounces)	72,017	173,035	259,070
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	97,542	186,649	225,897
Cash cost (000)	80,371	176,774	165,274
Cash profit (000)	17,171	9,875	60,623
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,114	1,036	638
Capex (000) (\$)	11,373	23,744	22,133

Tons milled from the Virginia operations decreased to 1,826,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 2,493,000 in fiscal 2009. This is mainly attributable to the closure of Brand 3 during November 2009, and Harmony 2 and Merriespruit 3 during April 2010. Merriespruit 1 has downscaled production from February 2010.

Ounces produced were 170,013 in fiscal 2010, compared with 258,170 in fiscal 2009. The decrease in ounces produced was as a result of volumes that decreased due to the closure of the three shafts as mentioned above during fiscal 2010, while Merriespruit 1 has downscaled production from February 2010.

Cash costs were US\$176.8 million in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$165.3 million in fiscal 2009. Cash costs per ounce were US\$1,036 in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$638 in fiscal 2009. This increase was attributable primarily to lower tons produced resulting in lower ounces as well as an increase in our cash costs and the effect of the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar.

Tons milled and ounces produced decreased to 636,000 tons and 71,149 ounces, respectively, in fiscal 2011. This was due to the shaft closures during fiscal 2010 and 2011. Grade increased from 0.093 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.112 in fiscal 2011. Cash costs decreased by 55% as a result of the shaft closures. This increased the operation's profitability by 74%. Cash costs per ounce increased by 8% to US\$1,114/oz in fiscal 2011.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified, at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 3.2 million tons (0.4 million ounces) will be sufficient for the Virginia operations to maintain production until approximately 2017. However, any future changes to the assumptions upon which the reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of the future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Virginia incurred approximately R79 million (US\$11.3 million) in capital expenditures at the Virginia operations in fiscal 2011, principally for ongoing capital development. We have budgeted R89 million (US\$13.1 million) for ongoing capital development in fiscal 2012. 75% of this capital will be spent on the ongoing development capital and 11% on major equipment repairs/replacements.

Other Surface

Introduction: Other Surface consists of Kalgold, Phoenix and the surface operations owned by the Freegold, Avgold and Evander companies. As the results of operations for Other Surface consist primarily of the results from Kalgold and Phoenix, these two operations are discussed separately.

Kalgold

Introduction: Harmony's only opencast mining operation in South Africa is the Kalgold gold mine that is situated 60 kilometers south of Mahikeng in the North West Province of South Africa.

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History: Harmony acquired Kalgold on July 1, 1999 and fully incorporated Kalgold into its existing operations in October 1999. Prior to Harmony's acquisition of the Kalgold mine, the mine had already been in operation for three years.

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Geology: The Kalgold operation is located within the Kraaipan Greenstone Belt. This is part of the larger Amalia-Kraaipan Greenstone terrain, consisting of north trending linear belts of Archaean meta-volcanic and metasedimentary rocks, separated by granitoid units. Mineralization occurs in shallow dipping quartz veins, which occur in clusters or swarms, within the steeply dipping magnetite-chert banded iron formation. Disseminated sulphide mineralization, dominated mostly by pyrite, occurs around and between the shallow dipping quartz vein swarms. The D Zone is the largest orebody encountered and has been extensively mined within a single open-pit operation, along a strike length of 1,300m. Mineralization has also been found in the Mielie Field Zone (adjacent to the D Zone), the A Zone and A Zone West (along strike to the north of the D Zone), and the Watertank and Windmill areas to the north of the A Zone.

Mining Operations: The Kalgold operation is engaged in open-pit mining. This operation is subject to the opencast mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section. Small subterranean water intersections in the pit are common and are actively managed and appropriate action is taken when necessary. The primary mining challenges at the Kalgold operations of achieving optimal volumes and grades of ore production are addressed by stringent mineral reserve management. The processing design capacity of the Kalgold operation is 165,345 tons per month. The average tons in fiscal 2011 were 147,917 tons per month.

Volumes at Kalgold declined 5% over the year, largely due to several mechanical breakdowns in the mill section of the metallurgical plant. Gold produced declined by 18% to 40,285 ounces. The Watertank pit will be mined out within nine months in fiscal 2012 and mining in the A zone is planned to start in the latter part of 2012. A project to replace the carbon in-leach tanks in the plant will start in fiscal 2012. Harmony continued with brownfields exploration in areas surrounding the Kalgold operation.

In fiscal 2011, the Kalgold operations accounted for approximately 3% (3% in fiscal 2010 and 4% in fiscal 2009) of our total gold production.

Safety: The Kalgold operations had a LTIFR of 5.43 (2010: 1.49) per million hours worked in fiscal 2011, and recorded no fatal accidents in fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2011, Kalgold plant achieved one million fatality free shifts over a 16-year period.

Plants: Ore is trucked from the pit and is directly tipped into the feed bin of the pre-primary crusher or stockpiled. The ore then undergoes a four phase crushing process before it reaches the Dome stockpile. Three ball mills are used to grind the ore down to between 70-80% less than 75 micron for the leaching process.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the
		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
CIL	165,345	134,187
Heap Leach ⁽¹⁾		

⁽¹⁾ Active use of heap leaching was discontinued in July 2001.

In fiscal 2011, the plant at our Kalgold operations recovered approximately 78.3% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing.

Production analysis:

Kalgold Production	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009

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Tons (000)	1,775	1,873	1,700
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.023	0.026	0.038
Gold produced (ounces)	40,285	49,063	64,784
Gold sold (ounces)	41,828	48,097	66,841
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (\$) (000)	57,064	51,437	56,915
Cash cost (\$) (000)	45,473	36,162	32,390
Cash profit (\$) (000)	11,591	15,275	24,525
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,135	748	506
Capex (\$) (000)	2,631	1,389	1,090

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Tons milled increased from 1,700,000 in fiscal 2009 to 1,873,000 in fiscal 2010. Ounces produced decreased to 49,063 in fiscal 2010, compared with 64,784 in fiscal 2009, due to the lower recovered grade.

Cash costs increased from US\$32.4 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$36.2 million in 2011, mainly due to an increase in plant costs in lieu of engineering breakdowns.

Volumes mined decreased from 1,873,000 tons in fiscal 2010 to 1,775,000 in fiscal 2011. Gold produced decreased by 18% in fiscal 2011 to 40,285 ounces. This decrease was due to mechanical breakdowns in the mill section of the plant.

Revenue increased by 11% to US\$57.1 million in fiscal 2011, due to the higher average gold price received. Cash costs per ounce increased by 52% to US\$1,135/oz, mainly due to the lower ounces produced.

The processing design capacity of the Kalgold operation is 165,345 tons per month. The average tons milled in fiscal 2011 were 147,900 tons per month.

Assuming no additional reserves are identified and at expected production levels, it is foreseen that the reported proven and probable mineral reserves of 28.3 million tons (0.7 million ounces) will be sufficient for the Kalgold operations to maintain production until approximately fiscal 2024. However, any future changes to the assumptions upon which the reserves are based, as well as any unforeseen events affecting production levels, could have a material effect on the expected period of future operations.

Capital Expenditure: Harmony incurred approximately R18 million (US\$2.6 million) in capital expenditures at the Kalgold operations in the fiscal 2011. Harmony budgeted R65 million (US\$9.6 million) for capital expenditures in fiscal 2012, primarily for CIL tank farm replacement and replacing some of the plant structures.

Phoenix

Introduction: Phoenix is a tailings retreatment operation, located at Virginia and adjacent to our current and historical mining operations in the Free State province. The Saaiplaas plant is used for the treatment of the material from this project.

History: The project commenced during fiscal 2007 and is aimed at treating the surface sources from our operations in the Free State province.

Safety: Safety at the Phoenix operations deteriorated year-on-year in fiscal 2011 with LTIFR declining to 2.89 per million hours worked from 1.46 in fiscal 2010. There were no fatalities during fiscal 2011.

Plant: The Saaiplaas plant, commissioned in the late 1950 s, has been converted from the zinc precipitation filter process to the CIL. During 2007, the ROM mills were de-commissioned and the plant started treating slime from Dam 22 and Brand A tailings storage facilities. The plant currently processes reclaimed slime at 6 million tons per annum.

The following table sets forth processing capacity and average tons milled during fiscal 2011 for the Saaiplaas plant:

Plant	Processing Capacity (tons/month)	Average Milled for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011 (tons/month)
Saaiplaas	551,155	444,128

In fiscal 2011, Saaiplaas plant recovered approximately 35.1% of the gold contained in the ore delivered for processing.

Mining operations: Phoenix, which began four years ago, involves retreating around 6 million tons annually (551,155tpm) at plant capacity. Phoenix operations were severely hampered by exceptionally high rainfall, the depletion of the H1 feed source with delayed completion and commissioning of the replacement source Dam 21, severe increases in plant intrusions and cable theft activities. Dam 21 was fully commissioned and teething problems resolved early in May 2011 and tonnage production has since reached target levels. The Dam 21 source proved problematic with plant recovery requiring process modifications. Plans to increase processed volumes up

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to 992,000 tons per month, at which rate the life of the project is around 12 years, have been placed on hold pending performance in fiscal 2012 to reestablish confidence in performance and profitability.

During fiscal 2011, Phoenix accounted for 1.5% of our total gold production (1.5% in fiscal 2010 and 1.4% in fiscal 2009).

Production analysis:

Free State (Phoenix)	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	5,846	6,083	6,578
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)	0.003	0.003	0.003
Gold produced (ounces)	18,937	20,801	22,345
Gold sold (ounces)	18,873	20,801	22,345
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	25,847	22,723	19,448
Cash cost (000)	20,761	15,856	11,924
Cash profit (000)	5,086	6,867	7,524
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	1,141	762	534
Capex (000) (\$)	3,108	0.660	0.279

Tons treated from Phoenix were 6,083,000 in fiscal 2010, compared with 6,578,000 in fiscal 2009. Ounces produced dropped to 20,801 in fiscal 2010, compared with 22,345 in fiscal 2009, primarily due to the decrease in tons treated. The recovered grade remained at 0.003 ounces/ton in fiscal 2010. The grade of the tons treated is dependent on the waste grade at the time at which the original deposition was done.

Cash costs were US\$15.9 million in fiscal 2010, compared with US\$11.9 million in fiscal 2009, primarily due to the decrease in volumes as well as the higher costs of reagents. Cash costs per ounce increased during fiscal 2010 to US\$762 per ounce, compared with US\$534 in fiscal 2009 due to the decrease in volume and increase in transport rates and the price of consumables and electricity.

Volumes decreased by 4% year on year to 5,846,000 tons, due to the issues experienced (as discussed above in *Mining Operations*) during fiscal 2011. This affected the ounces produced, which decreased from 20,801 ounces in fiscal 2010 to 18,937 in fiscal 2011.

Despite the lower ounces produced, revenue increased by 14% to US\$25.8 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of the higher average gold price received. Cash costs per ounce in fiscal 2011 were US\$1,141/oz, compared with US\$762/oz in fiscal 2010 due to the lower production as well as the 25% increase in electricity and the increase in the cost of consumables.

Capital Expenditure: We incurred approximately R22 million (US\$3.1 million) in capital expenditures at the Phoenix operation in fiscal 2011. For 2012, R12 million (US\$1.8 million) is planned for various minor plant upgrades.

Discontinued operations – Cooke operations

Introduction: The Cooke operations are located in the Gauteng Province of South Africa, approximately thirty kilometers west of Johannesburg.

During fiscal 2008, an agreement was entered into for the sale of the Cooke operations, together with the associated surface assets. As a result, the assets and related liabilities were classified as held for sale and the results from operations have been included under *Discontinued Operations* in the income statement. On November 21, 2008, the conditions precedent were fulfilled and the sale of an effective 60% interest in the operations was recognized. The discussion below relates to the period up to the effective date of the sale.

Geology: These operations are situated in the West Rand Goldfield of the Witwatersrand Basin, the structure of which is dominated by the Witpoortjie and Panvlakte Horst blocks, which are superimposed over broad folding associated with the southeast plunging West Rand Syncline.

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At the Cooke operations, two major fault trends are present. The first is parallel to the Panvlakte Fault and strikes north to north-east, having small throws and no lateral shift. The second trend, which runs north-west to west, has small throws, but significant lateral shift, resulting in the payshoots becoming displaced.

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There are six identified main reef groupings in the area of these operations: the Black Reef; the Ventersdorp Contact Reef; the Elsburg Formations; the Kimberleys; the Livingstone Reefs; and the South Reef. Within these, several economic reef horizons have been mined at depths below surface between 600 and 1,260 meters.

The reefs comprise fine to coarse grained pyritic mineralization within well developed thick quartz pebble conglomerates or narrow single pebble lags, which in certain instances are replaced by narrow carbon seams.

Mining Operations: The Cooke assets and related liabilities were classified as a disposal group and held-for-sale during fiscal 2008.

The Cooke operations accounted for 5% in fiscal 2009 of our total gold production.

Plants: The processing facilities at the operations presently comprises of the Cooke metallurgical plant, which is serviced by a surface rail network. The Cooke metallurgical plant, commissioned in 1977, is a hybrid CIP/CIL plant, which processes the tailings from the surface sands dumps around Randfontein.

Feasibility studies are being done for a proposed Uranium Plant of an approximate capacity of 500,000 tons per month. It is envisaged that the plant will be completed in approximately three years once approved, when it will treat uranium ore from the Cooke dumps as well as from the Cooke 3 underground operations.

Production analysis:

Cooke operations	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009 ⁽¹⁾
Production			
Tons (000)			1,419
Underground			514
Surface			905
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)			0.057
Underground			0.137
Surface			0.011
Gold produced (ounces)			80,377
Underground			70,378
Surface			9,999
Gold sold (ounces)			85,746
Underground			75,747
Surface			9,999
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)			68,204
Cash cost (000)			49,625
Cash profit (000)			18,579
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)			644
Underground			613
Surface			868
Capex (000) (\$)			9,655

⁽¹⁾ The operations were sold on November 21, 2008 and the results are for the five months then ended.

International Mining Operations

Western Australia Operations

Corporate Action Mount Magnet and Big Bell Operations

As indicated previously in various applications Harmony has been pursuing an exit strategy from its Western Australian assets. This led to an agreement by Harmony to sell Mount Magnet and Big Bell Gold Operations (**BBGO**) to Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited (**Monarch**).

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However, the transaction fell through as Monarch was subsequently liquidated in July 2008. Still in pursuant of the Western Australia exit strategy, Harmony opened a competitive bidding process with three Australian companies for the disposal and sale of Mount Magnet and BBGO.

The highest and most attractive offer for the purchase of Mount Magnet was received from Ramelius in July 2010. Harmony entered into a Share Sales Agreement with Ramelius for a total consideration of A\$35.3 million in cash plus replacement environmental bonds of A\$4.7 million totaling A\$40.0 million consideration. Final settlement of the transaction took place in July 2010.

In accordance with IFRS requirements, the Mount Magnet disposal group was classified as a held-for-sale and discontinued operation at 30 June 2010.

The highest and most attractive offer for the purchase of BBGO was received from Fulcrum in November 2009. Harmony entered into a Share Sales Agreement with Fulcrum for a total consideration of A\$3.5 million in cash plus replacement environmental bonds of A\$3.2 million totaling A\$6.7 million consideration. The sale effective on January 18, 2010 and final settlement of the transaction took place in May 2010.

No gold was produced at our Australian operations in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Mount Magnet Operations

Introduction: In 2002, we acquired Mount Magnet as part of the Hill 50 transaction. The site was placed on care and maintenance as from December 31, 2007. The operation was sold to Ramelius during July 2010.

History: Mining at Mount Magnet began after the discovery of gold in 1896. From that time to June 30, 2009, the Mount Magnet area has produced approximately 6 million ounces. The most recent Mount Magnet operations commenced production in the late 1980s on the Hill 50 and Star underground mines and nearby open-pits, and the processing of low grade ore from previously accumulated stockpiles. Production ceased at the Star underground mine in June 2005. The Star underground mine was subsequently replaced by St. George, a new underground mine. The Mount Magnet site was put on care and maintenance as from December 31, 2007.

Geology: The Mount Magnet operations are located near the town of Mount Magnet in the Murchison region, some 600 kilometers northeast of Perth. The geology consists of folded basaltic and komatiitic greenstones with intercalated banded iron formations and volcanoclastic units. In addition to having been intensely folded, the area has undergone substantial faulting and later intrusion by felsic intrusives. Mineralization within the Murchison belt consists of sulphide replacement style (characteristic of the Hill 50 mine) and quartz lode and shear-hosted hydrothermally emplaced bodies proximal to fault conduits. Smaller stockwork bodies within felsic intrusives are also common. As is typical of the Archaean Shield, the deep weathering profile at Mount Magnet has resulted in supergene enrichment and hypogene dispersion of gold in the oxidizing environments. These effects lend themselves well to the process of small scale open-pit mining. Historically underground mining of primary lodes was the largest contributor to Mount Magnet's gold production.

Mining Operations: The Mount Magnet operations were engaged in underground, open-pit and waste rock mining prior to site closure. These operations are subject to the underground, open-pit, and waste rock mining risks detailed in the Risk Factors section.

Underground operations at Mount Magnet consisted of the Hill 50 and St. George mines, each of which operated a decline. The Hill 50 mine, which approached 1,525 meters in depth, was one of Australia's deepest underground mines. The St. George Mine was approximately 300 meters in depth. Underground mining was conducted by decline tunnel access. The principal challenges confronted by the Hill 50 underground mine related to its continuing depth and the geotechnical, ventilation and cost impediments that increased depth imposes, including increased ground stress and potential increased seismic activity. A decision was made in May 2007 which placed the Hill 50 mine's decline development on hold due to significant seismic activity, and effectively put the mine in harvest mode at that time.

With the closure of Star, the development of the new underground mine at the St. George open-pit provided additional underground tonnage for the Mount Magnet operations. Underground development at St. George started in December 2005. The first stope was mined in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Underground mining continued at this mine during fiscal 2007. This mine reached its economic depth limit during fiscal 2007, and was put in harvest mode, with mining operations ceasing in October 2007.

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Open-pit production was hindered by the delay in the start up of the Cue open-pits until the last quarter of fiscal 2005 as a result of delayed mining approvals and extended contractor negotiations, although these were subsequently resolved and mining commenced in fiscal 2006. Open-pit mining mainly took place around Mount Magnet during fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

Surface operations at Mount Magnet exploited several medium-sized open-pits, as well as numerous smaller open-pits. Surface materials from areas previously involved in production, including waste rock dumps and tailings dams, are also processed at Mount Magnet. The principal challenge faced by the Mount Magnet operations involved the short mine lives which result from the open-pits being situated on small orebodies. The Mount Magnet site was put on care and maintenance as from December 31, 2007.

Plant: The Mount Magnet operations include one metallurgical plant which was built in 1989 as a CIL plant and upgraded in 1999 to a CIP plant. Actual throughputs of the Mount Magnet plant varies based upon the blend of oxide and sulphide ores in their feed. Processing capacity is an estimate of nominal throughput based on a 70% hard (sulphide) and 30% oxide (soft) blend.

Throughput rates at Mount Magnet were at zero in fiscal 2009 and 2010 due to the site being closed and the plant being placed on care and maintenance.

Papua New Guinean Operations and Exploration

Overview

Introduction: Fiscal 2011 was the third year of the Morobe Mining Joint Venture between Harmony and Newcrest. The Morobe Mining Joint Venture is a 50:50 Joint Venture encompassing:

1. the Hidden Valley Operation;
 2. the Wafi-Golpu Project; and
 3. an Exploration Joint Venture on the surrounding tenement package.
- Outside of the Morobe province Harmony has expanded the PNG exploration portfolio with three key projects that are 100% owned:

1. Mount Hagen in the Western Highlands

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2. Amanab in the Sandaun Province

3. Tari in the Southern Highlands Province

In terms of regional geological setting, Harmony's tenement interests are all located within the New Guinea mobile belt. The mobile belt comprises tracts of metamorphosed Lower Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments and oceanic crust. These rocks have undergone deformation in the collision zone between the Australian and Pacific Plates and multiple intrusive events including Tertiary granodiorite and younger mineralized porphyries.

Exploration expenditure in PNG for fiscal 2011 was US\$48.9 million. This breaks down into US\$41.4 million as Harmony's 50% contribution to the Morobe Mining Joint Venture exploration program and US\$7.5 million for Harmony 100% projects. Results from exploration work have been highly encouraging, with a major Resource expansion achieved at the Wafi-Golpu Project, and a number of targets with the potential for major stand-alone gold and copper/gold deposits identified and advanced to the drill testing phase.

Hidden Valley Operation

Introduction: The Hidden Valley project is an open pit gold-silver mine and processing plant. Two separate open pits are in operation, being Hidden Valley-Kaveroi (**HVK**) pit, and Hamata pit. The mill has been constructed to process a nominal 4.2 million tonnes (dry metric) of ore per year from the two pits, with de-bottlenecking of the plant planned up to 4.7 million tonnes per year. The mine was officially opened on September 30, 2010.

Newcrest purchased an initial 30.01% interest in the project on June 30, 2008, and provided sole funding of the project to June 30, 2009 to earn a further 19.99%. On June 30, 2009 Newcrest formally achieved 50% ownership in the project, such that the project is now a 50:50 joint venture between Newcrest and Harmony.

The mine is located in a highly prospective exploration lease area and it is envisaged that, as active exploration continues, the life of the process facility may be extended as it is fed from a number of sources.

The project comprises a number of mining and exploration licenses in the Wau District of Morobe Province, PNG and is located 210 kilometers north-northwest of Port Moresby and 90 kilometers south-southwest of Lae, the two largest cities in PNG. Access to the project is presently by sealed road from the deepwater port of Lae to Bulolo. Harmony constructed an all-weather gravel road from Bulolo to the Hidden Valley mine site to access the site.

History: Alluvial gold was first discovered at Hidden Valley in 1928 but it was not until the early 1980's that the area was investigated by CRA Exploration using modern exploration techniques that resulted in the discovery of the Hidden Valley and Kaveroi gold deposits on EL 677. A number of feasibility studies have been prepared for the Hidden Valley Project by the various owners, including one by Abelle in 2003. Harmony extensively reviewed and updated the Abelle feasibility study during fiscal 2006 in order to: (a) reflect changes in the project's ore body interpretation; (b) incorporate increases in capital and operating costs as a result of energy prices and scarce resources in the mining industry as well; and (c) resolve technical aspects that were outstanding from the previous study. The updated feasibility study was presented to the board during June 2006 with subsequent approval given for construction of the project. In late 2007, Harmony began a search for a partner to partake in all of our PNG mining and exploration activities, culminating in the selection of Newcrest as a partner.

Mining operations: Currently ramping up to full production, the Hidden Valley Mine is expected to initially process 4.6 million tons (short) of ore per annum from ore mined at two open-pits, The HVK pit and the Hamata pit. Currently planned de-bottlenecking is expected to increase the processing rate to 5.2 million tons (short) of ore per annum by year three of operations.

The HVK pit, at an elevation of between 2,500 meters and 2,700 meters above sea level, is the larger pit supplying the majority of the ore. The HVK pit is located some 5 to 6 kilometers from the processing plant. The smaller Hamata pit is directly adjacent to the processing plant on the northern side of the processing plant and is at an elevation of between 1,850 meters and 2,040 meters above sea level. The resources will be mined in a sequence that sees the low silver, high gold Hamata ore mined first, with plant and infrastructure development for the project developed in close proximity to the Hamata deposit. The next ore mined will be the Hidden Valley/Kaveroi oxide/transition ores (high silver) followed by the Hidden Valley/Kaveroi primary ores.

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The planned ramp-up throughput rates were interrupted in the third quarter when a conveyor belt splice failed on the Hidden Valley conveying circuit. The work required to reinstate and recommission the belt is scheduled to be completed by the end of quarter 1 in the fiscal 2012. Much of the production impact of this event was mitigated via rapid mobilization of additional contractor haulage trucks, which were used to haul ore from the Hidden Valley stockpile to the process plant. As a result of this unexpected situation annual production came in at the lower end of management guidance, with gold recoveries reaching nameplate levels and a significant increase in silver recoveries compared to 2010 levels.

A program to systematically identify constraints in the process plant and to optimize plant capacity and performance is under way. This will facilitate plant throughput rates achieving nameplate in the second quarter of fiscal 2012, after reinstatement of the Hidden Valley overland conveyor.

Hidden Valley mine was connected to the national electricity grid in the third quarter, and is receiving up to 10MW of grid power (50 – 60% of total requirements). This has already reduced operational costs in terms of trucking diesel to site, with concomitant environmental benefits, and lessened demand on the site's diesel-fired power station. In terms of the offtake agreement in place, the national utility benefits from securing a large customer which, in turn, will support its infrastructural development and rural electrification program.

In fiscal 2011, additional waste dump capacity was created as part of a long-term strategy to match waste dump capacity to the target mining rate. This ensures that all waste rock mined at Hidden Valley is retained on site and that the potential for impacts on the Watut River is minimised and managed effectively. Innovative waste dump designs that require less rock are successfully addressing this requirement and have allowed a steady ramp-up in the open-pit mining rate in fiscal 2011.

Implementation of Hidden Valley's policy of community engagement and local employment, as well as training local employees, continued throughout the year.

Geology: The major gold-silver deposits of the Morobe Goldfield, and the Hidden Valley project are hosted in the Wau Graben. The Wau Graben developed as a back-arc rift basin in the southern extension of the New Guinea Mobile Belt (Owen Stanley Foreland Thrust Belt) covering an area of approximately 850 square kilometers in which the Morobe Goldfield, including the Hidden Valley and Hamata deposits are developed.

The Hidden Valley Deposit is interpreted as a low-sulphidation or adularia-sericite-type epithermal gold-silver system. The Hidden Valley deposit further forms part of the carbonate-base-metal-gold subgroup, with abundant carbonate vein-gangue. Other gold-silver deposits around the Pacific Rim in this sub-group are Kelian (Indonesia), Woodlark (PNG) and Gold Ridge (Solomon Islands).

Discrete zones of intense stockwork fracture and mineralized veining comprise individual lodes. At the Hidden Valley deposit, gold and silver are related to steeply dipping (Hidden Valley Zone, **HVZ**) and flat-lying (Kaveroi Creek Zone, **KCZ**) sheeted vein swarms associated with an underlying shallow thrust.

Safety: As production ramps up at Hidden Valley, the implementation of a comprehensive risk management strategy is evident in the excellent safety performance for the year, with no fatalities (2010: one) and only one lost-time injury, resulting in an LTIFR of 0.2 (2010: 0.7). A key aspect of the risk management strategy is ensuring that each work function is undertaken within a risk management framework, and that hazards are identified and managed to maintain this safety performance.

Plant: The processing plant production rate is 4.6 million tons of ore per annum and operates using process routes that complement the metallurgical characteristics of the ore types mined. The processing plant operates as:

- (a) a primary crushing plant for the low silver Hamata ores;
- (b) a primary and secondary crushing plant for Hidden Valley / Kaveroi ore; and
- (c) a combined treatment of all ore through grinding, gravity gold recovery, flotation, concentrate regrind, flotation concentrate leaching and counter-current decantation circuit (**CCD**) with Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation, CIL of flotation and CCD tailings, goldroom and tailings detoxification via the INCO process.

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The circuit is designed to enable discard of flotation tailings when treating primary ore only from Hidden Valley / Kaveroi orebodies. Tailings from the CCD circuit would still be subject to final treatment through the CIL circuit.

The gravity gold recovered is processed through an intensive cyanide leach followed by electro-winning circuit to produce a high quality dore product.

Gold and silver rich carbon is processed in an elution plant and precious metals are recovered in the gold room via Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation stream independent of the CCD circuit.

All tailings are stored in a tailings storage facility, and all water recovered is subjected to detoxification prior to being recycled or released to the environment.

The processing plant and tailings storage facility was built to meet the requirements of the International Cyanide Management Code. Gold production commenced in August 2009 and the plant is currently ramping up to nameplate production.

Production analysis:

Hidden Valley	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2009
Production			
Tons (000)	1,852	335	
Recovered grade (ounces/ton)			
Gold	0.054	0.045	
Silver	0.401	0.233	
Gold produced (ounces)	100,246	61,173	
Silver produced (ounces)	673,032	222,717	
Gold sold (ounces)	101,017	53,274	
Results of operations (\$)			
Product sales (000)	139,688	10,422	
Cash cost (000)	102,294	8,357	
Cash profit (000)	37,394	2,065	
Cash costs			
Per ounce of gold (\$)	993	1,003	
Capex (000) (\$)	41,376	71,420	

⁽¹⁾ Production for fiscal 2010 was only for three months and is therefore not comparable to fiscal 2011.

Capital Expenditure: Attributable capital expenditure by Harmony during the year was R289 million (US\$41.3 million), which included work on approved mine development (sustaining capital) projects, process plant debottlenecking, new mobile equipment and mine expansion feasibility studies. Harmony's portion of the capital budgeted for fiscal 2012 is US\$46.3 million).

Exploration in PNG

The Morobe JV land holding comprises some 4,726 km² of tenure. The tenements sit in a broader strategic alliance area where both Harmony and Newcrest operate as JV partners. The tenement package encompasses the Wafi-Golpu and Hidden Valley projects and is a key strategic holding in the Morobe goldfields district. Although prospecting and mining activities date back to the early 1900s, the true potential of the district is only now beginning to crystallise. Fiscal 2011 exploration expenditure for the Morobe JV totaled A\$31.9 million and has been hugely successful.

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By far the highlight of the 2011 work program was the expansion of the Golpu copper-gold deposit. However, greenfields exploration continued with work programs undertaken on 24 separate prospects in the Morobe JV area. Exploration statistics for fiscal 2011 include:

92,097m diamond drilling; and

12,654 surface samples (soils, rock chips, trenches).

The underlying strategy of the Morobe JV exploration program is threefold:

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Wafi-Golpu

Near-mine project work and brownfields exploration to develop Wafi-Golpu into a second mining operation for the Morobe JV

Wafi transfer greenfields exploration targeting discovery of additional resources to expand Wafi-Golpu into a mineral district

Hidden Valley district brownfields exploration in a 10km radius of the Hidden Valley plant to develop resources to replace mining depletion and support expansion

Regional greenfields exploration develop a project pipeline capable of delivering additional quality resources and sustaining future growth and operations in the province.

Work programs and results for these activities are detailed below.

The drilling success highlights the fact that the region is under-explored and still has significant potential for the discovery of additional multimillion-ounce gold deposits. Accordingly, the Morobe exploration JV proposes to spend A\$70 million on exploration in fiscal 2012, of which A\$35 million will be Harmony's share.

Wafi-Golpu Project

Introduction: The Wafi prospect is a 50:50 joint venture with Newcrest of Australia. Harmony's ownership is through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wafi Mining Limited. The first exploration at Wafi dates back to the nationwide porphyry copper search by CRA Exploration Ltd in the late 1960s. Elders Resources farmed-in to the project from 1989-1991, and AGF subsequently farmed-in to the project for a short period in 1997 prior to going into administration in 1998. Aurora subsequently acquired the project from Rio Tinto (CRA) in 1999, with ownership passing to Abelle when it merged with Aurora in 2002. We assumed control of the Wafi Project by way of the acquisition of Abelle in 2003. The project is held under 2 contiguous exploration licenses (EL 440, and EL 1105), totaling 130.5 square kilometers. The Wafi Golpu Project comprises a porphyry and epithermal copper and gold systems within a 2.5km x 2.5km area and contains numerous lodes including the Golpu copper gold porphyry, the Nambonga gold copper porphyry and the Wafi epithermal gold lodes. The Wafi gold mineralization is hosted by sedimentary/volcanoclastic rocks of the Owen Stanley Formation which surrounds the intrusive Wafi Diatreme. Gold mineralization occurs in the form of extensive high-sulphidation epithermal alteration overprinting porphyry mineralization and epithermal style vein-hosted and replacement gold mineralization with associated wall-rock alteration.

Geography: The Wafi prospect is located near Mount Watut in the Morobe Province of PNG, approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Lae and about 60 kilometers northwest of Wau. The Wafi camp is located at an elevation of approximately 400 meters above sea level in terrain that is mountainous and forested in most areas. The site is accessed by sealed road (Lae to Bulolo) which comes within 5 kilometers of the eastern edge of the tenements and 15 kilometers from the Wafi camp. From the sealed road, a 38 kilometer dirt-base access track to the prospect is accessible during most weather conditions. The site is serviced by helicopter when the road access is cut due to extreme wet weather. Watut Valley is located immediately west of the project, and the foothills of Watut Valley provide an option for placement of ore processing and mine infrastructure. Alternatively, the processing plant may be located in the Markham River valley closer to Lae.

Project Status: The discovery of extensive zones of additional high-grade mineralization at Wafi-Golpu has been one of the most significant in the world this year. The Wafi-Golpu resource has world-class credentials compared with other similar projects: in size, it is substantial, and it has the highest copper and gold grade among its peers. This is phenomenal growth in an already-large system and we have not yet defined the full extent of the resource. Golpu itself is open to the north and at depth, which is being tested with the ongoing drilling program.

The Golpu copper-gold deposit is a nested porphyry system that comprises at least three separate mineralized intrusions. There is strong potential for additional mineralised intrusives along strike from Golpu, at Nambonga, and for additional feeder zones around the margins and at depth below the diatreme. In overall assessment, the area remains hugely prospective and under-explored.

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The Wafi epithermal gold system is also expanding, with new zones of gold mineralization discovered off the northern margin of the diatreme. We have identified additional Wafi-style gold mineralization adjacent to the Golpu porphyry in drill holes designed to target the latter deposit.

The exploration strategy for the Wafi-Golpu system is to expand the known resource through step-out drilling while exploring for more Wafi- and Golpu-style mineralization via brownfields exploration strategies inside the 2.5km² project zone and greenfield exploration programs along the Wafi transfer structure outside the project zone.

To help realize the potential of this world-class mineral province, the MMJV is increasing the drill fleet at Wafi-Golpu from five drills to eight. The budget for drilling this year is A\$46 million. Some of this drilling will specifically target areas of the existing resources requiring additional geotechnical, hydrological and metallurgical information. The majority will focus on resource extension and discovery.

Pre-feasibility study: Technical and economic evaluation of the Wafi gold and Golpu copper-gold deposits progressed this year into pre-feasibility study. This process is under the control of a joint-venture project team and studies group comprising mainly seconded technical and projects staff from Harmony and Newcrest.

The study is well under way, with most major study elements advancing and specialised work contracted out to expert consultants and engineering firms. The spectacular success of the exploration program has meant that much of the detailed mine design work done in earlier phases of study has been superseded by the growth of the Wafi resource. This work is being updated to consider the impact on current concepts for mine development.

The work to date does confirm the findings of earlier iterations of concept and pre-feasibility studies that the Golpu deposit will be the initial economic driver for exploitation of the Wafi mineral province. The primary objective of the pre-feasibility study is to identify the optimal development sequence and scale for the Golpu copper-gold orebody, together with a staged underground access. The intent is to recommend a development approach that can bring forward mine development without sacrificing strategic optionality and flexibility to accommodate the outcomes of ongoing feasibility studies and the resource drill-out program that will be happening concurrently.

The study scope also includes consideration of potential scenarios for economic development of the Wafi gold deposits, using synergies with the adjacent Golpu deposit, but without detracting from the timing or operability of solutions for bringing Golpu into production. The Wafi gold deposits include both refractory and non-refractory mineralization, with much of the resource at depths suitable for open-pit mining. Additionally, options are being considered to exploit the higher-grade deeper zones by underground mining.

Additional elements of the projects include social and environmental programs, statutory permitting and licensing, and community agreements; all necessary to advance the project to development. These aspects are being progressed within the scope of the project execution plan by dedicated in-country staff who are closely engaged with the relevant stakeholders and government agencies. Defining the pathway to an approval to mine, including plans for managing environmental and social impacts, a basis of agreement with government and community stakeholders and gaining adequate security of tenure are critical in any development.

Wafi Transfer Structure & Regional Targets

Introduction: The Wafi Transfer structure comprises approximately 17km of strike and includes the Wafi-Golpu Project area. The area has seen little exploration and remains highly prospective for gold and porphyry copper gold resources similar to those at Wafi Golpu.

Geology: The Wafi Transfer structure separates the Tertiary Babwaf conglomerate in the west from Jurassic and Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks of the Owen Stanley Metamorphic group in the east. Regional magnetics show the contact is intruded by a number of magnetic intrusive bodies similar to those at the Wafi-Golpu project and suggest excellent potential for additional mineralized porphyry copper-gold and related gold deposits.

Project Status: Work in fiscal 2011 was focused on prospect development with 2,329 surface samples completed over three prospects: Mt Tonn, Bavaga and Zimake. First-pass drilling (498 meters) was also undertaken at the Pekumbe prospect, with additional testing of ranked targets to continue in fiscal 2012.

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Bavaga is located approximately 5 km north of Wafi-Golpu. Results for stream sediment reconnaissance sampling over the area has been particularly encouraging with a large high tenor Au anomaly defined from first pass sampling. A program of follow-up ridge and spur soils and reconnaissance mapping and sampling is underway.

At Pekumbe prospect, which lies around 5.5 kilometers south-west of Golpu, grid based soil sampling defined a high tenor, coherent, coincident copper, gold, molybdenum anomaly. Two drill holes were completed during fiscal 2011, with a third hole started but abandoned short of target due to drilling difficulties. Follow-up drilling is planned for fiscal 2012.

At Mt Tonn, grid-based surface soil sampling has defined a significant Au anomaly associated with a magnetic intrusive complex on the Wafi Transfer structure. The anomaly remains open to the south off the grid and has distinctly elevated copper assays. Additional surface sampling and drill testing is planned for fiscal 2012.

The Zimake target is a circular magnetic anomaly of about 5km x 6km. Historical pan concentrate samples from the target area contain anomalous gold grades. Initial observations from reconnaissance mapping and rock-chip sampling have been encouraging, with alluvial gold working mapped in association with both propylitic and phyllitic altered sedimentary rocks, adjacent a granodioritic contact. Fieldwork is continuing to the north where alteration intensity appears to become more intense.

Hidden Valley ML Exploration

Project Status: Work in fiscal 2011 on the Hidden Valley mining lease and surrounding tenure included over 10,000 meters of diamond drilling (excludes resource definition drilling) and an extensive program of reconnaissance mapping and surface sampling (500 samples). Development of a district-scale mineralization model for the Hidden Valley Wau district also started and will be completed in fiscal 2012. The work program is being undertaken to provide additional new resources to extend mine life or support expansion of the operation. There is also potential in the district for high-grade satellite resources to supplement ore feed to the plant. Although drilling undertaken at Waterfall and Tais Creek downgraded the prospectivity of these targets, results from the Mungowe and Kulang-Kerimenge prospect areas have been particularly encouraging.

Mungowe: The Mungowe prospect is roughly 6 kilometers northwest of Hidden Valley, and was highlighted by historical stream sediment results with anomalous values over a 4 kilometer zone. Follow-up reconnaissance mapping and rock-chip sampling (203 samples) have outlined a high-grade zone of outcropping mineralization. High grades are localised at the intersection of several fault zones, but this sits within a broader envelope of carbonate-base metal mineralization and alteration covering an area of some 3 kilometers by 1.5 kilometers. Results may represent leakage of mineralization through a sediment cap in a structural-geological setting similar to that at Hidden Valley. The first-pass reconnaissance results are highly encouraging and drill testing is planned for fiscal 2012.

Kulang-Kerimenge: The Kulang-Kerimenge trend is 7-10 kilometers west of the Hidden Valley processing facility and comprises a 5 kilometer zone of clay-pyrite (argillic) alteration. The alteration zone encompasses a number of historical prospect areas including the high-sulphidation gold mineralization at Kerimenge, and outcropping base metal carbonate veins at Kulang. The zone is interpreted as alteration and mineralization in the lithocap above a major porphyry copper-gold system. First-pass drilling at Kulang prospect (4 kilometers north-north-east of Kerimenge) comprised six holes (2 686 meters). Although no ore grade intercepts were obtained, gold results indicate widespread Au anomalism associated with colloform-banded quartz, rhodochrosite and base metal sulphide veins. These anomalous gold zones carry elevated Ag assays, suggesting they formed at a high level in the system. Trenching and detailed alteration mapping continues along the trend to identify vectors to the porphyry source at depth.

Other Morobe regional exploration

Regional greenfields exploration work continued to develop the project pipeline over the broader tenement package. This work included over 1,200 soil, rock-chip and stream sediment samples, predominantly focused at the Morobe coast, following up on magnetic targets generated in fiscal 2011.

Mount Hagen Project (Harmony 100%)

Introduction: Located some 20 kilometers from Mt Hagen, the Mt Hagen project forms a contiguous block of tenure covering 994 square kilometers. It consists of two granted exploration licences (EL1596 and EL1611) and several tenement application areas (ELA

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1864-1867). Regional stream sediment sampling has obtained copper and gold anomalies up to 4.08g/t Au and 1 200ppm Cu. It is one of the highest-tenor copper-gold anomalies in the belt of rocks extending between the Frieda River and Yandera Cu-Au-Mo projects.

Project Status: Work in fiscal 2011 has focused on the Kurunga intrusive complex and comprised over 3 386 soil and rock-chip samples. Results from this work have defined a number of high-tenor Cu-Au anomalies in close proximity, centered on the Kurunga intrusive complex. The scale and tenor of the anomalies indicate excellent prospectivity for a major porphyry copper system and drill testing has commenced.

Amanab Project (Harmony 100%)

Introduction: Located in Sandaun Province of western PNG, some 160 kilometers north of the Ok Tedi copper-gold mine, this project encompasses a significant alluvial goldfield which has never seen drill testing. The Amanab project (EL1708) comprises 932 square kilometers of tenure and encompasses one of the 17 recognised alluvial goldfields in PNG. Major PNG deposits at Porgera, Bougainville and Morobe (includes Hidden Valley, Wau and Edie Creek) all had similar alluvial gold occurrences established prior to discovery.

Project Status: Fieldwork at Amanab comprised first-pass ridge and spur soil sampling and reconnaissance rock-chip sampling at Yup River East and West prospects. A total of 700 surface samples were collected. Results received to date indicate potential for a major gold system with a footprint over 5 kilometers of strike. Outcrop sampling at the Yup River East target area in Amanab returned anomalous gold values from chlorite-quartz-pyrite altered shale in Galemu Creek close to the alluvial gold workings.

Follow-up work is planned for the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

Tari Project (Harmony 100%)

Introduction: Located in the Southern Highlands Province around 50 kilometers south-west of Porgera where new exploration licence applications encompass several magnetic targets with excellent potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization and Porgera-style epithermal gold.

Project Status: The Tari project applications (EL1785 and 1786) in the Southern Highlands Province comprise some 2,800 square kilometers of tenure. The tenements cover the south-west extension of the Porgera transfer structure, and are in the Papuan fold belt with the same host stratigraphy as Ok Tedi and Grasberg deposits. Data compilation has highlighted the Lake Kopiago area where previous explorers mapped outcropping skarn mineralization with high grade rock-chip gold assays. This will be the focus of the fiscal 2012 exploration program.

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REGULATION

Mineral Rights

South Africa

South African law no longer provides for the separate ownership of surface and mineral rights. Prior to the promulgation of the MPRDA on May 1, 2004, it was therefore possible for one person to own the surface of a property, another to own rights to precious metals, and yet another to own rights to base minerals. In terms of the MPRDA, all mineral rights in South Africa are now vested in the South African State. The principal objectives of the Act are:

to recognize the internationally accepted right of the state of South Africa to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over all the mineral and petroleum resources within South Africa;

to give effect to the principle of South Africa's custodianship of its mineral and petroleum resources;

to promote equitable access to South Africa's mineral and petroleum resources to all the people of South Africa;

to substantially and meaningfully expand opportunities for HDSAs including women, to enter the mineral and petroleum industry and to benefit from the exploitation of South Africa's mineral and petroleum resources;

to promote economic growth and mineral and petroleum resources development in South Africa;

to promote employment and advance the social and economic welfare of all South Africans;

to provide security of tenure in respect of prospecting, exploration, mining and production operations;

to give effect to Section 24 of the South African Constitution by ensuring that South Africa's mineral and petroleum resources are developed in an orderly and ecologically sustainable manner while promoting justifiable social and economic development; and

to ensure that holders of mining and production rights contribute towards socio-economic development of the areas in which they are operating.

Under the MPRDA, tenure over established mining operations is secured for up to 30 years (and renewable for periods not exceeding 30 years each thereafter), provided that mining companies apply for new-order mining rights over existing operations within five years of May 1, 2004, or before the existing right expires, whichever is the earlier date and fulfill requirements specified in the MPRDA, its Regulations and the Mining Charter.

The Mining Charter was signed by government and stakeholders in October 2002 and contains principles relating to the transfer, over a ten-year period, of 26% of South Africa's mining assets (as equity or attributable units of production) to HDSAs, as defined in the Mining Charter. An interim target of 15% HDSA participation over five years was set and to this end, the South African mining industry committed to securing financing to fund participation of HDSAs in an amount of R100.0 billion within the first five years of the Mining Charter's tenure. The Mining Charter provides for the review of the participation process after five years to determine what further steps, if any, are needed to achieve the 26% target participation. In order to measure progress in meeting the requirements of the Mining Charter, companies are required to complete a

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scorecard , in which the levels of compliance with the Mining Charter can be ticked-off after five and ten years respectively. The Mining Charter and Scorecard require programs for black economic empowerment and the promotion of value-added production (mineral beneficiation), such as jewelry-making and other gold fabrication, in South Africa. In particular, targets are set out for broad-based black economic empowerment in the areas of human resource and skills development; employment equity; procurement beneficiation and direct ownership. In addition, the Mining Charter addresses socio-economic issues such as migrant labor, mine community and rural development, and housing and living conditions.

Following a review of the progress made by the mining industry after five years of implementing the provisions of the Mining Charter, the DMR recently amended the Mining Charter and the Revised Mining Charter was released on September 13, 2010. The requirement under the Mining Charter for mining entities to achieve a 26% HDSA ownership of mining assets by the year 2014 has

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been retained. Amendments to the Mining Charter in the Revised Mining Charter include, inter alia, the requirement by mining companies to:

- (i) facilitate local beneficiation of mineral commodities;
- (ii) procure a minimum of 40% of capital goods, 70% of services and 50% of consumer goods from HDSA suppliers (i.e. suppliers of which a minimum of 25% + 1 vote of their share capital must be owned by HDSAs) by 2014. These targets will however be exclusive of non-discretionary procurement expenditure;
- (iii) achieve a minimum of 40% HDSA demographic representation by 2014 at executive management (board) level, senior management (EXCO) level, core and critical skills, middle management level and junior management level;
- (iv) invest up to 5% per cent of annual payroll in essential skills development activities; and
- (v) implement measures to improve the standards of housing and living conditions for mineworkers by converting or upgrading mineworkers hostels into family units, attaining an occupancy rate of one person per room and facilitating home ownership options for all mineworkers in consultation with organised labor.

All targets must be achieved by 2014.

In addition, mining companies are required to monitor and evaluate their compliance to the Revised Mining Charter, and must submit annual compliance reports to the DMR. The Scorecard makes provision for a phased-in approach for compliance with the above targets over the five year period ending in 2014. For measurement purposes, the Scorecard allocates various weightings to the different elements of the Revised Mining Charter. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Revised Mining Charter will amount to a breach of the MPRDA and may result in the cancellation or suspension of a mining company's existing mining rights.

We actively carry out mining and exploration activities in all of our material mineral rights areas. Accordingly, the MPRDA has not had a significant impact on these mining and exploration activities because we applied for and were granted the conversion of all of our old-order mining rights into mining rights in terms of the MPRDA. We now have to comply with the required annual and bi-annual reporting to the DMR on the Social and Labor Plans, Environmental Management Programs, and Progress Reports on our prospecting rights.

We have already complied with the requirements of the Mining Charter, with an equivalent of 36% of production ounces qualifying as empowerment credit ounces. We have been working on our program of licensing since 2004, which involved the compilation of a mineral assets register and the identification of all of our economic, mineral and mining rights. We have secured all old mining rights and validated existing mining authorizations. Our strategy has been to secure all strategic mining rights on a region-by-region basis. The first application for conversion from old-order to new-order mining rights was for the Evander Operations and was lodged on May 21, 2004. The Evander mining license was the first conversion application in the region and in October 2004 we became the first senior company to convert old-order to new-order mining rights for our Evander and Randfontein operations. We have worked closely with the DMR to help ensure, to the extent we are able, that the licenses are granted as swiftly as possible. The conversion of licenses for all our remaining operations were granted during November 2007 and Doornkop was executed in October 2008. All of our mining areas are therefore secured/supported by new-order mining rights.

The Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Act 28 of 2008 and the Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Administration Act 29 of 2008 were assented to on November 21, 2008 with the commencement date set as May 1, 2009. However, the date on which royalties became payable was deferred to March 1, 2010. Royalties are payable to the government according to formula based on earnings before interest and tax. This rate is then applied to revenue to calculate the royalty amount due, with a minimum of 0.5% and a maximum of 5% for gold. For fiscal 2011, the average royalty rate for our South African operations was 0.63% of gross sales.

The MPRDA intends to, among other things:

give effect to the Minister's stated intention to promote investment in the South African mining industry;

establish objective criteria for compliance with the MPRDA's socio-economic objectives;

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remove the technical deficiencies of the MPRDA;

align the MPRDA with the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000; and

coordinate the environmental requirements between the MPRDA and the National Environmental Management Act.

Papua New Guinea

According to the Mining Act of 1992 (PNG) mineral rights in PNG belong to the government of PNG and they have a statutory right to obtain up to a 30% participating interest in mining development projects. The government then issues and administers mining tenements under the relevant mining legislation, and mining companies must pay royalties to the government based on production.

The key difference in PNG is that citizens have the right to carry out non-mechanized mining of alluvial minerals on land owned by them. These customary rights do not extend over a mining lease, unless an alluvial mining lease is obtained.

Almost all land in PNG is owned by a person or group of persons, and is not generally overlaid by landowner title issues. There is, however, considerable difficulty in identifying landowners of a particular area of land because land ownership may arise from both contract and inheritance, and because of the absence of a formal written registration system.

Prior to commencing exploration, compensation for loss or damage must be agreed with the landowners. Prior to commencing mining, a written agreement must be entered into with landowners dealing with compensation and other matters.

In PNG, Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited and Newcrest PNG 1 Limited hold a mining lease and various exploration licenses granted by the Department of Mineralogy and Geohazards Management for the Hidden Valley Project. Both parties have obligations under a memorandum of agreement with the state, local government and the landowners.

Wafi Mining Limited and Newcrest PNG 2 Limited hold various exploration licenses granted by the Department of Mineralogy and Geohazards Management for the Wafi-Golpu Project, and have entered into a compensation agreement with landowners on one of its exploration licenses.

HGEL manages three main project areas which include the Amanab project in the Sandaun Province, Mt Hagen project in the Western Highlands Province and Tapini project in the Central Province. A fourth project area, Tari project in the Southern Highlands, remains as applications pending.

In PNG there are no applicable exchange control restrictions but the PNG central bank does have to be informed of all transactions and has to approve lending facilities and interests rates charged.

Environmental Matters

We are committed to conducting our business in an ethically, morally, socially and environmentally responsible manner that will protect human health, natural resources and the environment in which we live. We aim to balance our economic, social and environmental goals and responsibilities to achieve sustainable, profitable growth in our business and, more importantly, to work with communities and regulatory agencies to implement sound management practices which will ensure that our mining is conducted in an environmentally-safe manner. In addition, with regard to legacy mining impacts, we remain committed to identifying and implementing coordinated remediation plans that are acceptable to all relevant parties.

South Africa

Harmony has recently approved its environmental strategy which is geared towards:

managing the business with environment as an integral part of the business processes;

focusing relentlessly on effectiveness of risk controls;

reducing the environmental liability in the organisation; and

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create a sharing, learning, challenging and innovative environmental culture.
Environmental compliance is monitored through internal and external audits and technical audits.

Ultimate oversight for environmental strategy and performance in Harmony rests with the Social and Ethics Committee of the board. In addition to an executive environmental manager, an environmental leadership committee drives environmental improvement strategically at group level, which cascades down to the various operations. At each operation, general managers are accountable for environmental management, and each operation develops annual environmental management plans to identify opportunities to increase compliance and minimize pollution.

In support of the above strategy, our environmental policy stipulates that:

Compliance

We will strive to comply with all applicable municipal, provincial and national laws and regulations, as well as the other requirements to which the Company subscribes that are relevant to the environmental aspects of our activities.

Continual Improvement

We will evaluate and continually improve the effectiveness of our Environmental Management System (**EMS**) through periodic audits and management reviews, and we will review our environmental policy on an annual basis.

Pollution Prevention

We will actively design our operations and undertake our mining activities so as to prevent pollution. We will strive towards the continual reduction of adverse environmental effects and support the principle of sustainable development.

Awareness

We will communicate our environmental policies to our employees, contractors and suppliers, and will provide appropriate training to all employees to ensure their continuing awareness of our environmental responsibilities.

To address and minimize the impact of the Company's operations on the environment, taking into account regulatory requirements, the board has approved a number of five year targets relating to emissions to air, water consumption and usage, energy consumption, recycling and land use based on fiscal 2008, namely:

Compliance

The Company will reduce the number of significant incidents to zero.

Air Pollution

All sites with emissions >100,000 tonnes per year CO₂ equivalent is required to have and maintain energy conservation plans by 2012.

Harmony's aggregate group target for reduction in energy consumption per ton milled is 10% by 2013, based on a 2005 base year.

Harmony's aggregate group target for reduction in GHG per ton milled is 5% by 2013, based on a 2005 base year.

Biodiversity

All sites will have a biodiversity action plan by 2012.

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Water Management

The aggregate group target for increased affected water consumption per ton milled is a 5% improvement by 2013, based on a 2008 base year.

The aggregate group target for reducing fresh water consumption per ton milled is a 2% improvement by 2013, based on a 2008 base year.

The aggregate group target for recycling water is 5% by 2013, based on a 2008 base year.

Recycling

All steel, plastic and timber waste to be handled through designated areas, to improve levels of recycling, and 50% of all oil and grease to be recycled.

Land Use

The aggregate group target is a 5% reduction in the land available for rehabilitation.

Energy Management

Each operation exceeding 100 000 tonnes CO₂e emissions must develop and maintain energy conservation plans by 2012. Group energy consumption target 10% less per tonne milled per annum (from 2005 base year)

Environmental performance

Use of resources

Water

Harmony's operations use significant amounts of water, and access to this resource is vital for the growth of our assets. Although we have an adequate supply at present, water is fast becoming a competitive resource. Accordingly, a group-wide campaign is under way to reuse processed water and optimize water retreatment.

Our South African operations do not draw water directly from surface sources, except for Kalgold which draws water from the aquifer. Water is sourced from:

bulk water service providers and municipalities;

surface water run-off;

water that ingresses into deep-level mining operations and is then pumped to surface;

recycled water; and

boreholes.

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The Far Western Region Dolomitic Water Association is dealing with a number of water-related issues in the area, including an exercise to remediate the impact of radiation in the Wonderfontein spruit catchment. While Harmony is a member of the committee working to reduce the impact on this area, it has no operational involvement in the upper region of this catchment, highlighted as the first area requiring intervention. Only one site may be linked to our operations, but this was deemed of lower environmental risk by an intergovernmental team and not requiring any urgent intervention. Harmony considers that any exposure in this catchment is limited and manageable.

Acid mine drainage, while being very topical at present, is not an issue for Harmony. There is some potential for acid mine decanting, but only at closure and Harmony is participating in regional closure forums to ensure this is appropriately managed.

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Our current focus is on improving our understanding of the groundwater and surface water regimes. In the last year, geo-hydrological assessments were undertaken in the Free State region, at Evander, Kalgold and Doornkop. In terms of acid mine drainage, the studies confirm there is no risk of decant from the Free State operations, Evander or Kalgold. From the perspective of surface water pollution, rehabilitation is being prioritised at the joint metallurgical scheme site and the acid plant site in the Free State, as well as at decommissioned shafts in the Free State, Winkelhaak and Deelkraal plants.

Water is being discharged from our Doornkop operation and this is being licensed. Based on the draft licence received, Doornkop complies with its licensing conditions. An intensive water-monitoring program is in place and reporting to the regulator takes place routinely.

During fiscal 2011, we recorded a few instances of discharge into a riverine environment. See *Significant environmental incidents* below. These were immediately addressed, and steps taken to monitor and manage any impact.

Energy consumption

Our energy consumption is largely in the form of electricity drawn from South Africa's power utility, Eskom, which in turn is primarily driven by coal-fired power stations. Hoisting, cooling and ventilation systems all need electrical power, making Harmony a major user of electricity. Energy is therefore a significant and growing portion of our operating costs, given rising electricity tariffs.

After the electricity supply crisis in 2008/2009, domestic tariffs have increased steadily and are scheduled to rise further in the year ahead. Following a 27% hike in fiscal 2010, tariffs rose by a further 25% in the review period, and are expected to increase by 27% in fiscal 2012. These cumulative increases have catapulted energy efficiency from an environmental consideration to a business imperative.

South Africa's 2005 energy efficiency strategy set a national improvement target of 12% by 2015. As industrial and mining companies are the largest users of energy in South Africa, these sectors have been set a final energy demand reduction target of 15% by 2015.

While this target is currently voluntary, it is effectively mandatory given the 10% demand reduction imposed by Eskom after the electricity crisis.

NERSA approved the renewable energy feed-in tariff guidelines in April 2009. While there is still debate on certain issues in these guidelines, this is expected to stimulate the development of renewable energy in the country once it becomes more financially feasible to invest in alternative energy options.

Harmony is committed to reducing its energy consumption and has worked closely with Eskom to manage its electricity use and peak demand both before and after the energy crisis. The company has a number of efficiency projects under way. Harmony has also actively engaged with Eskom in demand-side management (**DSM**) strategies to reduce electricity consumption during peak periods such as early morning and late afternoon. This involves measures such as timing pumping to coincide with cheaper off-peak periods, making more efficient use of Eskom tariffs that reward load-shifting, and improving the efficiency of pumping operations.

We installed sophisticated equipment and variable speed motors that reduce the surge in power consumption when a pump is started. While the software supporting these systems has been complex and costly to develop and implement, significant savings are reflected in lower electrical energy consumed despite the 7% increase in rock mined. We have several projects that have been approved by Eskom for partial DSM funding and several more that have been submitted to Eskom for approval. Seven more energy efficiency projects are in the final stages of investigation.

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions

Harmony remains focused on reducing the use of fossil fuels and developing initiatives to mitigate and absorb GHGs to reduce its carbon footprint. During fiscal 2011, we recorded a very solid performance in reducing carbon emissions to meet our internal targets of 15% by 2013, with an actual reduction of 18%.

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In 2011, Harmony submitted its fourth response to the Carbon Disclosure Project. The year-on-year progress is encouraging; in 2010, we scored 74% to rank 17th among 71 companies.

The countries in which Harmony operates – South Africa and PNG – are non-Annex I countries and therefore do not have emission-reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period, ending 2012. Harmony's exposure to Australian legislation is limited as the operations we owned there have been sold or are under care and maintenance. After the climate summit in Copenhagen in December 2009, South Africa committed to 30% clean energy by 2025 with the vision that the country's GHG emissions should peak by 2020 to 2025 at the latest, plateau for a decade and then decline by 40% by 2050. South Africa is also developing a national climate change response policy which is expected to be completed by 2012. This policy will be translated into a legislative, regulatory and fiscal package from now until 2012.

The largest portion of our GHG emissions relates to electricity, which accounts for around 10% of operational costs in South Africa. While cost management is clearly a strategic issue for Harmony, it is even more important that the energy supply is constant and reliable, given the impact of any loss of energy on both production and health and safety. GHG emissions regulation that would increase the price of energy, within reason, will not affect Harmony as significantly as regulation that stipulates emission thresholds, or sets technology standards that may threaten the security of energy supply.

As our current mines have a life expectancy of up to 25 years, capital projects are under way to sustain and increase production at the Phakisa, Doornkop, Kusasalethu, Tshepong and Hidden Valley operations. Our aim is to raise production to 1.8–2 Moz by 2015. These expansions would extend our mining operations by ten years or more, by which time GHG regulations are expected to be a permanent feature of the global economy. Future climate change regulation will therefore need to be considered for all Harmony's extensions and acquisitions. As company policy, all greenfield and brownfield projects are required to consider the impact of climate change in their design and planning. Harmony is also likely to be exposed to GHG emission regulation thresholds, specifically any leakage from using refrigerant gas. We will therefore be required to manage CFC-free refrigerant gas, and will consider using absorption chillers.

ISO14001 implementation

An ISO14001 EMS is being introduced progressively across our operations, and it is planned that the implementation program at the longer-life operations will be completed in 2012–2013. In fiscal 2010, Harmony reviewed its strategy on ISO 14001, deciding that all operations would comply with these standards while all new and long-life assets would be ISO-certified within three years. This decision was aligned to our business strategy for scaling down certain operations while developing others. Given that a few of our assets are reaching the end of their lives, implementing a certification system would add only short-term value. At these operations (Deelkraal and Winkelhaak), the emphasis is on designing and implementing closure plans in line with ISO principles. Long-life assets that will benefit from continuous improvement were therefore prioritised for certification. These long-life assets are: Doornkop, Evander 8, Kusasalethu, Kalgold, Bambanani, Unisel, Masimong, Phakisa, Tshepong, Saaiplaas, Target 1 and 3, Joel and all new projects.

Formal certification will be sought progressively. During fiscal 2011, Doornkop shaft and Kusasalethu were certified to ISO 14001 standards, while Kalgold and Evander were recommended for certification. Implementation at other operations is ongoing, and action plans to address all high-risk impacts are under way. Certification is scheduled for Harmony 1 plant in December 2011.

The EMS forms the basis for the implementation of the environmental policy and monitoring compliance, while the Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) developed in line with legislative requirements, contains specific as well as general principles governing environmental management during the life of the mine. The EMPRs identify individual impacts, mitigation measures and rehabilitation requirements.

Generic closure objectives are set and high-level closure plans formulated within the EMPR, including investigation of the potential for re-use of existing infrastructure, preparation of a rehabilitation plan, rehabilitation and vegetation of the affected area and post-closure monitoring. These EMPRs are legally binding and forms part of our submission for, and receipt, of mining rights conversions.

A group-level environmental audit as well as a number of annual compliance audits were undertaken during the year, most notably by the DMR. Areas of non-compliance identified by the audits have been and are being addressed.

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Environmental management and auditing

We are implementing appropriate environmental management systems at all operations which will provide a formal, systematic approach to environmental management. To date, these systems are being implemented at all our North operations, with Doornkop plant, Doornkop shaft and Kusasalethu already certified. In the South region, systems are being developed and implemented. Self assessments will begin in the next financial year.

As required by the MPRDA, environmental management programs have been drawn up for each operation, submitted and approved by the DMR. These plans are amended when necessary and resubmitted to the department.

Integrated water use licences were submitted for all operations as early as 2006. Evander has received its new-order water use licence. Doornkop has received a draft water use licence, and the final licence is imminent. After initially submitting an application in 2006, Kalgold will resubmit its water use licence application to ensure it complies with current legislation.

Other key legislation for the Company includes compliance with the National Environmental Management Act, National Water Act and the National Nuclear Regulator Act. Harmony has received an exemption from the nuclear regulator's certificate of registration process as radiation levels are fairly low for Kalgold.

Harmony received no environmental fines or sanctions in FY11. Four directives were received during the period:

Kalgold's EMPR was approved in 2009 for the D-zone pit. The approval letter accompanying the signed off EMPR stipulates a number of conditions that Kalgold must comply with. One of these conditions is a requirement to backfill D-zone pit which is in conflict with Kalgold's rehabilitation commitment of converting the pit into a strategic water resource for the water-scarce Mareetsane region. Scientific studies further support that backfilling the pit will have a negative impact on the environment, especially the surface and groundwater regimes. Supported by DWA, Kalgold is working with the DMR to revoke the approval letter and endorse the conversion of the pit into a strategic water resource.

Steyn 9 slimes dam: (DMR) airborne dust. This is being addressed by implementing a very comprehensive dust mitigating plan, which includes water and chemical suppressants creating dust barriers.

Doornkop shaft: (Department of Water Affairs) release of underground water. The mine has proved discharge does not impact on river water quality.

Kusasalethu: The DMR requested Kusasalethu to increase access control of communities to the return water dam for safety reasons. In addition to physical barriers, Kusasalethu has also started a risk awareness and education campaign in the community.

Significant environmental incidents

Significant incidents are defined as those that have an impact outside the Group's boundaries, which may cause irreparable harm or which require significant expenditure to remedy. In fiscal 2011, ten significant environmental incidents were reported. These related primarily to:

discharges to receiving environments;

return water dams overflow due to excessive rainfall events; and

one incident of nuisance dust.
The incidents reported are as follows:

Doornkop underground water discharge;

Pres Steyn non-compliance to water licence discharge conditions;

water discharge from Nyala wash bay to environment;

Doornkop return water dam overflow;

Kusasaletu return water dam overflow;

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Evander return water dam overflow;

Nyala shaft water discharge overflowed into receiving environment;

Steyn 9 discharge overflowed into receiving environment;

treated sewage water discharge from Kusasaletu; and

dust pollution from Steyn 9 slimes dam received directive from DMR.

Financial provision

In accordance with legislation, Harmony has constituted independent environmental rehabilitation trust funds to make adequate financial provision for the expected cost of environmental rehabilitation at mine closure and for the discharge of its obligations and contingent liabilities. Each operation reviews and updates the financial provision for its expected environmental closure liability annually in consultation with a consultant. This estimate is then used to calculate the contributions to be made to the rehabilitation trust funds, and, if necessary, adjustments are made to the trust fund provisions.

The accumulated amount in the various South African rehabilitation trust funds was R1,849 million (US\$272.7 million) at the end of June 2011 (2010: R1,702 million (US\$223.2 million)), while the total rehabilitation liability was estimated at R2,441 million (US\$360.0 million) (2010: R2,229 million (US\$292.2 million)). We have guarantees for the environmental liabilities with Nedbank Limited amounting to R336 million (US\$49.6 million). During the year, we contributed R10 million (US\$1.5 million) to the trust funds.

The assets of each mine within each fund are ring-fenced and may not be used directly to cross-subsidize one another.

Papua New Guinea

Our PNG operations are in various phases of activity including exploration, pre-feasibility study and commissioning. We are subject to applicable environmental legislation including specific site conditions attached to the mining tenements imposed by the PNG Government Department of Environment and Conservation (**DEC**), the terms and conditions of operating licenses issued by the PNG MRA and DEC, and the Environment Permits for water extraction and waste discharge issued by DEC.

All PNG operations have departments and personnel dedicated to environmental matters who are responsible for implementing the Company environmental management programs, monitoring the impact of mining on the environment and responding to impacts that require specific attention outside of the normal program of environmental activities.

Environmental management and auditing

A framework for a Sustainable Business Management System (**SBMS**) has been completed which complies with relevant Australian and international standards and principles for safety, environment, quality and sustainable development (including AS/NZS ISO14001:Environmental Management Systems, Equator Principles, and the Cyanide Code). This system was implemented at Hidden Valley during fiscal 2011 and will be implemented at all other MMJV operations in 2012.

The PNG DEC commissioned a third party compliance audit of the Hidden Valley mine in 2010 following stakeholder concerns about sedimentation impacts on the Watut River. This led to the development of a DEC-approved environmental improvement plan to address compliance concerns and the appointment of an external stakeholder advisory panel. The Hidden Valley joint venture partners are systematically implementing the environmental improvement plan to the satisfaction of the DEC and local landowners. The project's relationship with key stakeholders remains good and the joint-venture partners continue to be guided by advice from the stakeholder panel and the technical advisory committee.

Use of resources

Water

The Hidden Valley mine receives an average of 2.8 meters of rain each year, coupled with annual evaporation of about 1 meter. The excess rainfall, combined with steep unstable topography, creates significant water management challenges for the project. Rainfall run-off must be controlled to prevent erosion and sediment run-off to the river system. Site-water use must also be conserved

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to limit volumes of contaminated waste water discharged into the river system. These waste-water streams include sewage effluent and discharge water from the tailings storage facility (TSF).

Conserving process water is particularly important because TSF discharge water must be treated through a Caros acid cyanide destruct plant, followed by filtration through activated carbon to remove contaminants prior to discharge. It is necessary to discharge this water to maintain a small ponded area on the TSF which, in turn, is necessary for adequate consolidation of tailings and protecting the integrity of the TSF. The minimum volumes of raw water are therefore drawn from the river system for key processes requiring raw water such as the elution and gravity circuits. This draw, however, in combination with high rainfall and low evaporation creates a high positive water balance, necessitating a high rate of discharge from the TSF and limiting the opportunity for process water recycling. Minimizing raw-water use is also important in protecting the project against occasional El Nino droughts when volumes of available river water are greatly reduced.

Construction of the Hidden Valley mine has contributed to sedimentation in the Watut River system. This is causing concern among downstream communities living on the river banks. In fiscal 2010, the joint venture partners commissioned a series of studies to assess current and future impacts on this river system. These sediment, biology and acid mine drainage characterization studies confirmed the impact on the Watut River, partly from activities at Hidden Valley and from other sources along the river.

A team of experienced personnel, supported by an independent advisory committee, is managing a range of remedial actions that includes ongoing assessments of the river, riverine biology and aquatic life. A highlight of the year was the launch of the community clean water program. Working with a faith-based organization, we have constructed wells in nearby villages which will provide a reliable source of clean water for these communities.

Since 2010, we have made significant progress in reducing mine-related sediment in the river.

Energy consumption

In the third quarter of fiscal 2011, Hidden Valley was connected to the new hydropower transmission line, part of the PNG electricity grid. While Hidden Valley is currently only drawing 50% of its requirements from the national grid, this has already significantly reduced reliance on diesel-generated power on site and the amount of fuel to be trucked to this remote site.

Climate change and greenhouse gas emissions

PNG's national office of climate change and environmental sustainability is studying the potential for future economic growth to be driven by renewable energy. Along with other Pacific Island countries, PNG has adopted a framework for action on climate change 2006 to 2015 and a disaster risk reduction and disaster management framework for action. The implications of these structures on Harmony's operations in PNG have not yet been established and studies are ongoing.

The introduction of an emissions trading system in Australia, known as the carbon pollution reduction scheme, has been delayed until 2013. This will enable the Australian government to assess the level of global action on climate change after the first phase of the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012. Although this change in policy direction in Australia reduces the impetus for carbon emission reduction in the country in the short term, other non-regulatory risks, mostly substantial projected electricity price increases, remain significant drivers for achieving emission reductions in Australian operations.

Harmony is developing a framework for an internal GHG management strategy, including standardised emission measurements and estimation techniques at PNG. In the past, GHG emissions in PNG were only direct and treated as scope 1 emissions as these were derived from diesel generators with no electricity purchased. This changed in fiscal 2011 because Hidden Valley mine, previously under construction, is now fully operational, and was connected to the national grid in March 2011.

Significant environmental incidents

There were a number of environmental incidents reports in PNG that may have had a moderate impact on the receiving environment but were not considered major or at a level that would have affected the ecosystem function.

Financial provision

A closure plan has been developed for Hidden Valley, with a provision for rehabilitation and closure liabilities of US\$52.7 million.

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Health and Safety Matters

South Africa

The Mine Health and Safety Act

For many years, the safety of persons working in South African mines and quarries was controlled by the Mines and Works Act of 1956 and then by the Minerals Act of 1991 which was replaced by the Mine Health and Safety Act. The Minerals Act of 1991 has subsequently been repealed and the MPRDA promulgated. The Mine Health and Safety Act has since been amended by Act 74 of 2008. The objectives of the Mine Health and Safety Act (**MHSA**) are:

to protect the health and safety of employees and other persons at mines;

to promote a culture of health and safety;

to require employers and employees to identify hazards and eliminate, control and minimize the risks relating to health and safety at mines;

to give effect to the public international law obligations of South Africa that concern health and safety at mines;

to provide for employee participation in matters of health and safety through health and safety representatives and health and safety committees at mines;

to provide for the effective monitoring of health and safety conditions at mines;

to provide for the enforcement of health and safety measures at mines; and

to foster and promote co-operation and consultation on health and safety between the DMR, employers, employees and their representatives.

The MHSA prescribes general and specific duties for employers and others, determines penalties and a system of administrative fines, and provides for employee participation by requiring the appointment of health and safety representatives and the establishment of health and safety committees. It also entrenches the right of employees to refuse to work in dangerous conditions. Key amendments to the MHSA include the following:

training records must be kept;

employer investigations;

permanent committees of the MHSC;

Health and Safety Management system;

administrative fines increased from R200,000 to R1 million; and

offences applicable to the employer.

The South African Government, through the DMR, ordered the institution of audit teams to conduct legal compliance and systems and explosives control audits on mines across all commodities.

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It is anticipated that Harmony will incur additional expenditure in order to comply with the prescribed legislative requirements. Management anticipates that such additional expenditure will not have a material adverse effect upon our operational results or financial condition.

Management approach to safety

Harmony's objective is to eliminate all work-related injuries. Each operation is monitored monthly using a formal review system, while major safety issues are reviewed annually during the health and safety workshop.

Our approach to safety is comprehensive and includes training, auditing, communication, specific management interventions and programs, and ongoing campaigns. Corporate safety and health professionals monitor group-wide performance and develop initiatives to address common issues. Guided by an occupational health and safety policy, our cooperative health and safety management framework involves the active participation of management, unions and DMR representatives at all levels, and is aligned with the MHSA.

The chief executive officer and chief operating officers are responsible for safety strategy and management at Harmony operations. They, in turn, delegate responsibility to the relevant general and plant managers for implementation and monitoring because each operation has a unique risk profile. Post year end, we allocated the responsibility for safety to a senior executive with extensive experience of Harmony's operations.

Safety performance is a parameter in all management and employee incentive schemes.

Health and safety committees are in place at all operations, as required by the MHSA, and full-time health and safety stewards and health and safety representatives have been appointed. There were 52 full-time health and safety stewards in place at the South African operations in fiscal 2011.

These health and safety committees comprise management and elected employee representatives to ensure the active participation of our people in safety and health management. All safety representatives receive additional training, in line with revised Mining Qualifications Authority standards. The committees meet monthly to examine employee health and safety issues, and formal health and safety agreements are in place at all operations to deal with related issues.

In fiscal 2011, 190 occupational health and safety personnel were trained as OHSAS 18001 lead auditors. After adopting OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 standards in the prior year, a gap analysis was completed in 2011 to determine whether these standards could be implemented as an integrated framework. A decision on this will be taken in fiscal 2012.

The annual health and safety strategic workshop is a key event in our safety calendar. The review period's workshop was held in June 2010 with executives and management teams participating. The workshop identified specific safety aspects to be implemented in fiscal 2012 and monitored each quarter. These include:

fall-of-ground prevention;

trucks and tramming;

occupational health and hygiene;

metallurgical plants; and

environmental management/occupational health and safety management systems.

During fiscal 2011, we made good progress in installing standardized systems to accurately monitor and measure a number of performance indicators, including safety, to global best-practice levels. By June 30, 2011, modules for occupational health and radiation were in place, while scoping was under way for safety, health and environmental management modules. These are aligned to OHSAS and ISO standards. In tandem,

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we are consulting with individual health and safety committees to ensure their full cooperation. We have previously identified safety literacy as an issue. To address this, we are rolling out an e-learning program at Masimong, Tshepong, Phakisa, Target and Doornkop. By June 30, 2011, 16,368 employees were participating in this program.

In line with Harmony's 2013 milestones, safety management and performance targets have been set, and integrated into the performance parameters at each operation. The 2013 milestone is a fatality rate of 0.03 per million hours worked, as agreed by the

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CEOs of all mining companies and the Mine Health and Safety Council at the 2003 industry safety summit. At Harmony, while the long-term trend is firmly downwards, we have some way to go to reach this goal.

The DMR remains vigilant about ensuring compliance with safety legislation. Harmony continues to work closely with the DMR to resolve issues, thus minimizing safety stoppages and ensuring that all safety standards are adhered to and implemented at our operations.

Our aim is to produce safe, profitable ounces. We believe that safety in the workplace can only be addressed in a cooperative approach that ensures the right infrastructure is in place from systems and planning, to communication and training. Management and employees must accept joint responsibility for their actions and therefore it is imperative that the working environment empowers people management, supervisors, workers and union representatives to stop work and withdraw when they feel it is unsafe, or prevent others from acting in an unsafe way. Equally, safety is also about attitudes and mindsets, collectively and individually.

Criminal mining

In South Africa, criminal or illegal mining at many Free State gold operations, not only Harmony mines, presents significant safety and health risks for our own employees and for the illegal miners. It also has a considerable cost in terms of destroyed assets and infrastructure, security, and loss of skills (if employees are involved). Ultimately, this has ramifications for investment and job creation.

Unfortunately, this is a complex issue, spanning unemployment, illegal immigration, internal fraud and, most importantly, endemic poverty. As such, there is no simple solution, but the level of cooperation between mine owners, authorities, employees, communities and non-governmental organizations has been encouraging. We are doing everything reasonably practicable to proactively address illegal mining.

During fiscal 2011, the Department of Justice and Correctional Services amended the charge for illegal mining from petty to serious. We trust that prison sentences as opposed to negligible fines will prove a more compelling deterrent.

Harmony has made good progress in the battle against illegal mining. Access control and underground security processes have been enhanced, although at some operations the criminals have now focused on surface areas. This is being addressed. At Tshepong, the ban on food underground was agreed to by all stakeholders and has proved successful. Our focus on communicating the risks and consequences of illegal mining and fraud to our own workforces has also paid off, with the number of employees dismissed for related offences dropping from 314 in fiscal 2010 to 133 in fiscal 2011. We also continue to liaise with the DMR, the South African Police Service, justice department, private security companies and affected communities.

Healthcare services

Harmony values the health and well-being of all its employees and the communities affected by its activities. The company is therefore committed to preventing all illnesses not only occupational illnesses but other lifestyle diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and HIV through continued medical surveillance, active case finding, early detection and treatment as part of an integrated managed healthcare system. Harmony Healthcare provides tertiary, secondary and primary healthcare as well as occupational health services to around 80% of its employees through company-managed healthcare facilities and preferred provider arrangements. Company-owned facilities currently include two private hospitals, two private pharmacies and various shaft-based medical stations. During fiscal 2011, conversion of the medical station at Target was completed; this is now a health hub providing an integrated, proactive healthcare service. Casualty departments at the private hospitals provide 24-hour emergency services to local communities and to company employees.

The health and well-being of the remainder of Harmony employees, their dependants and contractors is ensured through medical aid membership or third-party service providers, as part of their employment benefits. In fiscal 2010, Harmony Healthcare began implementing a proactive healthcare strategy, shifting the focus from curative to preventative healthcare. Integrated individual healthcare can now be provided to employees, supported by management information systems that enable the Company's healthcare team to monitor and track the risk profile of individuals in terms of health and well-being. Individual disease management plans are then developed and continually reviewed to assess progress. This initiative is aligned with the Company strategy to ensure continued health improvements that will lead to notable improvements in employee attendance and workplace productivity. During fiscal 2011, the required training was provided to healthcare professionals and, given the encouraging early results, the long-term benefits of this initiative are expected to be significant.

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As part of an initiative to entrench compliance with DMR standards, the occupational health module of a safety, health, environmental risk and quality assurance system was customised, with staged implementation from August 2011. This will allow health and environmental exposure data to be coordinated, improve medical surveillance data for analysis, improve monitoring and reporting and ensure continued employee health and wellness improvement. The safety phase is scheduled for completion early in 2012.

Occupational health

In compliance with the Mine Health and Safety Act, medical surveillance continued at the group's four medical surveillance centres. Medical surveillance examinations were conducted including entry examinations (for new employees), annual examinations, exit (end of service) examinations, and out-of-cycle examinations (for transfers, for example).

We align our occupational health statistics reporting to international standards such as the International Labor Organization's Code of Practice on the Recording and Notification of Occupational Accidents and Diseases, as well as the Mine Health and Safety Act. In the case of an employee being identified as having a compensable occupational illness, the Company submits his or her details on the employee's behalf to the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases (**MBOD**) or to the Rand Mutual Assurance Company (**RMA**), depending on the illness and legislation that covers it. The MBOD is a statutory body, responsible for certification and compensation in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, to which Harmony contributes. RMA is an industry body that provides compensation under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993.

The primary occupational health risk areas in fiscal 2011 were silicosis, noise induced hearing loss (**NIHL**), tuberculosis (**TB**) and occupational injuries.

Noise-induced hearing loss: Harmony is committed to industry milestones for NIHL under the auspices of the Mine Health and Safety Council (**MHSC**):

the industry hearing conservation program must ensure no deterioration in hearing greater than 10% among occupationally-exposed individuals after December 2008; and

total noise emitted by all equipment in any workplace must not exceed 110dB(A) at any location (including individual pieces of equipment) by December 2013.

The hearing conservation program in place at Harmony has been intensified to reduce NIHL. This includes issuing individually moulded hearing protection devices for working areas where high noise levels have been recorded. To date, we are recording a compliance level of 88% for personal protective equipment, one of the highest in the industry and a reflection of Harmony's effective communication initiatives.

Occupational lung disease: Silicosis and TB are the two primary occupational lung diseases in the gold mining industry in South Africa and remain long-term concerns for Harmony. Chronic obstructive airways disease does occur, but less frequently.

Silicosis

Silicosis is linked to long-term exposure to quartz silica dust and can cause increased susceptibility to TB. Under the auspices of the MHSC, Harmony committed to the following milestones:

95% of all exposure measurement results to be below the occupational exposure limit for respirable crystalline silica of 0.1mg/m³ by December 2008 (individual readings and not average results);

using present diagnostic techniques, no new cases of silicosis will occur after December 2013 among previously unexposed individuals (not exposed before 2008, or someone entering the industry in 2008).

All Harmony operations are benchmarked to obtain uniform comparisons.

Harmony is steadily implementing a phased strategy to control dust and reduce silicosis:

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reducing dust in intake airways;

increased focus on silica dust exposure; and

awareness through formal training on airborne pollutant exposure.

Silicosis is receiving heightened attention due to the recent court case against Anglo American by a former employee. Harmony, as a member of the Chamber of Mines, is participating in processes to address issues relating to historical silicosis cases following the Constitutional Court judgment in the Mankayi case. Please see *Item 8. Financial Information – Legal Proceedings* for further information.

Tuberculosis

TB continues to hamper the health of workers and affect productivity (absenteeism, treatment costs, compensation, allocated resources, etc). As such, there is increasing pressure on the gold mining industry to reduce TB among its workers. While the gradual downward trend for TB across the industry has resumed, the incidence is still unacceptably high. We are liaising and cooperating with local departments of health on specific TB training for nursing staff, and the additional resources required to improve our collective management of this disease.

In line with the World Health Organization (**WHO**) and the national TB strategic plan in South Africa, Harmony's comprehensive TB control program includes early case findings, directly observed therapy short-course, chemotherapy and a radiological TB screening project. Harmony exceeds the national plan in certain respects such as:

testing to identify early TB resistance;

number of investigative diagnostic tests conducted for early detection;

installing ultraviolet lights for infection control;

annual X-rays of employees exposed to dusty work environments for early TB detection; and

ongoing monitoring and education.

Some 902 ultraviolet lights have been installed to date in a phased program that is currently targeting risk exposure areas at the mines. As required by the national plan, the Company prepares TB registers, which are regularly inspected by regional health authorities.

Multidrug-resistant TB (**MDR TB**) remains a growing concern for Harmony as it is costly to treat, loses more shifts (eg 18 months' treatment) and has a higher mortality rate despite treatment. MDR TB's association with HIV is almost 100%, further supporting the proactive integration of HIV and TB treatment (and data management) that we are developing in the group. Quality patient and data management and monitoring remain a universal challenge in TB management. MDR TB cases are treated either at the dedicated ward at Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital in Welkom or in specialized state facilities in Gauteng. This treatment program falls under the auspices of the specialised MDR TB state hospitals.

HIV/AIDS Policy

We have managed to look at HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns holistically with our South African workforce. Our HIV and AIDS campaigns are in line with the national HIV counseling and testing (**HCT**) campaigns. Our treatment policy is also in line with the National Guidelines on Anti Retroviral Treatment, which assists employees who decide to leave their place of work and return home for care and are cared for at their homes through the TEBA home based care system, to which we contribute. See *Item 3. Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry – HIV/AIDS poses risks to Harmony in terms of productivity and costs* and *Item 3. Key Information – Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry – The cost of occupational healthcare services and the potential liabilities related to*

occupational health diseases may increase in the future .

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In South Africa, we have an agreement with the relevant stakeholders concerning the management of HIV/AIDS in the workplace. This agreement, originally signed in 2002 with the National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) and the United Association of South Africa (UASA) has been subsequently amended, the latest in August 2006. While many aspects of the policy have remained unaltered, the most fundamental change is the inclusion in the policy of a broad spectrum of chronic manageable diseases other than HIV/AIDS such as diabetes, asthma and hypertension. This was done in order to minimize the stigma surrounding stand alone HIV/AIDS treatment centers and also to emphasize our view that HIV/AIDS should no longer be viewed as a death sentence, but rather a chronic, manageable disease. We have decentralized some of the functions of the HIV and AIDS centers to the clinics at the shafts where these functions can be easily accessed by employees. The agreement also serves to reassure our employees of our commitment to the respect of all human rights and commitment to non-discriminatory practices and zero tolerance to discrimination of any of our employees. During the early stages of the implementation of the HIV/AIDS program, the agreement was also used as a marketing tool to encourage employee participation in the Harmony HIV/AIDS Program.

Management of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to have a significant impact on the Company (through absenteeism, reduced performance, loss of skills) and employees and their families, and local and labor-sending communities.

The group estimates the HIV prevalence level among employees at 27%, based on best available state information and empirical modelling undertaken for the Company in 2009. While this modeling suggests prevalence levels will decline over the next ten years, prevalence levels could have increased in the short term as more employees are staying well and employed after the introduction of antiretroviral therapy (ART). No prevalence testing may be undertaken by law.

At Harmony HIV/AIDS is managed at three levels:

at a clinical level, the symptoms of the illness are managed by the Group s health care services;

company-wide and mine-specific initiatives are conducted. Shaft-based HIV/AIDS committees form an integral part of the Health and Safety Committees, which meet on a monthly basis; and

group policy and practice is overseen by a specialist health care professional.

The program is undertaken by an external provider using qualified registered professional nurses and protocols aligned with the South African Department of Health, WHO and the HIV Clinicians Society of Southern Africa.

In Harmony s integrated healthcare approach, the focus on HIV/Aids is not isolated, but an integral part of a wider range of chronic diseases managed by the Company. Because the co-infection rate between TB and HIV/Aids is high, the needs of immune-compromised employees require focused attention by all healthcare workers. In fiscal 2011, nursing staff and HIV coordinators attended an in-house training program on HIV clinical skills and basic counselling skills.

Information and education are vital elements of our prevention campaigns, as is providing voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) facilities. The focus on early detection is important as early intervention greatly increases the likelihood of long and healthy lives for employees. Harmony s approach, that HIV/Aids is a chronic illness that can be managed as such (just like diabetes or hypertension), has had a positive impact on the response to VCT.

HIV-positive employees are encouraged to participate in the Company s wellness program. This includes counselling on lifestyle choices and nutrition, treatment of opportunistic infections and ART. All Harmony employees have access to ART, either through our healthcare facilities or through private medical aid schemes. State-funded facilities in South Africa also provide ART and some employees may seek treatment there because of the stigma associated with the disease. Harmony supports the national HCT campaign and extended this to include all primary healthcare facilities and occupational healthcare centres as an ongoing service in the prior year.

Over the last 15 months, 26% of employees were tested for HIV and 48% of those tested received counselling. This is in line with the company target of 30%. During fiscal 2011, 7,009 individuals were tested (2010: 7,374), a decrease of 5%. The number of employees engaged in VCT has increased, with a current uptake rate of 54%. In fiscal 2011, 2 902 employees participated in the

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highly active antiretroviral therapy (**HAART**) program (2010: 3,226). The decrease could be attributed to various factors, including labor movements or patients staying above the CD4 count of 500 for longer by adhering to treatment programs.

Australia

Australia, via each State and Territory has a well regulated system of occupational health and safety (**OH&S**), comprised of legislation (Acts and Regulations) and Codes of Practice. Australia is moving to National OH&S Legislation and Draft Legislation has been circulated to the various levels of government and industry for consultation. Several of these specifically apply to the mining industry, including specific legislation and extensive codes of practice and guidelines. There is also a well developed certification and licensing system for employees for the usage of certain items of plant and equipment. The legislation governing this area also refers to the many Australian Standards and specifically AS/NZS 4801 Occupational health and safety management systems Specification with guidance for use which is the specific AS for the management of Safety Systems.

In the event of injury while at work, employees are protected by a compulsory workers compensation scheme, which are different for each state.

Papua New Guinea

PNG has a significant mining industry, and a developing system of occupational health and safety. The PNG Mining (Safety) Act of 1977 is the principal legislation that addresses a range of issues such as working hours, minimum safety and reporting requirements. Other legislation and regulations also apply.

Management approach to safety

Safety performance at Hidden Valley in PNG is monitored by Harmony's regional executive committee. As safety the responsibility of line management, safety managers at each operation report through steering committees to this executive committee, which in turn reports to the Harmony board committee responsible for sustainability.

Good progress is being made by the joint venture partners in developing a SBMS aligned to ISO 18000 and ISO 14001:2004, a health, safety and environmental management system. The SBMS will be externally audited every two to three years against these standards. Harmony has also made progress in developing a measurement system based on organizational and individual performance. Business performance indicators, including safety, were developed and agreed during the year. Future performance will be monitored against these benchmarks. Identifying and managing hazards in the workplace is an important element in improving safety performance and remains a key focus. As such, site-level risk assessments aim to ensure each job is completed safely and efficiently. In addition, the hazard identification and risk assessment approach is being successfully implemented, supported by ongoing training and coaching. The business, production and safety improvement program developed in fiscal 2010 (based on the mining six-sigma lean program) is actively involving management in continually improving and meeting targets in all aspects of the business, especially safety.

The program includes daily meetings at which all managers and senior staff are updated on activities across the site for the prior 24 hours. This update reviews safety-related issues, including significant potential incidents, injuries and other incidents in that period. The work system wheel was introduced across the MMJV operations in early 2010 to develop a controlled and safe work environment. The wheel is a graphical representation with a version translated into colloquial speech highlighting the four elements required for safe production: controlled work environment, trained and competent people, fit-for-purpose equipment and safe work practices. This concept encourages everyone to ensure the four elements are in place at all times. The model has been expanded across all management levels in addition to the mines.

Healthcare services

In PNG, medical centres at Hidden Valley, Wafi and Wau provide full-time primary healthcare and occupational health surveillance to employees, dependants and the local community. While the Wau centre is only available to dependants and community members for emergencies, four new community health facilities were built at Babuaf near Wafi and Nauti, Kwembu and Winima near Hidden Valley.

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Occupational health

The SBMS that is being developed includes a medical register that tracks and reviews each patient's progress from initial health contact throughout the treatment process.

An occupational hygiene assessment conducted at the Hidden Valley operation in 2009 spanned respirable dust, respirable crystalline silica and a noise monitoring survey. It was conducted according to occupational hygiene practice and Australian standards for noise and dust monitoring (AS 2985-2004 and AS 1269.1-1998), the methods for quartz measurement. Based on these results, activities at Hidden Valley do not exceed regulatory standards.

The primary health risks in fiscal 2011 at Hidden Valley were upper respiratory tract infections and malaria, neither of which are occupational illnesses.

Over 16,000 new cases of TB are detected in PNG every year (WHO), although only one case was identified at the MMJV medical centres. Communities in PNG are vulnerable to TB given the cramped living conditions in many settlements and villages, exacerbated by lack of access to health facilities, poor transport infrastructure, poverty and poor TB awareness. We support the Morobe health authorities by conducting TB community awareness programs with health NGO World Vision throughout the province for more effective prevention of this infectious disease.

Australian government statistics forecast that 208,000 people in PNG will be living with HIV by 2012. In partnership with government and other stakeholders, including the PNG Business Coalition Against HIV/AIDS, we are actively supporting HIV/Aids management and prevention initiatives at MMJV. Condoms are distributed free at PNG operations and to surrounding communities. MMJV also conducts regular HIV education training, distributes relevant material to employees and the community, and sponsors and organises World Aids Day activities in its areas of operation.

See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry HIV/AIDS poses risks to Harmony in terms of productivity and costs* and *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business and Our Industry The cost of occupational healthcare services and the potential liabilities related to occupational health diseases may increase in future*.

Item 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There is presently one unresolved comment between the Company and the staff of the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance (**Staff**) as part of its review of our Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

The Company originally received a comment letter from the SEC on May 11, 2011 regarding the process by which it took the decision to report mineral reserves for Rolspruit and Poplar (included in *South Africa underground Evander (below infrastructure)*) as at June 30, 2010. The Staff's other comments in that letter and subsequent correspondence have since been resolved. In the Company's response, it provided the SEC certain supporting documentation including an independent Competent Persons Report (**CPR**) regarding those projects, maintaining that the studies done on these projects included substantial geo-scientific, engineering, economic and social studies which showed the projects were economically and legally viable. On September 28, 2011 the Company received a follow up comment regarding the same, in particular certain recommendations from the CPR. The Company is currently in the process of assembling documentation regarding its views in support of the Rolspruit and Poplar reserves as declared at June 30, 2010, and has been granted an extension to do so until November 4, 2011.

The Company can provide no assurance that the Staff will have no further comments on these matters.

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Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion and analysis together with the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, appearing elsewhere in this annual report.

Overview

We conduct underground and surface gold mining and related activities, including exploration, processing, smelting and beneficiation. We are currently the third largest producer of gold in South Africa, producing approximately one-fifth of the country's gold output, and are among the world's leading gold producers. Our gold sales for fiscal 2011 were approximately 1.3 million ounces of gold. As at June 30, 2011, our mining operations reported total proven and probable reserves of approximately 41.6 million ounces and in fiscal 2011, we processed approximately 21.3 million tons of ore.

For segment purposes, management distinguishes between Underground and Surface, with each shaft or group of shafts managed by a team (headed by a single general manager) being considered to be an operating segment.

Our reportable segments are as follows:

Bambanani, Doornkop, Evander, Joel, Kusasaletu, Masimong, Phakisa, Target, Tshepong, Virginia and PNG;

Cooke operations (sold in November 2008) and Mount Magnet (sold in July 2010) are classified as discontinued operations; and

All other shafts and surface operations, including those that treat historic sand dumps, rock dumps and tailings dams, are grouped together under Other Underground and Other Surface.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported results of our operations. Actual results may differ from those estimates. We have identified the most critical accounting policies upon which our financial results depend. Some of our accounting policies require the application of significant judgment and estimates by management in selecting the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, management's view on trends in the gold mining industry and information from outside sources.

Our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in *Item 18. Financial Statements*. Management has identified the following as critical accounting policies because estimates used in applying these policies are subject to material risks and uncertainties. Management believes the following critical accounting policies, together with the other significant accounting policies discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and could potentially impact our financial results and future financial performance.

Gold mineral reserves

Gold mineral reserves are estimates of the amount of ounces that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's properties. In order to calculate the gold mineral reserves, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantities and/or grade of the reserves requires the size, shape and depth of the orebodies to be determined by analyzing geological data such as the logging and assaying of drill samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments and calculations to interpret the data. These reserves are determined in accordance with SAMREC, JORC and SEC Industry Guide 7.

Because the economic assumptions used to estimate the gold mineral reserves change from year to year, and because additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, estimates of the mineral reserves may change from year to year. Changes in the proven and probable reserves may affect the Group's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including depreciation and amortization charged in the income statement may change as they are calculated on the units-of-production method.

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The estimate of the total expected future lives of our mines could be materially different from the actual amount of gold mined in the future. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Estimations of Harmony s gold reserve figures are based on a number of*

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assumptions, including mining and recovery factors, future cash costs of production and the price of gold. As a result, quantities of gold produced may differ from current estimates.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

We review and evaluate our mining assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Each operating shaft, along with allocated common assets such as plants and administrative offices, is considered to be a cash generating unit as each shaft is largely independent of the cash flows of other shafts and assets.

Future cash flows are estimated based on estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), production levels and cash costs of production, capital and reclamation costs, all based on detailed life-of-mine plans. The significant assumptions in determining the future cash flows for each individual operating mine at June 30, 2011, apart from production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, included a long-term gold price of US\$1,274 per ounce and South African and Australian dollar exchange rates of US\$1 = R7.57 and A\$1 = US\$0.89, respectively. The term "recoverable minerals" refers to the estimated amount of gold that will be obtained from proven and probable reserves and related exploration stage mineral interests, except for other mine-related exploration potential and greenfields exploration potential discussed separately below, after taking into account losses during ore processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such exploration stage mineral interests are risk adjusted based on management's relative confidence in such materials. With the exception of other mine-related exploration potential and Greenfields exploration potential, estimates of future undiscounted cash flows are included on an area of interest basis, which generally represents an individual operating mine, even if the mines are included in a larger mine complex. In the case of mineral interests associated with other mine-related exploration potential and Greenfields exploration potential, cash flows and fair values are individually evaluated based primarily on recent exploration results and recent transactions involving sales of similar properties.

As discussed above under "Gold mineral reserves", various factors could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted production schedules from proven and probable reserves. Additionally, gold prices, capital expenditure requirements and reclamation costs could differ from the assumptions used in the cash flow models used to assess impairment. The ability to achieve the estimated quantities of recoverable minerals from exploration stage mineral interests involves further risks in addition to those factors applicable to mineral interests where proven and probable reserves have been identified, due to the lower level of confidence that the identified mineralized material can ultimately be mined economically. Assets classified as other mine-related exploration potential and Greenfields exploration potential have the highest level of risk that the carrying value of the asset can be ultimately realized, due to the still lower level of geological confidence and economic modeling.

During fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recorded impairments of US\$37 million, US\$43 million and US\$71 million respectively, on property, plant and equipment, all from continuing operations. Material changes to any of these factors or assumptions discussed above could result in future impairment charges, particularly around future gold price assumptions. A 10% decrease in gold price at June 30, 2011 would have resulted in the additional impairments amounting to US\$6.8 million at the Steyn 2 shaft in the Bambanani segment and US\$27.6 million at Evander.

Carrying Value of Goodwill

We evaluate, on at least an annual basis, the carrying amount of goodwill to determine whether current events and circumstances indicate that such carrying amount may no longer be recoverable. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Each operating shaft, along with allocated common assets such as plants and administrative offices, is considered to be a cash generating unit as each shaft is largely independent of the cash flows of other shafts and assets. To accomplish this, we compare the recoverable amounts of our cash generating units to their carrying amounts. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the carrying value of a cash generating unit were to exceed its recoverable amount at the time of the evaluation, an impairment loss is recognized by first reducing goodwill, and then the other assets in the cash generating unit on a pro rata basis. Assumptions underlying fair value estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties. If these assumptions change in future, we may need to record impairment charges on goodwill not previously recorded.

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During fiscal 2011, we recorded an impairment of US\$1.5 million on goodwill relating to St Helena (in Other Underground segment). As at June 30, 2011 substantially all of our goodwill related to the Phakisa, Tshepong and Bambanani cash generating units, for which there is no significant risk of failing the goodwill impairment test. No impairment was recorded during fiscal 2009 and 2010.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

Our mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Estimated long term environmental obligations, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the Group's environmental management plans. Annual changes in the provision consist of finance costs relating to the change in the present value of the provision and inflationary increases in the provision estimate, as well as changes in estimates. The present value of environmental disturbances created is capitalized to mining assets against an increase in the rehabilitation provision. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated as discussed above. Rehabilitation projects undertaken, included in the estimates are charged to the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programs to prevent and control pollution is charged against income as incurred.

Deferred taxes

The taxable income from gold mining at our South African operations is subject to a formula to determine the taxation expense. The tax rate calculated using the formula is capped to a maximum mining statutory rate of 43% or 34%, depending on whether or not the taxpayer has elected to be exempt from Secondary Taxation on Companies. See Item 5. *Results of Operations Continuing Operations Income and Mining Taxes*. Taxable income is determined after the deduction of qualifying mining capital expenditure to the extent that it does not result in an assessed loss. Excess capital expenditure is carried forward as unredeemed capital and is eligible for deduction in future periods, taking the assessed loss criteria into account. Further to this, mines are ring-fenced and are treated separately for tax purposes, with deductions only being utilized against the mining income of the relevant ring-fenced mine.

In terms of IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, and at our South African operations, such average tax rates are directly impacted by the profitability of the relevant ring-fenced mine. The deferred tax rate is therefore based on the current estimate of future profitability of an operation when temporary differences will reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at balance sheet date.

The future profitability of each ring-fenced mine, in turn, is determined by reference to the life-of-mine plan for that operation. The life-of-mine plan is based on parameters such as the Group's long term view of the US\$ gold price and the Rand/US\$ exchange rate, as well as the reserves declared for the operation. As some of these parameters are based on market indicators, they differ from one year to the next. In addition, the reserves may also increase or decrease based on updated or new geological information.

We do not recognize a deferred tax asset when it is more likely than not that the asset will not be utilized. Assessing recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates related to expectation of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations, reversals of deferred tax liabilities and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future taxable income differs significantly from estimates, our ability to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the balance date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate could limit our ability to obtain the future tax benefits represented by deferred tax assets recorded at the balance date.

Revenue

Substantially most of our revenues are derived from the sale of gold. As a result, our operating results are directly related to the price of gold. Historically, the price of gold has fluctuated widely. The gold price is affected by numerous factors over which we do not have control. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors The profitability of Harmony's operations, and the cash flows generated by those operations, are affected by changes in the price for gold. A fall in the gold price below our cash cost of production for any sustained period may lead to losses and require Harmony to curtail or suspend certain operations*.

As a general rule, we sell our gold produced at market prices to obtain the maximum benefit from increases in the prevailing gold price and do not enter into hedging arrangements such as forward sales or derivatives that establish a price in advance for the sale of our future gold production.

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Significant changes in the price of gold over a sustained period of time may lead us to increase or decrease our production in the near-term.

Harmony's Realized Gold Price

The average gold price in U.S. dollars received by us has generally increased since January 1, 2002. In fiscal 2011, the average gold price in U.S. dollars received by us for continuing operations was US\$1,370 per ounce. The market price for gold (and, accordingly, the price received by us) is affected by numerous factors over which we have no control. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors The profitability of Harmony's operations, and the cash flows generated by those operations, are affected by changes in the price for gold. A fall in the gold price below our cash cost of production for any sustained period may lead to losses and require Harmony to curtail or suspend certain operations*.

The following table sets out the average, the high and the low London Bullion Market price of gold and our average U.S. dollar sales price during the past three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	2011	2010	2009
	June 30, (\$/oz)		
Average	1,369	1,089	874
High	1,553	1,261	989
Low	1,157	908	713
Harmony's average sales price - continuing operations ⁽¹⁾	1,370	1,092	867

⁽¹⁾ Our average sales price differs from the average gold price due to the timing of our sales of gold within each year.

Costs

Our cash costs and expenses typically make up approximately 80% of our total costs. The remainder of our total costs consists primarily of exploration costs, employment termination costs, corporate and sundry expenditure, and depreciation and amortization. Our cash costs consist primarily of production costs exclusive of depreciation and amortization. Production costs are incurred on labor, equipment, consumables and utilities. Labor costs are the largest component and typically comprise approximately 52% of our production costs.

Our cash costs for continuing operations has increased from US\$583 per ounce in fiscal 2009 to US\$1,009 per ounce in fiscal 2011, mainly as a result of lower production volumes, the impact of increased labor and energy costs as well as inflationary pressures on supply contracts. In U.S. dollar terms, the appreciation of the Rand-U.S. dollar exchange rate added to these increases.

Our U.S. translated costs are very sensitive to the exchange rate of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar. See *Item 5.*

Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Exchange Rates. Appreciation of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies against the U.S. dollar increases working costs at our operations when those costs are translated into U.S. dollars. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Foreign exchange fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on Harmony's operational results and financial conditions*.

The average rate of the South African Rand appreciated approximately 8% against the U.S. dollar in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. In the case of our International operations, the Australian dollar appreciated approximately 12%, while the Kina appreciated by 9% against the U.S. dollar in fiscal 2011.

Going forward, we expect a longer term decrease in the real cash costs per ounce, primarily as a result of the completion of the major development projects, being Doornkop, Kusasalethu, Phakisa and Hidden Valley. As these operations ramp up to full production in the next three or so years, the volumes mined will increase and reduce the unit cost per ounce. Management expects a reduction in overall real cash costs as a result of the closure of loss-making shafts such as Merriespruit 1 & 3 shafts. This will however be offset by the increased production costs from the development projects. Management will continue with thorough review of costs at all operations and ensure that costs are properly managed and within budget. However, it should be noted that there are risks beyond our control such as safety stoppages, which would result in production being negatively affected while certain costs would still be incurred. This could result in our costs not decreasing as expected. This is

discussed in more detail in Item 3 *Key Information Risk Factors* *Given the nature of mining and the type of gold mines we operate, we face a material risk of liability, delays and increased cash costs of production from environmental and industrial accidents and pollution and The nature of our mining operations presents safety risks .*

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

Total cash costs and total cash costs per ounce are non-GAAP measures.

Our cash costs consist primarily of production costs and are expensed as incurred. The cash costs are incurred to access ore to produce current mined reserves. Cash costs do not include capital development costs, which are incurred to allow access to the ore body for future mining operations and are capitalized and amortized when the relevant reserves are mined.

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Total cash costs include mine production costs, transport and refinery costs, applicable general and administrative costs, costs associated with movements in production inventories, ore stockpiles, as well as ongoing environmental rehabilitation costs as well as transfers to and from deferred stripping and costs associated with royalties. Ongoing employee termination cost is included, however employee termination costs associated with major restructuring and shaft closures are excluded. The costs associated with movements in production inventories are excluded from total cash costs. Gold ounces produced are used as the denominator in the total cash costs per ounce calculation.

Changes in cash costs per ounce are affected by operational performance, as well as changes in the currency exchange rate between the Rand and the U.S. dollar and, in the case of the International operations, the Australian dollar and Kina. Total cash costs and total cash costs per ounce are non-GAAP measures. Total cash costs and total cash costs per ounce should not be considered by investors in isolation or as an alternative to production costs, cost of sales, or any other measure of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the calculation of total cash costs and total cash costs per ounce may vary from company to company and may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. However, we believe that cash costs per ounce is a useful indicator to investors and management of a mining company's performance as it provides (1) an indication of the cash generating capacities of our mining operations, (2) the trends in cash costs as the company's operations mature, (3) a measure of a company's performance, by comparison of cash costs per ounce to the spot price of gold and (4) an internal benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other companies.

Continuing operations

The following is a reconciliation of total cash costs from continuing operations, as a non-GAAP measure, to the nearest comparable GAAP measure, cost of sale from continuing operations:

	Fiscal year ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(in \$ millions, except per ounce amounts)		
Total cost of sales from continuing operations under IFRS	1,664	1,383	1,083
Depreciation and amortization expense	(254)	(181)	(139)
Rehabilitation costs	(11)	(4)	(1)
Care and maintenance costs of restructured shafts	(18)	(8)	(5)
Employment termination and restructuring costs	(23)	(27)	(4)
Share-based payments	(19)	(20)	(13)
Impairment of assets	(39)	(43)	(71)
Other	13	3	
Gold inventory movement	(18)		2
Total cash costs from continuing operations	1,295	1,103	852
Per ounce calculation:			
Ounces produced ⁽¹⁾	1,283,261	1,377,499	1,460,831
Total cash cost per ounce from continuing operations	1,009	801	583

⁽¹⁾ The ounces produced for fiscal 2011 exclude pre-production ounces from Steyn 2 and Target 3 (2010: Hidden Valley, Target 3 and Steyn 2) for the period in which these shafts were in development. The associated costs have been capitalized.

Discontinued operations

The following is a reconciliation of total cash costs from discontinued operations, as a non-GAAP measure, to the nearest comparable GAAP measure, cost of sales from discontinued operations:

	Fiscal year ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(in \$ millions, except per ounce amounts)		
Total cost of sales from discontinued operations under IFRS		1	71

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Depreciation and amortization expense		(28)
Rehabilitation costs		(2)
Care and maintenance costs of restructured shafts	(1)	(1)
Reversal of impairment of assets		10
Gold inventory movement		2
Total cash costs from discontinued operations		52
Per ounce calculation:		
Ounces produced		80,377
Total cash cost per ounce from discontinued operations		644

Table of Contents*Total Harmony Continuing and discontinued operations*

The following is a reconciliation of total cash costs, as a non-GAAP measure, to the nearest comparable GAAP measure, cost of sales under IFRS:

	Fiscal year ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(in \$ millions, except per ounce amounts)		
Total production costs under IFRS	1,664	1,384	1,154
Depreciation and amortization expense	(254)	(181)	(167)
Rehabilitation costs	(11)	(4)	(3)
Care and maintenance costs of restructured shafts	(18)	(9)	(6)
Employment termination and restructuring costs	(23)	(27)	(4)
Share-based payments	(19)	(20)	(13)
Impairment of impairment of assets	(39)	(43)	(61)
Other	13	3	
Gold inventory movement	(18)		4
Total cash costs	1,295	1,103	904
Per ounce calculation:			
Ounces produced	1,283,261	1,377,499	1,541,208
Total cash cost per ounce	1,009	801	586

Within this disclosure document, our discussion and analysis is focused on the total cash costs measure.

While recognizing the importance of reducing cash costs, our chief focus is on controlling and, where possible, reducing total costs, including overhead costs. We aim to control total unit costs per ounce produced by maintaining our low total cost structure at our existing operations. We have been able to reduce total costs by implementing a management structure and philosophy that is focused on reducing management and administrative costs, implementing a mineral reserve management system that allows for greater grade control and acquiring higher grade reserves. See *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Strategy*.

Exchange Rates

Our revenues are very sensitive to the exchange rate of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar.

Currently, the majority of our earnings are generated in South Africa and, as a result, most of our costs are incurred in Rand. Since gold is generally sold in U.S. dollars, most of our revenues are received in U.S. dollars. The average gold price received by us during fiscal 2011 increased US\$278 per ounce to US\$1,370 per ounce from US\$1,092 per ounce during fiscal 2010. Appreciation of the Rand against the U.S. dollar increases our U.S. dollar working costs at our South African operations when those costs are translated into U.S. dollars, which serves to reduce operating margins and net income from our South African operations. Depreciation of the Rand against the U.S. dollar reduces these costs when they are translated into U.S. dollars, which serves to increase operating margins and net income from our South African operations. Accordingly, strength in the Rand generally results in poorer earnings for us if there is not a similar increase in the gold price. Our International operations are similarly affected.

The exchange rates obtained when converting U.S. dollars to Rand are determined by foreign exchange markets, over which we have no control. The conversion rate for balance sheet items as at June 30, 2011 is R6.78 per US\$1.00, except for specific items within equity that are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date the transaction was entered into. This compares with a conversion rate of R7.63 per US\$1.00 as at June 30, 2010, reflecting an appreciation of 11% of the Rand against the U.S. dollar when compared with June 30, 2010. Income statement items were converted at the average exchange rate for the fiscal 2011 (R6.99 per US\$1.00), reflecting an appreciation of 8% of the Rand against the U.S. dollar when compared with fiscal 2010. The majority of our working costs are incurred in Rands and as a result this appreciation of the Rand against the U.S. dollar would increase our working costs when translated into U.S. dollars. Adding to this increase are increases in our labor costs as well as inflationary pressures on our consumable stores and energy cost, which served to decrease operating margins and net income reflected in our consolidated income statement for fiscal 2011. Depreciation of the Rand against the U.S. dollar would cause a decrease in our costs in U.S. dollar terms. Similarly, at our International operations, depreciation of the Australia dollar or Kina against the U.S. dollar would cause a decrease in our costs in U.S. dollar terms. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Foreign exchange fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on Harmony's operational results and financial condition*.

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Inflation

Our operations have been materially affected by inflation. At the end of fiscal 2011, inflation in South Africa was 4.6%, although it reached 6.9% in fiscal 2009 before declining to 4.2% in fiscal 2010. However, working costs, and wages especially, have increased considerably over the past several years resulting in significant cost pressures for the mining industry. In addition, the effect on inflation of the increase in electricity tariffs of 25% during fiscal 2010 and 2011, together with another increase of approximately 25% in the next year, will have a negative effect on the profitability of our operations.

The inflation rate in PNG has remained relatively flat in recent years at around 7%, before ending at 9.6% in fiscal 2011. Higher food and energy prices contributed to this increase, as well as the historically low level of the Kina/A\$ cross rate, which led to imported inflation. This increase in inflation could have an adverse effect on the profitability of the PNG operations.

Our profits and financial condition could be adversely affected if the cost inflation is not offset by a concurrent devaluation of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies and/or an increase in the price of gold. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Our operations may be negatively impacted by inflation* .

South African Socio-Economic Environment

We are a South African company and the majority of our operations are in South Africa. As a result, we are subject to various economic, fiscal, monetary and political policies and factors that affect South African companies generally. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors The socio-economic framework in the regions in which Harmony operates may have an adverse effect on its operations and profits* .

South African companies are subject to exchange control limitations. While exchange controls have been relaxed in recent years, South African companies remain subject to restrictions on their ability to deploy capital outside of the Southern African Common Monetary Area. See *Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls* .

Social and Labor Plans, or SLPs, have been developed for each of our South African operations. These SLPs are prepared in line with legislation governing the participation of HDSAs in mining assets.

We have been granted all of our mining licenses under the MPRDA. We have therefore already started to incur expenses relating to HDSA participation. We believe the biggest challenge will lie in maintaining these licenses, as we will have a responsibility in respect of human resource development, procurement and local economic development. We are unable, however, to provide a specific amount of what the estimated cost of compliance will be but we will continue to monitor these costs on an ongoing basis.

Electricity in South Africa

Supply

Historically, South Africa has enjoyed both low-cost electrical energy provision, and a stable supply. In early 2008, however, the national power utility Eskom experienced a major capacity shortage resulting in country-wide blackouts and reduced energy supply. The mining industry was severely affected for a period of five days in January 2008, and thereafter Eskom imposed limitations which continued to have an impact. We have devised new strategies so as to optimize our usage of 90% of our previous electricity supply allowed in terms of the Energy Conservation Scheme (ECS) and interim rules imposed by Eskom. All operations were allocated an ECS allocation in line with the Eskom allocation and equipment and management structures were put in place to monitor and manage real-time consumption. As a result, we have been able to reduce our energy consumption to 7% below the 90% allocation.

No further submissions or applications for additional power allocation were made in fiscal 2011, with the possible Kalgold expansion project being put on hold until further notice.

Government at national level intervened to develop an integrated resource plan in order to arrest the supply constraint situation and map a long-term plan to add much needed generation capacity to the grid according to projected electricity demand increase. Electricity supply has not been a constraint in fiscal 2011. The electricity supply constraint in South Africa will be alleviated by the commissioning of the first generators at the Medupi power station in 2012. Eskom's ability to execute the build program successfully

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and on time as well as the successful development and implementation of the integrated resource plan is critical. We will remain a voluntary participant in the ECS until such time that the national ECS becomes compulsory and Eskom relationships are maintained on this basis. The challenge for us is to improve production to the required levels without compromising the cost-saving initiatives achieved during fiscal 2008 and 2009.

Cost

The average 25% per annum tariff increase for the three year multi-year price determination period (**MYPD**), as approved by NERSA, contributes significantly to escalate the cost of production well above inflationary figures in the foreseeable future. Electricity price projections based on the approved tariffs and extrapolations indicate that electricity costs could be as high as 25% of the total cost of production within the next five years. During fiscal 2011, electricity costs comprised 15% or US\$200.3 million of our total cost of production (2010: 13% or US\$147 million). The dollar increase in electricity costs over the next five years is expected to be \$398 million. This is determined by an average 25% increase in cost for the next five years, and also takes into account the increased production as the development projects ramp up to, and operate at, full production capacity. The dollar amount was determined using an exchange rate of \$1/R6.78.

Spiraling electricity costs sparked renewed electrical consumption awareness where operations and service departments alike are actively analyzing all opportunities to improve energy efficiency and optimizing electricity usage.

Energy efficiency

In conjunction with Eskom-approved Electricity Supply Companies and reputable service providers, an accelerated program was initiated to investigate and quantify energy efficiency project opportunities and cost. Projects under investigation, some of which have been approved, have the potential to reduce electricity consumption during peak, standard and off-peak periods and improve the efficiency of use at various operations. The projected energy savings could amount to 566,345MWh or 15.4% of FY11fiscal 2011 consumption per annum and an average demand reduction of 89.6MW. Projects successfully implemented in fiscal 2011 amount to a saving of 31,460 MWh.

Applications for Eskom demand side management funding and alternative funding models, are being investigated for all energy efficiency project opportunities in order to reduce the capital requirements and financial burden to the operations to implement these projects. Thus far, Harmony has been successful with all the applications submitted.

Renewable energy

The Eskom supply constraint continues to raise interest in renewable energy. Various companies have obtained access to internationally-proven technology that was previously not readily available or affordable in South Africa. Investigations into solar heating and solar electricity generation initiatives are currently underway to identify viable projects that could potentially contribute towards our energy efficiency improvement and carbon footprint reduction.

Although progress has been made with the investigations, capital cost and subsequent cost of generation remain high and are not yet comparable to Eskom-projected tariffs. This has not deterred the willingness of industry to participate in such projects, a number of which are being considered currently. Technical development of renewable technologies is however accelerating, with international implementation contributing towards cost reduction. International investors with access to green funds are also interested in South African renewable projects. This latest development can open the door to enter into direct private power agreements at Eskom-comparable tariffs in the foreseeable future.

The impact on the operating cost as a result of discontinuation of Conops is expected to result in a decrease as the variable costs for the additional production will no longer be incurred.

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Results of Operations

Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

Continuing Operations

Revenues

Revenue increased by 20%, from US\$1,489 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,781 million. This increase can primarily be attributed to the higher average price of gold received by us, US\$1,370 per ounce in fiscal 2011 compared to US\$1,092 per ounce in 2010. This was offset by a decrease in ounces sold.

Our gold sales decreased 5%, from 1,363,863 ounces (excluding the capitalized ounces from Target 3, Steyn 2 and Hidden Valley) in fiscal 2010 to 1,299,597 (excluding the capitalized ounces from Target 3 and Steyn 2) in 2011. The grade recovered decreased from 0.07 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.06 ounces per ton in fiscal 2011. The decrease in ounces can be attributed to the operations in Evander and Virginia being placed on care and maintenance during fiscal 2010, as well as the closure of Merriespruit 1 in 2011. Offsetting this decrease was the inclusion of production from Target 3 for the fourth quarter of 2011, and increased production from Doornkop, Kusasaletu, Phakisa and Hidden Valley (included for the full year in 2011 as opposed to three months in 2010) as these operations ramp up to full production capacity.

At Bambanani ounces sold decreased by 27%, from 133,105 in fiscal 2010 to 96,549 in fiscal 2011. This was due to lower production volumes and a decrease in recovery grade from 0.227 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.203 in fiscal 2011.

At Doornkop ounces sold increased by 30% from 62,275 in fiscal 2010 to 81,149 in fiscal 2011. This is due to the increase in production volumes as the South Reef continues to build up to full production capacity. This was offset by a slight decrease in recovery grade from 0.105 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.102 in fiscal 2011. We expect the ounces sold to increase until the operation has reached full production capacity.

At Evander ounces sold decreased by 33%, from 111,499 in fiscal 2010 to 74,655 in fiscal 2011. This was primarily due to a decrease in production volumes as a result of the closure of Evander 2, 5 and 7 shafts during fiscal 2010.

At Joel ounces sold decreased by 27%, from 63,788 in fiscal 2010 to 46,618 in fiscal 2011. This was due to a decrease in production volumes, mainly as a result of the shaft stoppage, as well as a decrease in recovery grade from 0.133 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.104 in fiscal 2011.

At Kusasaletu ounces sold increased by 10% from 168,244 in fiscal 2010 to 185,510 in fiscal 2011. This is due to the increase in production volumes as the new mine continues to build up to full production capacity. This was offset by a decrease in recovery grade from 0.153 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 to 0.149 in fiscal 2011. We expect the ounces sold to increase until the operation has reached full production capacity.

At Phakisa ounces sold increased by 29% from 44,496 in fiscal 2010 to 57,227 in fiscal 2011. This was due to an increase in production volumes as the mine continues building up to full production in the next three to five years. Also contributing was an improvement in the recovery grade from 0.118 ounces per ton to 0.133 in fiscal 2011. We expect the ounces sold to increase until the operation has reached full production capacity.

At Virginia ounces sold decreased from 173,035 ounces in fiscal 2010 to 72,017 in fiscal 2011. This is due to the closure of Harmony 2, Brand 3 and Merriespruit 3 shafts during fiscal 2010 as well as the closure of Merriespruit 1 during fiscal 2011.

At Hidden Valley in PNG ounces sold in fiscal 2011 was 101,017, compared with 8,327 in fiscal 2010. Fiscal 2011 was the first full year that production has been recognized from the operation. We expect the ounces sold to increase until the operation has reached full production capacity.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes production costs, depreciation and amortization, impairment of assets and employment termination and restructuring costs.

Table of Contentsa) *Production costs (cash costs)*

The following table sets out our total ounces produced and weighted average cash costs per ounce for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009:

	Year Ended June 30, 2011		Year Ended June 30, 2010		Percentage (increase)/decrease in Cash Costs per ounce
	(oz)	(\$/oz)	(oz)	(\$/oz)	
	SOUTH AFRICA				
Bambanani ⁽¹⁾	95,198	1,247	131,946	723	(72.5)
Doornkop ⁽⁴⁾	80,763	1,054	62,694	822	(28.2)
Evander	74,011	1,186	111,724	1,018	(16.5)
Joel	46,586	1,297	64,495	792	(63.8)
Kusasaletu ⁽⁴⁾	180,334	1,008	175,029	857	(17.6)
Masimong	137,605	788	155,609	602	(30.9)
Phakisa ⁽⁴⁾	56,649	1,200	44,079	953	(25.9)
Target ⁽²⁾	110,919	1,011	110,020	783	(29.1)
Tshepong	207,950	810	216,986	677	(19.6)
Virginia	71,149	1,114	170,013	1,036	(7.5)
Other surface	121,851	1,027	119,954	680	(51.0)
INTERNATIONAL					
PNG ^{(3) (4)}	1,283.2	993	14,950	1,003	1.0
Total continuing operations	1,283,261		1,377,499		
Weighted average		1,009		801	(26.0)

(1) Excludes 2,894 (2010: 1,061) pre-production ounces from President Steyn 2 shaft, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation as the shaft was in development.

(2) Excludes 17,073 (2010: 3,762) pre-production ounces from Target 3, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation for the period that the shaft was in development.

(3) Excludes 46,223 pre-production ounces for the period ended April 2010, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation for the period that the operation was in development.

(4) Ounces produced are expected to increase until the operations have reached full production capacity. Cash cost per ounce is expected to decrease as the operations move closer to full capacity. See *Costs* for further detail.

Our average cash costs from continuing operations increased by US\$208 per ounce, or 26.0%, from US\$801 per ounce in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,009 per ounce in fiscal 2011. Cash costs per ounce vary with the working costs per ton (which is, in turn, affected by the number of tons processed) and grade of ore processed. Cash costs expressed in U.S. dollars per ounce also vary with fluctuations in the Rand-U.S. dollar exchange rate, because most of our working costs are incurred in Rand. The increase in cash cost expressed in U.S. dollars per ounce in fiscal 2011 was attributable primarily to the appreciation of the South African Rand against the U.S. dollar of 11%, as well as an increase in operating cost of 9% in Rand terms and a decrease in ounces produced of 9% when compared to fiscal 2010. Annual increases in labor cost of 7.5% as well as inflationary pressures on our consumable stores and energy costs of 18% and 36% respectively were the main contributors towards a

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higher operating cost. The closure of shafts during fiscal 2010 and 2011 was a major contributing factor to the decrease in ounces produced.

At Bambanani, the cash cost per ounce increased by 72%, from US\$723 in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,247, primarily due to a decrease in ounces produced as a result of mining ceasing in certain areas.

At Doornkop, the cash cost per ounce increased by 28%, from US\$822 in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,054, primarily due to an increase in production costs as the South Reef continues to build up to full capacity.

At Joel, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$792 in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,297. This increase is due to the decrease in ounces as a result of the production lost during the shaft stoppage.

At Masimong, the cash costs per ounce increased by 31% from US\$602 in fiscal 2010 to US\$788, primarily due to the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar.

At Phakisa, the cash costs per ounce increased by 26% from US\$953 in fiscal 2010 to US\$1,200, primarily due to the increase in production costs as the mine continues to build up in full capacity.

Table of Contents*b) Depreciation and amortization*

Depreciation and amortization increased from US\$181 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$254 million, or 40%. In Rand terms, the increase was 29%. The increase in US dollar terms was partially due to the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar in fiscal 2011. Also contributing was the increase of depreciation as tons mined increased at Hidden Valley in PNG, Doornkop and Phakisa as well as Target 3 being brought into production.

c) Employment termination and restructuring costs

The charge for employment termination and restructuring costs decreased from US\$27 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$23 million in fiscal 2011. The costs in fiscal 2011 relate primarily to the closure of shafts at Virginia and Evander operations as well as the voluntary retrenchment program after closing Merriespruit 1 shaft. The charge in fiscal 2010 relates primarily to the cost of placing the Evander and Virginia shafts on care and maintenance.

d) Impairment of assets

The impairment charge decreased from US\$43 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$39 million in 2011. The charge in 2011 primarily relates to Pres Steyn 1 and 2 shafts as well as St Helena as carrying values for the shafts exceed recoverable amounts. Management decided for safety's sake not to continue mining in some areas of Steyn 2, which resulted in a shorter life-of-mine and therefore a lower recoverable amount. Plans for any future development at Steyn 1 and St Helena have been put on hold indefinitely, triggering an impairment on these assets. The charge in 2010 primarily relates to the impairments at the Virginia and Evander operations when several shafts at these operations were placed on care and maintenance. These operations were approaching the end of their planned lives, with between two and four years left in marginal areas. The closures were due to it no longer being economically viable to continue operating these shafts as a result of the increase in costs such as labor and electricity.

Exploration expenditure

In fiscal 2011, exploration expenditure increased from US\$29 million to US\$51 million, primarily as a result of the increase in exploration activity in PNG.

Other expenses net

The charge for other expenses decreased from US\$8 million to US\$3 million in fiscal 2011. The charge for fiscal 2011 includes a loss of US\$6 million for the foreign exchange losses realized on the liquidation of certain dormant Australian subsidiaries. The charge for fiscal 2010 includes a loss of US\$12 million relating to the translation of intercompany loans within the Australian operations which do not form part of the net investment in foreign operations.

(Loss)/profit from associates

The loss from associates was US\$7 million in fiscal 2011, compared to the profit from associates of US\$7 million in fiscal 2010. In both years, the amount represents Harmony's 40% share in Rand Uranium's profits and losses. Harmony ceased equity accounting the investment at the end of March 2011 when shareholders of Rand Uranium agreed to sell the company, and the investment in Rand Uranium was classified as held for sale.

Impairment of investment in associate

The amount for fiscal 2011 relates to the impairment of the carrying value of the investment in Rand Uranium when it was classified as held for sale and written down to its recoverable amount.

Net gain on financial instruments

The gain of US\$20 million in fiscal 2011 relates primarily to the fair value gain recognized on the equity-linked deposits (**ELDs**) held by the environmental trusts, which are classified as fair value through profit or loss investments. The gain recognized on the ELDs in fiscal 2010 was US\$5 million. Also contributing to the gain in fiscal 2010 is the realized portion of mark-to-market gains previously recognized in other reserves being reclassified to the income statement on the disposal of certain listed investments during the year.

Table of Contents*Gain on farm-in option*

In 2011, we recognized a gain of US\$38 million on the cancellation of the Freegold farm-in option. The Freegold option allowed the group to acquire a beneficial interest of up to 40% in any future mines established by Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited (**Wits Gold**) on certain properties in the Free State. On 5 November 2010 the group received 4,376,194 shares in Wits Gold, with a quoted market value of US\$38 million, as consideration for the cancellation of the option.

Investment income

Investment income decreased from US\$25 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$20 million in fiscal 2011, reflecting lower cash balances and interest rates. Interest received from the investments held by the environmental trusts decreased by 80% as further changes were made to the profile of these investment portfolios from cash to market-linked equity instruments. Offsetting these decreases was an increase in interest received and interest refunds from the South African Revenue Service (**SARS**), amounting to US\$7 million in fiscal 2011.

Finance costs

Finance costs increased from US\$32 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$41 million in fiscal 2011, primarily due to higher balances of borrowings when compared to fiscal 2010.

Income and Mining Taxes

South Africa. We pay taxes on mining income and non-mining income. The amount of our South African mining income tax is calculated on the basis of a formula that takes into account our total revenue and profits from, and capital expenditures for, mining operations in South Africa. 5% of total mining revenue is exempt from taxation in South Africa as a result of the application of the applicable gold mine formula. The amount of revenue subject to taxation is calculated by deducting qualifying capital expenditures from taxable mining income. The amount by which the taxable mining income exceeds 5% of mining revenue constitutes taxable mining income. We and our subsidiaries each make our own calculation of taxable income.

The tax rate applicable to the mining and non-mining income of a gold mining company depends on whether the company has elected to be exempt from the Secondary Tax on Companies (**STC**). STC is a tax on dividends declared and, at present, the STC tax rate is equal to 10%. To the extent we receive dividends, such dividends received are offset against the amount of dividends paid for purposes of calculating the amount subject to STC. In 1993, all existing South African gold mining companies had the option to elect to be exempt from STC. If the election was made, a higher tax rate would apply for both mining and non-mining taxable income. In 2009 and 2008, the tax rates for companies that elected the STC exemption were 43% for mining income and 35% for non-mining income, compared with 34% for mining income and 28% for non-mining income if the STC exemption election was not made. In 1993, the Harmony Company elected to pay the STC tax. All of our South African subsidiaries, excluding Avgold, elected the STC exemption.

Income and Mining Tax	2011	2010
Effective tax rate expense	(493%)	183%

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2011 was lower than the statutory tax rate of 43% for us and our subsidiaries as a whole. The lower effective tax rate results primarily from the credit for the Freegold unredeemed capital allowance. The South African Revenue Service (**SARS**) previously disallowed Freegold's post 1973 gold mine additional capital allowance claim, and also disallowed Freegold's application of mining ringfencing. SARS withdrew the additional capital allowance claim on 10 March 2011, conceding that the Freegold operations are entitled to claim this capital allowance. The inclusion of the capital allowance caused an increase in the deferred tax asset on the balance sheet and the resulting credit in the income statement.

Deferred tax rates for the South African operations are calculated based on estimates of the future profitability of each ring-fenced mine when temporary differences will reverse. The future profitability of each ring-fenced mine, in turn, is determined by reference to the life-of-mine plan for that operation, which is based on parameters such as the Group's long term view of the US\$ gold price and the Rand/US\$ exchange rate, as well as the reserves declared for the operation. As some of these parameters are based on market indicators, they differ from one year to the next. In addition, the reserves may also increase or decrease based on updated or new

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geological information. Changes in the future profitability of each ring-fenced mine impact the deferred tax rates used to recognize temporary differences at these operations. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Deferred taxes*. The decrease in deferred tax on temporary differences due to changes in estimated effective tax rates results primarily from a decrease in the effective deferred tax rate at Evander Gold Mines Limited. The deferred tax rate for Evander Gold Mines Limited decreased from 22.9% in fiscal 2010 to 11.5% in fiscal 2011 due to the decreased estimated profitability of the operation over the life-of-mine as a result of higher working cost and capital expenditure, as well as a reduction in expected kilograms produced and recovered grade.

Australia. Generally, Australia imposes tax on the worldwide income (including capital gains) of all of our Australian incorporated and tax resident entities. The current income tax rate for companies is 30%. Ongoing business, mining, exploration and rehabilitation costs incurred each year are fully deductible. The cost of plant and capital mining expenditure may be depreciated and deducted over its effective life.

Harmony Gold Australia Proprietary Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary companies are recognized and taxed as a single entity. Under the consolidations rules all of the Australian subsidiary companies are treated as divisions of the Head Company, Harmony Gold Australia. As a result inter-company transactions between group members are generally ignored for tax purposes. This allows the group to transfer assets between group members without any tax consequences, and deems all tax losses to have been incurred by the Head Company of the group.

Withholding tax is payable on dividends, interest and royalties paid by Australian residents to non-residents, which would include any dividends on the shares of our Australian subsidiaries that are paid to us. In the case of dividend payments to non-residents, a 30% withholding tax applies. However, where the recipient of the dividend is a resident of a country with which Australia has concluded a double taxation agreement, the rate of withholding tax is generally limited to 15% (or in the case of South Africa 5% where the dividend is paid to a company which controls at least 10% of the Australian dividend paying company). Where dividends are fully franked, no withholding tax applies as an effective credit is allowed against any withholding tax otherwise payable, regardless of whether a double taxation agreement is in place. However, due to the tax profile of Harmony Gold Australia it is not expected to have any franking credits in the foreseeable future.

Australia has a Controlled Foreign Company regime which effectively attributes certain types of passive income derived by offshore subsidiaries and taxes that income as if it had been derived in Australia under Australian tax rules.

PNG. The Hidden Valley Project in PNG commenced operations in fiscal 2010. We are also reviewing other potential projects and carrying out extensive exploration.

PNG mining projects are taxed on a project basis. Therefore each project is taxed as a separate entity, even though it may be one of a number of projects carried on by the same company. In certain circumstances there is an ability to transfer the tax benefit obtained through exploration expenditure between projects and wholly-owned companies. Tax losses are generally quarantined and cannot be transferred between projects.

PNG mining companies are taxed at a rate of tax of 30%. Mining operations in PNG are subject to a 2% royalty which is payable to the PNG Government.

Capital development and exploration expenditure incurred in PNG is capitalized for tax purposes and can be generally deducted at 25% per annum on a diminishing value basis against project income, with the deduction being limited to the lesser of 25% of the diminished value or the income of the project for the year.

PNG imposes dividend withholding tax of 10% on dividends paid by PNG mining operations to non-residents. Although PNG also imposes interest withholding tax on interest paid off-shore, the PNG Tax Act exempts interest paid to non-resident lenders from withholding tax where the PNG company is engaged in mining operations in PNG.

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Discontinued Operations

Costs

Costs decreased from US\$4 million in fiscal 2010 to US\$nil in fiscal 2011.

Profit on sale of investment in subsidiary

The profit on sale of investment in subsidiary in fiscal 2011 relates to the sale of Mount Magnet during July 2010. The total is net of the realization of accumulated foreign exchange losses of US\$11.2 million.

Income and Mining Taxes

Australia. We pay taxes on mining income and non-mining income. For details, refer to the discussion under *Income and Mining Taxes* in the *Continuing Operations* section. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, the income tax rate for companies was 30%.

Continuing and discontinued operations

Net profit/(loss)

The net profit/(loss) increased from a net loss of US\$24 million to a net profit of US\$86 million. This is due to the factors discussed above.

Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Continuing Operations

Revenues

Revenue increased by US\$212 million, or 17%, from US\$1,277 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$1,489 million in fiscal 2010. This increase can primarily be attributed to the higher average price of gold received by us, US\$1,092 per ounce in fiscal 2010 compared to US\$867 per ounce in 2009. This was offset by a decrease in ounces sold.

Our gold sales decreased 109,699 ounces, or 7%, from 1,473,562 in fiscal 2009 to 1,363,863 (excluding the capitalized ounces from Target 3, Steyn 2 and Hidden Valley) in fiscal 2010. The grade recovered was constant, at 0.07 ounces per ton in fiscal 2010 and 2009. The decrease in ounces can be attributed to the operations in Evander and Virginia being placed on care and maintenance.

At Bambanani ounces sold increased by 11%, from 119,665 in fiscal 2009 to 133,105 in fiscal 2010. This was due to a better recovery grade which increased from 0.213 in fiscal 2009 to 0.227 in fiscal 2010.

At Doornkop ounces sold increased by 44% from 43,211 in fiscal 2009 to 62,275 in fiscal 2010. This is due to the higher recovery grade, which improved from 0.070 in fiscal 2009 to 0.105 in fiscal 2010 due to the change in the mining mix by the increase in higher grade ore from the South Reef section.

At Evander ounces sold decreased by 43%, from 195,668 in fiscal 2009 to 111,499 in fiscal 2010. This was primarily due to a decrease in production volumes as a result of the closure of Evander 2, 5 and 7 shafts.

At Phakisa ounces sold increased from 21,477 in fiscal 2009 to 44,496 in fiscal 2010. This was due to an increase in production volumes as the various sections moved into production, building up to full production in the next three to five years.

At Target ounces sold increased by 22% from 87,611 in fiscal 2009 to 106,837 in fiscal 2010. This is due to higher production volumes of 857,000 tons in fiscal 2010, compared with 710,000 tons in fiscal 2009.

At Virginia ounces sold decreased to 173,035 ounces from 259,070 in fiscal 2009. This is due to the closure of Harmony 2, Brand 3 and Merriespruit 3 shafts during fiscal 2010.

At Hidden Valley in PNG ounces sold were 8,327 in fiscal 2010. This was the first year that production has been recognized from the operation.

Table of Contents*Cost of sales*

Cost of sales includes production costs, depreciation and amortization, impairment of assets and employment termination and restructuring costs.

a) *Production costs (cash costs)*

The following table sets out our total ounces produced and weighted average cash costs per ounce for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009:

	Year Ended June 30, 2010		Year Ended June 30, 2009		Percentage
	(oz)	(\$/oz)	(oz)	(\$/oz)	(Increase)/decrease
					in Cash Costs per ounce
SOUTH AFRICA					
Bambanani ⁽¹⁾	131,946	723	121,530	611	(18.3)
Doornkop	62,694	822	42,150	804	(2.2)
Evander	111,724	1,018	190,075	572	(78.0)
Joel	64,495	792	65,684	636	(24.3)
Kusasaletu	175,029	857	174,321	660	(29.8)
Masimong	155,609	602	154,034	476	(26.5)
Phakisa	44,079	953	22,216	555	(71.7)
Target ⁽²⁾	110,020	783	87,225	645	(21.4)
Tshepong	216,986	677	230,778	483	(40.2)
Virginia	170,013	1,036	258,170	638	(62.4)
Other surface	119,954	680	114,648	521	(30.5)
INTERNATIONAL					
PNG ⁽³⁾	14,950	1,003			(100)
Total continuing operations	1,377,499		1,460,831		
Weighted average		801		583	(37.4)

(1) Excludes 1,061 pre-production ounces from President Steyn 2 shaft, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation as the shaft was in development.

(2) Excludes 3,762 pre-production ounces from Target 3, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation as the shaft was in development.

(3) Excludes 46,223 pre-production ounces for the period ended April 2010, which have not been included in the cash cost calculation for the period that the operation was in development.

Our average cash costs from continuing operations increased by US\$218 per ounce, or 37.4%, from US\$583 per ounce in fiscal 2009 to US\$801 per ounce in fiscal 2010. Cash costs per ounce vary with the working costs per ton (which is, in turn, affected by the number of tons processed) and grade of ore processed. Cash costs expressed in U.S. dollars per ounce also vary with fluctuations in the Rand-U.S. dollar exchange rate, because most of our working costs are incurred in Rand. The increase in cash cost expressed in U.S. dollars per ounce in fiscal 2010 was attributable primarily to the appreciation of the South African Rand against the U.S. dollar of 16%, as well as an increase in operating cost of 9% in Rand terms and a decrease in ounces produced of 6% when compared to fiscal 2009. Annual increases in labor cost of 7.5% as well as inflationary pressures on our consumables and energy costs resulting in an increase in costs of 18% and 44% respectively, were the main contributors towards a higher operating cost.

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At Evander, the cash costs per ounce increased by 78%, from US\$572 in fiscal 2009 to US\$1,018, primarily due to a decrease in ounces produced as a result of the closure of Evander 2, 5 and 7 shafts.

At Joel, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$636 in fiscal 2009 to US\$792. This increase is due to the increase in labor and energy costs as well as additional costs related to the development of level 129.

At Kusasalethu the cash costs per ounce increased by 30% from US\$660 in fiscal 2009 to US\$857 in fiscal 2010. This increase is primarily due to the increase in labor and utility costs as well as inflationary pressures on supply costs.

At Masimong, the cash costs per ounce increased by 27% from US\$476 in fiscal 2009 to US\$602 in fiscal 2010, primarily due to the higher labor and electricity costs, as well as the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar.

At Phakisa, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$555 to US\$953, or 72%, in fiscal 2010. This was due to the increase in tons mined as a result of the planned ramp-up in production.

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At Target, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$645 in fiscal 2009 to US\$783, or by 21%. This increase was due to higher production volumes, an increase in employees at the operation as well as inflationary cost increases.

At Tshepong, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$483 in fiscal 2009 to US\$677, or 40%, in fiscal 2010. This was due to the decrease in ounces produced in fiscal 2010, increases in labor and electricity costs as well as inflationary increases in material and supply costs.

At Virginia, the cash costs per ounce increased from US\$638 to US\$1,036 in fiscal 2010, primarily due to the decrease in ounces produced in fiscal 2010, increases in labor and electricity costs, as well as other inflationary cost increases.

At Hidden Valley in PNG, the cash costs per ounce were US\$1,003 in fiscal 2010. The operation has started ramping up and this is the first year that its production has been included.

b) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased from US\$139 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$181 million in fiscal 2010, or 30%. In Rand terms, the increase was 9.7%. The increase in US dollar terms was partially due to the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar in fiscal 2010. Also contributing to the increase was the commencement of depreciation at Hidden Valley in PNG, Doornkop and Phakisa as these operations were brought into production.

c) Employment termination and restructuring costs

The charge for employment termination and restructuring costs increased from US\$4 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$27 million in fiscal 2010. The charge in fiscal 2010 relates primarily to the cost of placing the Evander and Virginia shafts on care and maintenance. The charge for fiscal 2009 relates to the voluntary retrenchment process that was commenced in December 2007 when management decided to de-centralize certain of the central services departments and the cessation of continuous operations at several of the shafts.

d) Impairment of assets

The impairment charge decreased from US\$71 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$43 million in fiscal 2010. The charge in 2010 primarily relates to the impairments at the Virginia and Evander operations when several shafts at these operations were placed on care and maintenance. These operations were approaching the end of their planned lives, with between two and four years left in marginal areas. The closures were due to it no longer being economically viable to continue operating these shafts as a result of the increase in costs such as labor and electricity. The charge in fiscal 2009 relates to impairments at the Virginia, Evander and Target operations amounting to US\$71 million. These impairments resulted primarily from a decrease in the expected life-of-mine of these operations, as well as an increase in the costs to operate the shafts. At Target and Evander, additional capital expenditure has been included in the revised life-of-mine plans in order to access reserve ounces in areas where geological anomalies have been discovered. These changes resulted in the carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount.

e) Share based compensation

The charge for share based compensation increased from US\$13 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$20 million in fiscal 2010. This increase is primarily attributable to the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar, as well as the granting of additional share awards in November 2009.

Corporate, administration and other expenditure

The charge increased from US\$36 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$50 million in fiscal 2010. The increase in US dollar terms was partially due to the appreciation of the Rand and Australian dollar against the US dollar.

Corporate social investment expenditure

In fiscal 2010, the charge for corporate social investment expenditure increased from US\$4 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$11 million. This increase is primary due to the increase of costs related to meeting our obligations in terms of our social and labor plans, or SLPs.

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Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment

The profit decreased from US\$114 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$14 million in fiscal 2010. The profit for fiscal 2009 included the sale of 50% of our interest in the PNG gold and copper assets to Newcrest, which contributed US\$112 million to the total. The profit for fiscal 2010 includes the sale of the Jeanette prospecting rights to Taung Gold Limited for a total consideration and profit of US\$10 million, and the sale of royalty rights in Australia to Regis Resources Limited for a total consideration and profit of US\$4 million.

Other expenses net

The charge for other expenses increased to US\$8 million, compared with a charge of US\$3 million in fiscal 2009. The charge for fiscal 2010 includes a loss of US\$12 million relating to the translation of intercompany loans within the Australian operations which do not form part of the net investment in foreign operations. Included in the total for fiscal 2009 is a charge of US\$22 million recognized in the income statement for the foreign exchange movements after the de-designation of loans previously designated as forming part of the net investment in foreign operations. Also included in the total for fiscal 2009 is an amount of US\$53 million relating to the reclassification to the income statement, following the partial repayment of the loans, of a portion of the accumulated gains recorded in equity that arose while these loans were considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operations. During fiscal 2010, bad debts written off increased from US\$3 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$4 million. A credit of US\$2 million was recorded against the provision for bad debts in fiscal 2010. This compared favorably with the provision for bad debts of US\$11 million in fiscal 2009.

Profit from associates

The profit from associates was US\$7 million in fiscal 2010, compared to US\$1 million in fiscal 2009. The increase relates primarily to inclusion of a full year of profits from Rand Uranium in fiscal 2010, compared to the seven months in fiscal 2009 since acquisition on November 21, 2008. Also contributing to the increase was the fact that no losses were included for Pamodzi in fiscal 2010, compared to losses amounting to US\$4 million in fiscal 2009.

Impairment of investment in associate

The charge in fiscal 2009 for the impairment of investment in associate relates primarily to the impairment of the investment in Pamodzi. When Pamodzi was placed into liquidation and the trading of its shares on the JSE suspended during fiscal 2009, the investment was fully impaired.

Loss on sale of investment in subsidiary

The amount in fiscal 2010 relates to the sale of the Australian subsidiary, Big Bell, after taking the reclassification of foreign exchange losses recorded in other reserves into account.

Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments

The gain of US\$5 million in fiscal 2010 relates primarily to the fair value gains on the equity-linked deposits held by the environmental trusts, which are classified as fair value through profit or loss investments. Also contributing to the gain is the realized portion of mark-to-market gains previously recognized in other reserves being reclassified to the income statement on the disposal of certain listed investments during the year. The loss in fiscal 2009 relates primarily to the impairment of the investment in Dioro of US\$11 million reclassified from other reserves to the income statement when the investment was considered to be permanently impaired at December 31, 2008. This was offset by the subsequent gain recognized in the income statement on the disposal of the investment in April 2009.

Investment income

Investment income decreased from US\$49 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$25 million in fiscal 2010, primarily due to the reduction in interest received on cash balances and loans receivables, where the balances were lower, throughout the year. Interest received from the investments held by the environmental trusts was also lower as the profile of these investment portfolios were diversified from cash only to include equity-linked deposits.

Table of Contents*Finance costs*

Finance costs increased from US\$24 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$32 million in fiscal 2010. This was due primarily to the decrease in interest capitalized to qualifying assets, from US\$31 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$nil in fiscal 2010, as well as the increase of US\$6 million in the time value of money and inflation component of rehabilitation costs from fiscal 2009.

Income and Mining Taxes

South Africa. We pay taxes on mining income and non-mining income. The amount of our South African mining income tax is calculated on the basis of a formula that takes into account our total revenue and profits from, and capital expenditures for, mining operations in South Africa. 5% of total mining revenue is exempt from taxation in South Africa as a result of the application of the applicable gold mine formula. The amount of revenue subject to taxation is calculated by deducting qualifying capital expenditures from taxable mining income. The amount by which the taxable mining income exceeds 5% of mining revenue constitutes taxable mining income. We and our subsidiaries each make our own calculation of taxable income.

The tax rate applicable to the mining and non-mining income of a gold mining company depends on whether the company has elected to be exempt from the Secondary Tax on Companies (**STC**). STC is a tax on dividends declared and, at present, the STC tax rate is equal to 10% (previously 12.5%). To the extent we receive dividends, such dividends received are offset against the amount of dividends paid for purposes of calculating the amount subject to STC. In 1993, all existing South African gold mining companies had the option to elect to be exempt from STC. If the election was made, a higher tax rate would apply for both mining and non-mining taxable income. In 2009 and 2008, the tax rates for companies that elected the STC exemption were 43% for mining income and 35% for non-mining income, compared with 34% for mining income and 28% for non-mining income if the STC exemption election was not made. In 1993, the Harmony Company elected to pay the STC tax. All of our South African subsidiaries, excluding Avgold, elected the STC exemption.

Income and Mining Tax	2010	2009
Effective tax rate expense	183%	9%

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 was higher than the statutory tax rate of 43% for us and our subsidiaries as a whole. The higher effective tax rate results primarily from non-deductible expenses and changes in the rates used to provide deferred tax at our South African operations, offset by the additional capital allowance we receive at our Avgold operation (effectively resulting in no tax payable at this operation).

Deferred tax rates for the South African operations are calculated based on estimates of the future profitability of each ring-fenced mine when temporary differences will reverse. The future profitability of each ring-fenced mine, in turn, is determined by reference to the life-of-mine plan for that operation, which is based on parameters such as the Group's long term view of the US\$ gold price and the Rand/US\$ exchange rate, as well as the reserves declared for the operation. As some of these parameters are based on market indicators, they differ from one year to the next. In addition, the reserves may also increase or decrease based on updated or new geological information. Changes in the future profitability of each ring-fenced mine impact the deferred tax rates used to recognize temporary differences at these operations. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Deferred taxes*. The increase in deferred tax on temporary differences due to changes in estimated effective tax rates results primarily from increases in the effective deferred tax rate at Evander Gold Mines Limited and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited. The deferred tax rate for Evander Gold Mines Limited increased from 6.9% in fiscal 2009 to 22.9% in fiscal 2010 due to the increased estimated profitability of the operation over the life-of-mine as a result of the closure of loss-making shafts, as well as an increase in the gold price and a planned decrease in capital expenditure. Similarly, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited's deferred tax rate increased from 17.1% to 23.1% mainly as a result of the closure of loss-making shafts.

Australia. Generally, Australia imposes tax on the worldwide income (including capital gains) of all of our Australian incorporated and tax resident entities. The current income tax rate for companies is 30%. Ongoing business, mining, exploration and rehabilitation costs incurred each year are fully deductible. The cost of plant and capital mining expenditure may be depreciated and deducted over its effective life.

Harmony Gold Australia Proprietary Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary companies are recognized and taxed as a single entity. Under the consolidations rules all of the Australian subsidiary companies are treated as divisions of the Head Company,

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Harmony Gold Australia. As a result inter-company transactions between group members are generally ignored for tax purposes. This allows the group to transfer assets between group members without any tax consequences, and deems all tax losses to have been incurred by the Head Company of the group.

Withholding tax is payable on dividends, interest and royalties paid by Australian residents to non-residents, which would include any dividends on the shares of our Australian subsidiaries that are paid to us. In the case of dividend payments to non-residents, a 30% withholding tax applies. However, where the recipient of the dividend is a resident of a country with which Australia has concluded a double taxation agreement, the rate of withholding tax is generally limited to 15% (or in the case of South Africa 5% where the dividend is paid to a company which controls at least 10% of the Australian dividend paying company). Where dividends are fully franked, no withholding tax applies as an effective credit is allowed against any withholding tax otherwise payable, regardless of whether a double taxation agreement is in place. However, due to the tax profile of Harmony Gold Australia it is not expected to have any franking credits in the foreseeable future.

Australia has a Controlled Foreign Company regime which effectively attributes certain types of passive income derived by offshore subsidiaries and taxes that income as if it had been derived in Australia under Australian tax rules.

PNG. The Hidden Valley Project in PNG commenced operations in fiscal 2010. We are also reviewing other potential projects and carrying out extensive exploration.

PNG mining projects are taxed on a project basis. Therefore each project is taxed as a separate entity, even though it may be one of a number of projects carried on by the same company. In certain circumstances there is an ability to transfer the tax benefit obtained through exploration expenditure between projects and wholly-owned companies. Tax losses are generally quarantined and cannot be transferred between projects.

PNG mining companies are taxed at a rate of tax of 30%. Mining operations in PNG are subject to a 2% royalty which is payable to the PNG Government.

Capital development and exploration expenditure incurred in PNG is capitalized for tax purposes and can be generally deducted at 25% per annum on a diminishing value basis against project income, with the deduction being limited to the lesser of 25% of the diminished value or the income of the project for the year.

PNG imposes dividend withholding tax of 10% on dividends paid by PNG mining operations to non-residents. Although PNG also imposes interest withholding tax on interest paid off-shore, the PNG Tax Act exempts interest paid to non-resident lenders from withholding tax where the PNG company is engaged in mining operations in PNG.

Discontinued Operations

Revenues

Revenues decreased from US\$69 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$nil in fiscal 2010. This was due to the fact that the Cooke operation was sold in November 2008 and that Mount Magnet was placed on care and maintenance in December 2007.

Costs

Costs decreased from US\$103 million in fiscal 2009 to US\$4 million in fiscal 2010. This was due to fact that the sale of the Cooke operation was recognized in November 2008.

Reversal of impairment

The gain recognized in fiscal 2009 relates to the reversal of impairment when Mount Magnet was re-measured in terms of IFRS 5 on no longer being classified as held for sale.

Table of Contents*Profit on sale of shares*

The profit on shares in fiscal 2009 relates to the sale of the Cooke operations in November 2008.

Income and Mining Taxes

South Africa. We pay taxes on mining income and non-mining income. For details, refer to the discussion under *Income and Mining Taxes* in the *Continuing Operations* section.

In 2010 and 2009, the tax rates for companies that elected the STC exemption were 43% for mining income and 35% for non-mining income, compared with 34% for mining income and 28% for non-mining income if the STC exemption election was not made.

Australia. We pay taxes on mining income and non-mining income. For details, refer to the discussion under *Income and Mining Taxes* in the *Continuing Operations* section. In fiscal 2010 and 2009, the income tax rate for companies was 30%.

*Continuing and discontinued operations**Net (loss)/profit*

The net (loss)/profit decreased from a net profit of US\$311 million in fiscal 2009 to a net loss of US\$24 million. This is due to the factors discussed above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Harmony's accounting policies are described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements *Accounting policies*. Recently adopted accounting policies, as well as recent accounting pronouncement with the potential for impact on the consolidated financial statements, are described in note 2.1.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We centrally manage our funding and treasury policies. There are no legal or economic restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to transfer funds to us. We have generally funded our operations and our short-term and long-term liquidity requirements from (i) cash generated from operations, (ii) credit facilities and other borrowings and (iii) sales of equity securities.

Cash Resources

	Fiscal year ended June 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)		
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Operating cash flows	340	216	246
Investing cash flows	(411)	(453)	(108)
Financing cash flows	29	85	(233)
Foreign exchange differences	13	6	8
Total cash flows from continuing operations	(29)	(146)	(87)
<i>Discontinued operation</i>			
Operating cash flows		(6)	8
Investing cash flows	30		202
Financing cash flows			
Foreign exchange differences			77
Total cash flows from discontinued operations	30	(6)	287
<i>Operations</i>			

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Net cash provided by operations is primarily affected by the quantities of gold sold, the gold price, the Rand-U.S. dollar exchange rate, cash costs per ounce and, in the case of the International operations, the Australian dollar and Kina versus U.S. dollar exchange rate. A significant adverse change in one or more of these parameters could materially reduce cash provided by operations as a source of liquidity.

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Net cash generated by operations was US\$340 million in fiscal 2011, as compared with US\$210 million in fiscal 2010. The increase is attributed primarily to the increase in the revenue as a result of the higher gold price received. Also contributing to the year-on-year increase was the reduction in taxation paid by US\$10 million and the insurance refund from unwinding the previous self-insurance scheme. This was offset by the increase in production costs due to inflationary pressures on labor, materials and electricity as well as the increase in exploration expenditure of US\$22 million. In addition, the reduction of interest received contributed to a decrease of US\$5 million.

Investing

Net cash utilized by investing activities was US\$381 million in fiscal 2011, as compared with net cash generated of US\$453 million in fiscal 2010. Proceeds from the disposal of assets were US\$33 million in fiscal 2011, compared to US\$19 million in 2010. US\$15 million was received in April 2011 as a deposit for the sale of Evander 6 and Twistdraai to Taung Gold Limited. In fiscal 2010, the Pamodzi FS assets were acquired at a cost of US\$36 million.

Financing

Financing activities generated US\$29 million in fiscal 2011, compared with US\$85 million in fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2010, the group entered into a loan facility with Nedbank and drew down US\$160 million during the year. In fiscal 2011, a further US\$130 million was drawn down from Nedbank. Loan repayments in fiscal 2011 amounted to US\$81 million (2010: US\$57 million).

Outstanding Credit Facilities and Other Borrowings

On December 11, 2009, we entered into a loan facility with Nedbank Limited (**Nedbank**), comprising a term facility of R900 million (US\$119 million) and a revolving credit facility of R600 million (US\$80 million). Interest accrues on a day to day basis over the term of the loan at a variable interest rate, equal to 3 month Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate (**JIBAR**) plus 3.5%. Interest is repayable quarterly. The term facility is repayable bi-annually in equal instalments of R90 million (US\$12 million) over five years. The revolving credit facility is repayable after three years. The term facility was fully drawn during fiscal 2010 and R300 million (US\$41 million) was drawn on the revolving credit facility on April 15, 2010.

On November 30, 2010, we entered into an additional loan facility with Nedbank, comprising a term loan of R500 million (US\$70 million) and a revolving credit facility of R250 million (US\$35 million). Interest terms are identical to the original facility. The repayment terms of the original revolving credit facility were amended to coincide with the repayment of the new revolving credit facility. The new term facility was fully drawn during fiscal 2011 and R400 million (US\$57 million) was drawn down from the two revolving credit facilities. We repaid R250 million (US\$37 million) of the revolving credit facilities by June 30, 2011. At June 30, 2011, US\$59 million of the revolving credit facility was undrawn.

We need to comply with certain debt covenants, including that the interest cover ratios shall not be less than two times and the current ratio not less than one time. We complied with the relevant covenants during fiscal 2011.

During July 2007, Morobe Consolidated Goldfields entered into a finance lease agreement with Westpac Bank for the purchase of mining fleet to be used on the Hidden Valley project amounting to US\$37 million. Interest is charged at U.S. LIBOR plus 1.25% per annum. Interest is accrued monthly and lease instalments are repayable quarterly terminating June 30, 2013. The mining fleet financed is used as collateral for these loans. The balance at June 30, 2011 was US\$7.5 million.

Recently Retired Credit Facilities and Other Borrowings

During October 2010 and December 2010, Morobe Consolidated Goldfields entered into two US dollar loans with Pacific Premium Funding (Proprietary) Limited to finance insurance payments. The loan totaling US\$3.6 million were repaid during May 2011, at an average interest rate of 3.55%.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments**

Our contractual obligations and commercial commitments consist primarily of credit facilities, post-retirement healthcare and environmental obligations.

Contractual Obligations on the Balance Sheet

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2011:

	Total (\$ million)	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 12 Months July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 (\$ million)	12-36 Months July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014 (\$ million)	36-60 Months July 1, 2014 To June 30, 2016 (\$ million)	After 60 Months Subsequent June 30, 2016 (\$ million)
Nedbank facility ⁽¹⁾	241	65	152	24	
Westpac Bank ⁽¹⁾	7	4	3		
Post-retirement health care ⁽²⁾	25				25
Environmental obligations ⁽³⁾	291				291
Total contractual obligations	564	69	155	24	316

⁽¹⁾ See Item 5. *Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Credit Facilities and Other Borrowings – Outstanding Credit Facilities and Other Borrowings* .

⁽²⁾ This liability relates to post-retirement medical benefits of Freegold employees at the time of acquisition as well as for former employees who retired prior to December 31, 1996 and is based on actuarial valuations conducted during fiscal 2011.

⁽³⁾ We make provision for environmental rehabilitation costs and related liabilities based on management's interpretations of current environmental and regulatory requirements. See Item 5. *Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Critical Accounting Policies – Contractual Obligations off the Balance Sheet* .

Our obligation with regards to operating leases is US\$16 million and relates to the International office in Brisbane as well as expenditure on mineral tenements. Of this amount, US\$8 million is due within 12 months.

Capital Expenditure

The following table sets forth our authorized capital expenditure as of June 30, 2011:

	\$ million
Authorized and contracted for ⁽¹⁾	28
Authorized but not yet contracted for	222
Total	250

⁽¹⁾ Including our share of the PNG joint venture's capital expenditure of US\$6 million.

Table of Contents*Commercial Commitments*

The following table provides details regarding our commercial commitments as of June 30, 2011:

	Amount of Commitments Expiring by Period				After 60 Months Subsequent to June 30, 2016 (\$ million)
	Total (\$ million)	Less Than	12-36	36-60	
		12 Months	Months	Months	
		July 1, 2011 to June 30,	July 1, 2012 to June 30,	July 1, 2014 to June 30,	
		2012 (\$ million)	2014 (\$ million)	2016 (\$ million)	
Guarantees ⁽¹⁾	59				59
Capital commitments ⁽²⁾	28	28			
Total commitments expiring by period	87	28			59

(1) Amount of Commitments Expiring by Period.

(2) Capital commitments consist only of amounts committed to external suppliers, although a total of US\$222 million has been approved by the board for capital expenditures.

Trend Information

Information on recent trends in our operations is discussed in *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Strategy and Results of Operations* above.

Working Capital and Anticipated Financing Needs

The board believes that our working capital resources, by way of cash generated from operations, borrowings and existing cash on hand, are sufficient to meet our present working capital needs. Several of the growth projects will require additional capital expenditure over the next two to three years to complete construction, most of which will be funded from cash generated by operations and the balance by debt. For more information on our planned capital expenditures, see *Capital Expenditures* above and *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Strategy and Results of Operations*. We may, in the future, explore debt and/or equity financing in connection with our acquisition strategy. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors To maintain gold production beyond the expected lives of Harmony's existing mines or to increase production materially above projected levels, Harmony will need to access additional reserves through exploration or discovery*. Our board believes that we will have access to adequate financing on reasonable terms given our cash-based operations and modest leverage. Our ability to generate cash from operations could, however, be materially adversely affected by increases in cash costs, decreases in production, decreases in the price of gold and appreciation of the Rand and other non-US\$ currencies against the U.S. dollar. Future financing arrangements would also be subject to the limits on the board's borrowing powers described in *Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association Directors Borrowing Powers*. In addition, South African companies are subject to significant exchange control limitations, which may impair our ability to fund overseas operations or guarantee credit facilities entered into by overseas subsidiaries. See *Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls*.

Other Financial Information

Export Sales

In fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, 100% of our gold produced in South Africa was refined by Rand Refinery, which is owned by a consortium of the major gold producers in South Africa. All of our gold produced in Australia and PNG in those periods was sold to The Perth Mint Australia, a Perth-based refinery.

Item 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

The composition of Harmony's board of directors is as follows:

Name	Date of appointment
Patrice Motsepe ⁽¹⁾	September 23, 2003
Frank Abbott ⁽¹⁾	October 1, 1994
Graham Briggs	August 6, 2007
Joaquim Chissano ⁽¹⁾	April 20, 2005
Fikile De Buck ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	March 30, 2006
Ken Dicks ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	February 13, 2008
Dr Simo Lushaba ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	October 18, 2002
Cathie Markus ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	May 31, 2007
Harry Ephraim Mashego	February 24, 2010
Hannes Meyer	November 1, 2009
Modise Motloba ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	July 30, 2004
Mavuso Msimang ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	March 26, 2011
David Noko ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	March 26, 2011
Cedric Savage ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	September 23, 2003
John Wetton ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	July 1, 2011
André Wilkens ⁽¹⁾	August 7, 2007

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(1) *Non-executive directors*

(2) *Independent*

(3) *Lead independent director*

The members of the board, their principal past affiliations, information on their business experiences and principal outside activities and selected other information can be found in exhibit 15.1.

Board Practices

Our Articles of Association provide that the board must consist of no less than four and no more than twenty directors at any time. At October 17, 2011, the board consists of 16 directors.

Our Articles of Association provide that the longest serving one-third of directors retire from office at each annual general meeting. Retiring directors normally make themselves available for re-election and are re-elected at the annual general meeting at which they retire. Members of our senior management who are also directors retire as directors in terms of the Articles of Association, but their service as officers is regulated by standard industry employment agreements. According to the Articles of Association, the board meets not less than quarterly.

Details of directors' service contracts are described under Compensation of Directors and Senior Management and Directors' Terms of Employment, below. We also describe significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from practices followed by U.S. companies listed on the NYSE on our website under Corporate Governance.

In order to ensure good corporate governance, the board has formed an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, a Nomination Committee, an Investment Committee, an Empowerment Committee, a Sustainable Development Committee (subsequent to year-end, this was replaced by a Social and Ethics Committee in compliance with the new Companies Act) and a Technical Committee. All of the board committees are comprised of a majority of independent, non-executive directors.

Executive Management Committee

Our Executive Committee comprises our executive directors and selected senior officers, each with his or her own area of responsibility. The Executive Committee consists of 13 executives who meet on a weekly basis and more often if required. See exhibit 15.1 for their abridged curricula vitae.

The composition of the Executive Management Committee (with areas of responsibility indicated) is as follows:

Graham Briggs	Chief Executive Officer
Hannes Meyer	Financial Director
Harry Ephraim Mashego	Executive Director: Government Relations
Bob Atkinson	Africa New Business
Jaco Boshoff ⁽¹⁾	Reserves and Resources and Projects
Alwyn Pretorius ⁽¹⁾	Chief Operating Officer North Operations South Africa
Tom Smith	Chief Operating Officer South Operations South Africa
Marian van der Walt	Corporate and Investor Relations
Johannes van Heerden	Chief Executive Officer: South East Asia
Abre van Vuuren	Risk Management and Health Services
Melanie Naidoo-Vermaak	Environment

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Matthews Dikane
Anton Buthelezi⁽²⁾

Legal, Governance and Ethics
Human Resources

- (1) Subsequent to June 30, 2011, Alwyn was appointed as executive: health and safety and Jaco took over as acting COO: North
- (2) During September 2011, it was announced that Anton would be joining the executive committee as executive: human resources on October 1, 2011.

Table of Contents**Board Committee**

Details of the various board committees and their composition and members can be found in exhibit 15.2.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Management

The following table shows the compensation of directors and senior management for fiscal 2011:

Name	Directors fees (\$ 000) 2011	Salaries and Benefits (\$ 000) 2011	Retirement Contributions during the year	Bonuses Paid (\$ 000) 2011	Share Options Exercised during the year (\$ 000) 2011	Total (\$ 000) 2011
			(\$ 000) 2011		(\$ 000) 2011	
Non-executive						
Patrice Motsepe	119					119
Frank Abbott ⁽¹⁾	48					48
Joaquim Chissano	61					61
Fikile De Buck ⁽²⁾	87					87
Cheick Diarra ⁽³⁾	21					21
Ken Dicks	47					47
Dr Simo Lushaba ⁽⁴⁾	65					65
Cathie Markus	49					49
Modise Motloba	76					76
Mavusa Msimang ⁽⁵⁾	9					9
David Noko ⁽⁵⁾	9					9
Cedric Savage	101					101
Andre Wilkens	63					63
Executive						
Graham Briggs		755		386	324	1,465
Hannes Meyer		383		186		569
Mashego Mashego		309	30	149	147	635
Frank Abbott ⁽⁶⁾		68		115		183
TOTAL	755	1,515	30	836	471	3,607

(1) August 2010 – June 2011 (appointed August 1, 2010). Received additional service fee (US\$66,037).

(2) Also received fees for serving on the Rand Uranium board (US\$14,306).

(3) July 2010 to May 2011 (resigned May 31, 2010).

(5) Also received fees for serving on the Rand Uranium board (US\$2,861).

(3) April 2011 to June 2011 (appointed March 26, 2011)

(4) July 2010 (resigned July 31, 2010)

Directors Terms of Employment

None of our directors have a service contract with us or any of our subsidiaries with a notice or contract period of one year or more or with provisions for pre-determining compensation on termination of an amount which equals or exceeds one year's salary and benefits in kind.

The terms of employment of our executive directors continue until terminated by reaching the mandatory retirement age of 60 or on service of three months' notice by either us or the employee. Each of our executive directors participates in our share option scheme and a discretionary executive profit share scheme, the latter provided that certain profit targets, set by the Remuneration Committee, are achieved. They have all waived their rights to directors' fees.

The executive directors also benefit from pension contributions, provident funds, life insurance and medical aid, the value of which is included in the salary details listed above. The total amount currently set aside or accrued by us and our subsidiaries for the payment of these pension, life insurance, medical aid and retirement benefits is US\$nil million. The non-executive directors are entitled to fees as agreed at our annual general meeting from time to time, reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred on our behalf and remuneration for other services, such as serving on committees. For fiscal 2011, total directors' remuneration amounted to

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US\$3.7 million and senior management's remuneration to US\$6.1 million.

Non-executive directors are paid as per the chart below. Executives participate in an executive bonus scheme and bonuses (if any) are determined for a financial year by the Remuneration Committee, in line with our reward philosophy. A bonus of US\$385,980 was awarded to the chief executive officer during the past financial year.

The board has agreed to an increase in non-executive directors' fees, effective from July 1, 2010. Shareholders approved the increase in fees at the annual general meeting held on December 1, 2010.

For fiscal 2011 non-executive directors received the following fees:

	Annual Fee
Board	R 162,000 annually (US\$23,175)
Audit Committee	R 90,000 annually (US\$13,162)
Empowerment Committee	R 62,000 annually (US\$8,870)
Investment Committee	R 62,000 annually (US\$8,870)
Nomination Committee	R 62,000 annually (US\$8,870)
Remuneration Committee	R 62,000 annually (US\$8,870)
Sustainable Development Committee	R 70,000 annually (US\$10,014)
Technical Committee	R 70,000 annually (US\$10,014)
Chairman of board	R 756,000 annually (US\$101,155)
Chairman of board committees	Double the amount that the individual board committee member received annually
Lead independent director	R243,000 annually (US\$34,764)

The terms of employment of the non-executive directors are not set out in any written agreements.

Share Options

At October 17, 2011, our directors and senior management held the following share options, totalling less than 1% of our share capital:

Directors and	Number of	Average	
	Share	Strike	
	Options	Price	Expiration
		(R)	Dates
Senior Management			
Graham Briggs	91,938	48.55	2014 - 2015
Hannes Meyer			
Harry Ephraim Mashego			
Senior Management (as a group)	200,451	52.55	2013 - 2015
Total	292,389	51.29	2013 - 2015

Options to purchase a total of 1,135,565 ordinary shares were outstanding on October 17, 2011. The exercise prices of the outstanding options range between R39.00 and R91.60 per share and they expire between 2012 and 2015. Of the outstanding options, options to purchase 292,389 ordinary shares were held by our directors and senior management, as described above. No consideration was payable on the grant of these options. See Note 36 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Shares issued in terms of the Harmony 2006 Share Plan

At October 17, 2011, our directors and senior management held the following share appreciation rights and performance shares, totaling less than 1% of our share capital:

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Directors and	Share Appreciation	Weighted	Performance	PS	RS	Expiration
Senior Management	Rights (SAR)	SAR Price	Shares	Price	Restricted	Price
		(R)	(PS)	(R)	Shares (RS)	(R)
						Dates
Graham Briggs	265,713	78.44	305,011		48,485	2011 - 2016
Hannes Meyer	15,608	80.68	55,800		24,525	2015 - 2016
Harry Ephraim Mashego	54,485	77.11	77,201		22,262	2011 - 2016
Senior management (as a group)	615,480	74.72	653,770		130,271	2011 - 2016

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Awards to purchase a potential maximum of 10,410,699 ordinary shares were outstanding on October 17, 2011. The exercise prices of the outstanding options range between R70.54 and R112.64 per share and they expire between 2011 and 2016. Of the outstanding awards, awards to purchase a potential maximum of 2,268,584 ordinary shares were held by our directors and senior management, as described above. No consideration was payable on the grant of these options. See Note 36 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Share Ownership

The following sets forth, as at June 30, 2011 and at October 17, 2011, the total amount of ordinary shares directly or indirectly owned by our directors and senior management, including shares issued under the 2006 Share Plan. Our directors and senior management do not own any preference shares.

Holder	Ordinary Shares Number as at		Ordinary Shares Number as at	
	June 30, 2011	Percentage	October 17, 2011	Percentage
Non-executive chairman				
Patrice Motsepe ⁽¹⁾				
Directors Non-executive				
Fikile De Buck				
Joaquim Chissano				
Dr Cheick Diarra				
Ken Dicks				
Dr. Simo Lushaba				
Cathie Markus				
Modise Motloba				
Cedric Savage				
André Wilkens	101,303	(2)	101,303	(2)
Executive Directors				
Graham Briggs				
Hannes Meyer				
Frank Abbott				
Harry Ephraim Mashego				
Total Directors (14 persons)	101,303		101,303	

(1) Patrice Motsepe, our Chairman, has an indirect holding through ARM

(2) Less than 1%.

Employees**General**

Set out below is the number of people working at each of our operations and the number at our operations who are employed by outside contractors as at the end of each of fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Harmony Employees at
June 30,

Outside Contractors at
June 30,

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	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
South Africa	34,345	35,788	37,316	4,921	4,331	4,962
International	1,558	1,105	979	2,982	1,373	2,482
Grand total	35,903	36,893	38,295	7,903	5,704	7,444

The numbers for the International Operations include the employees and contractors at the MMJV.

These numbers show a reduction in the number of employees which was achieved over the 12 month period ended June 30, 2011. It represents the consequences of the restructuring program on the employee numbers (see below).

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South Africa

South Africa is a signatory to all the International Labor Organization conventions in respect of employment and fair labor practices. Consequently, South African labor relations are characterized by a high degree of regulation, with legislation covering all aspects of the employment relationship, including but not restricted to the following:

minimum conditions of employment (note there is no prescribed basic minimum wage, but laws cover most aspects of employment, from hours of work to prohibitions on child labor);

trade union access and membership;

training and development;

mandatory compensation in the event of termination for operational reasons;

affirmative action policies and programs;

compensation for occupational illness and injury;

mechanisms for collective bargaining;

procedures for the resolution of disputes; and

regulation of strikes and dismissals.

Harmony invests in the training and development of its current and potential employees. During fiscal 2011 a significant number of South African employees received some form of training in areas such as mining, engineering, metallurgy, mineral reserve, human resources and soft skills. In South Africa, we have various programs in place to attract and develop university and young school leavers through apprenticeships, bridging programs and bursaries, as well as extensive in-house and external training programs.

In the mining industry, our relationship with the unions and the government is well established and provides a structure for negotiation between independent representative Trade Unions and employer associations of all conditions of employment and the provision of benefits, including retirement benefits and health care for employees and their dependants. This structure also allows for consultation on many operational issues including for example, recruitment and selection, training and development and health and safety. We are no different from the other major gold producers in this regard; we fully participate, and in some instances have played a major role, in the industry's industrial relations structures, including the Chamber of Mines of South Africa (which represents the interest of the major employers in the mining sector), the various statutory training bodies and benefit structures.

The major unions present and recognized by us are the (i) National Union of Mineworkers (**NUM**), (ii) United Association of South Africa (**UASA**) and (iii) Mineworkers' Solidarity. The unions are represented as follows:

NUM	78%
-----	-----

UASA	8%
Solidarity	2%
Collective Bargaining Fund	2%
Non-union	10%

Certain employees are subject to Agency Shop arrangements (termed the Collective Bargaining Fund above) whereby the terms and conditions of service negotiated and agreed to with the recognized Trade Unions are extended to apply to non-union members who, in turn, then pay a small fee to the union) and the rest of the employees either do not belong to a union or belong to one of the more insignificant unions active in Harmony from time to time.

As a result of our highly unionized labor force and the fact that labor costs constitute approximately 52% of production costs, we have attempted over the years to balance union demands for improvements in wages and conditions of employment with the need to contain and reduce cash costs in order to ensure the long-term viability of our operations.

While no statutory minimum notice period in respect of operational changes is stipulated in Harmony's collective agreements,

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there are prescribed processes both in the statutes and collective agreements that have to be completed before any significant operational change can be implemented. The Labor Relations Act in South Africa governs the minimum notice period required in respect of organizational change affecting 50 or more employees. A 60-day notice and consultation period regarding any proposed restructuring or organizational change is allowed in terms of Section 189A of the Act.

Wage negotiations are conducted in a centralized industry forum under the Chamber of Mines. During August 2011, a two-year wage agreement was signed, which includes profit sharing, after a five-day strike across the gold mining industry.

Each year, negotiations with unions span a wide range of issues. In fiscal 2011, these included:

the process of closing Virginia operations affecting 3,800 people. This was completed successfully, and without any industrial stoppages. About 2,480 employees were transferred to other Harmony operations or redeployed to support services; and

curbing illegal mining activities: the company implemented various measures to curb the activities of illegal miners in Free State operations. These ranged from stricter access controls, limited food and liquids permitted to be carried underground, to more frequent security operations and police action. The success of these initiatives underlines the effective engagement processes in place and the solid relationship between Harmony management teams and the unions.

Other issues currently being discussed with unions include:

an employee share option scheme for Harmony employees;

establishment of a bargaining council for the gold mining industry. This has not been finalised and it is envisaged that it will be concluded by the next round of wage negotiations scheduled for 2013;

discussions on co-designing arrangements for the effective use of mining assets are due to start shortly; and

issues around developing young people living in communities close to mining operations.

Work Stoppages

There were no group-wide work stoppages in fiscal 2011.

HDSAs in management

Harmony's recruitment, development and retention initiatives are focused on historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) in line with the original Mining Charter requirement that these employees (including white women) made up 40% of management in South Africa by 2009. Commendably, given the shortage of HDSA management skills in the country, Harmony improved its employment equity status in management levels over the past year to 41.5% from 40% in fiscal 2010.

Women in mining

In line with good practice, we require that 10% of the total workforce should be made up of women. We have exceeded this target at some of the operations. At the end of June 2011, there were 3,936 women in the group (11.5%), compared with 4,423 in fiscal 2010, or 12% of women in the total workforce. Various steps have been taken to accommodate women in the underground mining environment. The percentage of women in management was 18% and 6% (2010: 16% and 9%) in the core disciplines of engineering, mining, ore reserve management and metallurgy.

There is no differentiation in salary scales for men and women at Harmony.

Australia

Employee relations in Australia are regulated by a combination of federal and state statutes that stipulate minimum standards and provide for collective bargaining and action. All employment contracts are based on Fair Work Act of 2009 and the National Employment Standards. Our Australian workforce is not unionized.

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Papua New Guinea

Employee relations in PNG are regulated by the Employment Act of 1978 (PNG) and the Employment of Non-Citizens Act 1978 (PNG). Individual contracts are entered into, and the workforce is not unionized.

In PNG, wages are guided by independent market research that compares mining, oil and gas companies in the region. Industrial relations at Hidden Valley have been established through regular dialogue between management and employees via the Employee Relations Committee (**ERC**). Employees at PNG are not unionized, however, employment is guided by a Memorandum of Agreement (**MOA**) between the Landowner Association, the company and the government. The MOA governance process requires that, when qualifications and experience are equivalent, employment preference is given to local and landowner candidates before individuals from other provinces or countries. Compliance with this agreement is a critical issue in maintaining Harmony's license to operate.

Localization

Under the ongoing localization process in PNG, more locally resourced employees are being recruited to reduce externally resourced employees (**EREs**) to around 4% by fiscal 2013. In PNG, 118 employees (9%) comprised foreign labor in fiscal 2011.

In terms of diversity and equal opportunity, PNG operations are governed by a three-year training plan lodged with the Department of Labor for approval in separate documents for each operation: Hidden Valley JV, Wafi-Golpu JV and the exploration JV. Under this three-year plan and for the company to have EREs, the JVs are required to ensure that locally resourced employees are continuously trained and succession is managed. The first set of plans was submitted in November 2010 and approved in January 2011.

The succession target of less than 4% permanent EREs at PNG is on track. The leadership development program to run in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 will ensure the target is achieved by 2013.

Women in mining

PNG obtained government approval to recruit females specifically in the surface mining environment. As a result, there are plans in place across Morobe Mining to address the gender balance of employees. Aptitude tests of women landowners are ongoing to establish a pool of available candidates. In fiscal 2011, 12% of the workforce in PNG was women, closer to the 15% national average. Our efforts are focused on achieving the 2013 target of 17%.

Long Term Incentive Schemes

In addition to employees' annual salaries, Harmony has implemented various share option schemes, including the Harmony 2006 Share Plan. In all, 60,011,669 shares of Harmony's share capital is reserved for long-term incentive schemes.

The 2001 and 2003 share option schemes

Harmony has two share option schemes, namely the 2001 Share Option Scheme and the 2003 Share Option Scheme (collectively the existing schemes), which all have similar rules. Since the implementation of the 2006 Share Plan, no options have been nor will be issued in terms of the existing schemes. Options granted before the implementation of the 2006 Share Plan remain open for acceptance for 10 years after the date of grant, subject to the terms of the relevant option scheme.

Broad-Based Employee Share Scheme (**ESOP**)

The Group intends to implement a broad-based ESOP and intends to structure the scheme so as to maximise the recognition of black participation therein, both from the perspective of the MPRDA and the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act. Discussions relating to option benefits for non-managerial employees are ongoing with unions representing these employees.

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The Harmony 2006 Share Plan

The Harmony 2006 Share Plan (**the Plan**) was adopted by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on November 10, 2006. The Plan incorporates the following elements: equity- settled share appreciation rights, performance shares and performance allocated restricted shares. The Plan is in line with global best practice and South African best practice, which in combination serves to reward the required attributes of shareholder alignment and long- term, sustained performance.

In terms of the Plan, executive directors and senior employees of Harmony and its subsidiaries and associates are awarded rights to receive shares in Harmony. This is based on the value of these awards when time and performance conditions have been met, the awards have vested and, in the case of the Share Appreciation Rights (**SARs**), the rights have been exercised.

The primary intent of the Plan is to reward executives and senior management for long term, sustained performance achievements which are aligned to shareholder value.

The nature of the Plan, which is linked to performance conditions, is not as dilutive as a normal share option scheme.

Annual allocations of SARs awards of performance shares and grants of restricted shares are governed by Harmony s reward philosophy, in which (*inter alia*) the expected value of long-term incentive rewards is set for defined categories of executives and senior management. The expected value is defined as the present value of the future reward outcome of an allocation/award/grant, given the targeted future performance of Harmony and its share price.

The 2007 allocations and awards became eligible for vesting during fiscal 2011. Both the SARs and performance shares vested as the performance conditions were met.

Short-term incentive scheme

Our Remuneration Committee ensures that our directors and senior executives are fairly rewarded for their individual contributions to our overall performance.

In September 2006, the Remuneration Committee approved an annual incentive scheme as part of Harmony s Reward Philosophy This scheme was revised in 2010 to provide twice-yearly incentive bonuses for all management employees applying to corporate, Harmony central services, medical services and central operations; and quarterly incentive bonuses for designated shaft management team members as well as regional operations management teams to benefit executive directors and members of management.

Item 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

We are an independent gold producer, with no single shareholder exercising control. As of October 17, 2011, our issued share capital consisted of 430,298,789 ordinary shares. To our knowledge, (A) we are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled (i) by another corporation or (ii) by any foreign government and (B) there are no arrangements (including any announced or expected takeover bid), the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in our control.

The voting rights of our major shareholders do not differ from the voting rights of other holders of the same class of shares.

Significant changes in the percentage ownership held by major shareholders in the past three years are described below on *Related Party Transactions* .

A list of the 5% holders of our securities as of October 17, 2011 is set forth below:

Holder	Number of Shares	Percentage
--------	------------------	------------

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1. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ⁽¹⁾	143,536,409	33%
2. ARM Ltd. ⁽²⁾	63,632,922	14.8%
3. Blackrock Investment Management (UK) Ltd. ⁽³⁾	43,664,924	10%
4. Allan Gray ⁽³⁾	30,168,304	7%
5. Public Investment Corporation of South Africa ⁽³⁾	28,097,384	6.5%
6. First Eagle Investment Management LLC ⁽³⁾	22,377,989	5.2%

⁽¹⁾ Depository changed from Bank of New York Mellon to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as of October 10, 2011 with respect to the ADRs held on the U.S. register. Holding disclosed represents outstanding ADRs on October 17, 2011.

⁽²⁾ Patrice Motsepe, our Chairman, has an indirect holding in ARM Limited.

⁽³⁾ Holdings as of September 30, 2011

As of October 17, 2011, there were 2,014 record holders of our ordinary shares in the United States.

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Capital Raising

During fiscal 2009, Harmony engaged in capital raising by issuing two tranches of shares following the resolution passed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on November 24, 2008, that allowed directors to issue shares for cash. In the first tranche, completed between November 25, 2008 and December 19, 2008, 10,504,795 Harmony shares were issued at an average subscription price of R93.20, resulting in R979 million (US\$98 million) before costs being raised.

The second tranche of shares was issued between February 10, 2009 and March 6, 2009 and consisted of 7,540,646 Harmony shares being issued at an average subscription price of R124.45, resulting in R938 million (US\$94 million) before costs being raised. The combined share issue amounts to R1.9 billion (US\$192 million) at a cost of R30 million (US\$3.5 million).

Related Party Disclosure and Transactions

None of our directors or major shareholders or, to our knowledge, their families, had any interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since July 1, 2008 or in any proposed transaction that has affected or will materially affect us or our subsidiaries, other than as stated below.

ARM Limited currently holds approximately 14.8% of our shares. Patrice Motsepe, André Wilkens, Joaquim Chissano and Frank Abbott are directors of ARM Limited.

We have three directors on the board of Rand Uranium, being Graham Briggs, Hannes Meyer and Alwyn Pretorius. Dr Simo Lushaba is a member of the Rand Uranium Investment Committee. During fiscal 2010 and 2011, Fikile de Buck served as a director and a member of the audit committee until May 17, 2011.

During fiscal 2010 we concluded separate purchase agreements with the liquidators of Pamodzi FS for the purchase of its Free State assets and inventories. The consideration paid for the mining assets was US\$36.6 million and US\$16.0 million was paid for the inventories. Pamodzi FS was a subsidiary of Pamodzi, which is an associate of Harmony.

On March 19, 2010, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited concluded an agreement with AVR D, for the purchase of its 26% share of the mining titles of the Doornkop South Reef. The 26% interest was transferred from AVR D to Harmony in exchange for Harmony repaying the AVR D Nedbank loan of US\$33.4 million and the issue of 2,162,359 Harmony shares, valued at US\$20.5 million. In terms of the agreement, 975,419 of these shares will be held in escrow until May 1, 2014.

On November 21, 2008, the Group disposed of its Randfontein Cooke assets to Rand Uranium in exchange for 100% interest in the company. On the same date the Group disposed of 60% of the interest held in Rand Uranium to PRF which resulted in a 40% interest held and Rand Uranium became an associate. The conditions precedent for the second part of the Rand Uranium transaction relating to the sale of the Old Randfontein assets were fulfilled on April 22, 2009. Additional shares were issued in settlement and 60% of these shares were sold to PRF in terms of the agreement. PRF paid its portion of the purchase price in cash on April 20, 2009. The total value of these transactions was US\$348 million.

In fiscal 2008 Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited and Wafi Mining Limited, subsidiaries of Harmony Gold (Australia) (Proprietary) Limited entered into a Master Purchase and Farm-in Agreement with Newcrest. This agreement provided for Newcrest to purchase a 30.01% participating interest (stage 1) and a further buy-out of an additional 19.99% participating interest in Harmony's PNG Gold and copper assets, giving them a 50% interest.

On July 11, 2008, we sold our 37.8% share in Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company (1934) Limited for R1.1 million (US\$0.1 million) to To the Point Investments. ZB Swanepoel, our former Chief Executive Officer, is a director and founder of To the Point Investments.

See note 37 of the consolidated financial statements for the balances due to and from associates and joint ventures.

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INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

Item 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS

Please refer to *Item 18. Financial Statements* of this annual report.

Legal Proceedings

None of our properties is the subject of pending material legal proceedings. We have experienced a number of claims and legal and arbitration proceedings incidental to the normal conduct of our business, such as the ones described below. The directors, however, do not believe that liabilities related to such claims and proceedings are likely to be, individually or in the aggregate, material to the company's consolidated financial condition.

Harmony has been named as a second defendant in the *Mr. Thembekekile Mankayi v AngloGold Ashanti* court case, under which the principles of compensation under ODIMWA are currently being tested. During March 2011, the Constitutional Court handed down judgment in the case which allows Mr. Mankayi's executor to proceed with the case in the High Court of South Africa. The case was heard in the High Court of South Africa in June 2008, and an appeal heard in the Supreme Court of Appeals in 2010. In both instances judgment was awarded in favor of AngloGold Ashanti. A further appeal that was lodged by Mr. Manyaki was heard in the Constitutional Court in 2010. Judgment in the Constitutional Court was handed down on 3 March 2011. The judgment allows Mr. Mankayi's executor to proceed with the case in the High Court of South Africa. Should anyone bring similar claims against Harmony in future, those claimants would need to provide evidence proving that silicosis was contracted while in the employment of the company and that it was contracted due to negligence on the company's part. The link between the cause (negligence by the company while in its employ) and the effect (the silicosis) will be an essential part of any case. It is therefore uncertain as to whether the company will incur any costs related to silicosis claims in the future and due to the limited information available on any claims and potential claims and the uncertainty of the outcome of these claims, no estimation can be made for the possible obligation.

See *Recent developments* for a discussion on the US class action and the Freegold court case.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

On August 13, 2009, the board approved a final dividend for fiscal 2009 of R0.50 per share that was paid on September 21, 2009. The total amount of the dividend paid was R213 million (US\$28.6 million). As the dividend was declared after the reporting date of June 30, 2009, the dividend was not recorded in fiscal 2009. On August 13, 2010, the board approved a final dividend for fiscal 2010 of R0.50 per share that was paid on September 20, 2010. The total amount of the dividend paid was R214 million (US\$29.3 million). As the dividend was declared after the reporting date of June 30, 2010, the dividend was not recorded in fiscal 2010. On August 12, 2011, the board approved a final dividend for fiscal 2011 of R0.60 per share that was paid on September 19, 2011. The total amount of the dividend paid was R258 million (US\$34 million). For information on our accounting policy relating to dividends, see note 2.20 to the consolidated financial statements.

South African law was relaxed to permit the distribution of a company's equity as a dividend, provided that the necessary shareholder or board approval is obtained and, after the distribution of the dividend, the company remains solvent and liquid. Cash dividends, however, may only be paid out of accumulated profits or other distributable reserves. Previously under South African law, a company's equity could not be distributed as a dividend. The amount of dividends, if any, paid in the future will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the board.

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Recent Developments

Dividends

On August 12, 2011, the board approved a final dividend for fiscal 2011 of 60 SA cents per share, paid on September 19, 2011. The total dividend amounts to R258 million (US\$34 million).

Freegold court case

The court's decision on Freegold's appeal regarding the South African Revenue Service's (SARS) application of mining tax ring-fencing was received on August 1, 2011 and found in favour of SARS. The case was concluded in March 2011 and judgment was reserved at that time. The company has decided to appeal the finding by the court. Any additional income taxes payable are expected to be offset by additional deferred tax credits due to the impact of this application will have on unredeemed capital.

US\$ facility

On August 11, 2011, the group entered into a US\$300 million syndicated Revolving Credit Facility. The facility has a term of four years and attracts interest at LIBOR plus 260 basis points. The facility is jointly arranged by Nedbank Limited and Firstrand Bank Limited (acting through its Rand Merchant Bank division).

US class action

Subsequent to June 30, 2011 we came to a mutually acceptable settlement with the class plaintiffs in a pending class action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in which certain ADR and ADR Option holders are seeking damages against us pertaining to our business practices for the period April 25, 2007 to August 7, 2007. The settlement requires the court's approval and, if approved by the Court, and by the appellate court if appealed, will result in the dismissal of all claims against the company as to all members of the Class. The hearing on the settlement approval is currently scheduled for November 10, 2011, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Company's insurers have undertaken to pay the settlement pursuant to the terms of a directors' and officers' insurance contract.

Item 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Markets

Stock Exchange Listings and Ticker Codes

The primary listing of our ordinary shares is on the JSE Limited. Our ordinary shares are also listed on stock exchanges in London and Berlin, as well as being quoted in Brussels in the form of International Depositary Receipts and on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of ADSs. We notified NASDAQ on June 9, 2010 of our intention to voluntarily terminate our listing on NASDAQ. The last day of trading of Harmony's ADSs on NASDAQ was June 21, 2010. We voluntarily delisted from Euronext Paris on August 30, 2010.

JSE Limited	HAR
New York Stock Exchange	HMY
London Stock Exchange	HRM
Euronext Brussels	HMY
Berlin Stock Exchange	HAM1
<i>Offering and Listing Details</i>	

The high and low sales prices in Rand for our ordinary shares on the JSE for the periods indicated were as follows:

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	Harmony Ordinary Shares (Rand per Ordinary Share)	
	High	Low
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2007		
Full Year	123.00	86.10
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008		
Full Year	118.52	60.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009		
Full Year	129.50	54.99
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010		
First Quarter	87.51	69.05
Second Quarter	87.00	74.00
Third Quarter	80.77	68.80
Fourth Quarter	81.40	68.65
Full Year	87.51	68.65
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011		
First Quarter	83.80	71.90
Second Quarter	88.02	76.18
Third Quarter	102.26	74.77
Fourth Quarter	103.25	83.29
Full Year	103.25	71.90
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2012		
July 2011	99.66	85.80
August 2011	101.99	90.18
September 2011	106.00	90.60
As of October 17, 2011	98.89	96.52

On October 17, 2011, the share price of our ordinary shares on the JSE was R98.00.

Our ADRs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We were listed on NASDAQ from November 29, 2005 until we voluntarily de-listed on June 21, 2010. The high and low sales prices in U.S. dollars for our ADRs for the periods indicated, as reported on the NYSE and NASDAQ, were as follows:

	NYSE		NASDAQ	
	Harmony ADRs		Harmony ADRs	
	(\$ per ADR)		(\$ per ADR)	
	High	Low	High	Low
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2007				
Full Year	17.26	11.91	16.76	12.67
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008				
Full Year	15.27	8.42	15.27	8.74
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009				
Full Year	13.06	5.58	13.07	5.54
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010				
First Quarter	11.75	8.50	11.78	8.50
Second Quarter	11.98	9.73	11.94	9.74
Third Quarter	11.11	8.79		
Fourth Quarter	10.57	9.04		
Full Year	11.98	8.50		

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011		
First Quarter	11.74	9.72
Second Quarter	12.75	10.75
Third Quarter	15.26	10.56
Fourth Quarter	15.57	12.34
Full Year	15.57	9.72
Month of		
July 2011	14.35	12.81
August 2011	14.87	11.96
September 2011	14.06	11.50
As of October 17, 2011	12.39	12.09

On October 17, 2011, the closing share price of our ordinary shares on the NYSE was US\$12.18.

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The Securities Exchange in South Africa

The JSE is the sixth largest emerging market exchange and by far the leading exchange in Africa, playing a leadership role in the continent, supporting South Africa's role as the African financial hub. It is also recognized as a leading exchange in the global resources sector.

As South Africa's only full service securities exchange, the JSE connects buyers and sellers in five different markets; equities, which includes a primary and secondary board, equity derivatives, agricultural derivatives and interest rate instruments. The JSE is one of the top 20 exchanges in the world in terms of market capitalization. The market capitalization of the JSE equities market was R6,687 billion (US\$986 billion) at June 30, 2011. The mining market capitalization was, at June 30, 2011, 22% of the overall JSE market capitalization and constituted 30% in terms of value traded.

STRATE Settlement

Under STRATE there are essentially two types of clients: controlled and non-controlled. A controlled client is one who elects to keep his shares and cash with his broker and these shares are held in custody at the broker's chosen Custodian Bank, the CSDP. A non-controlled client is one who appoints his own CSDP to act as custodian on his behalf. Equity settlements take place on a contractual T+5 (where T= trade date) settlement cycle. Securities and funds become due for settlement a set number of business days after the trade. Contractual settlement is a market convention embodied in the rules of the JSE which states that a client has a contractual obligation to cause a JSE trade to settle on settlement day. The JSE, in its capacity as Settlement Authority, ensures that all on-market trades entered into by two JSE member firms settle five days after the trade date.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Not applicable.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

Not applicable.

DILUTION

Not applicable.

EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

Not applicable.

Item 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

This section summarizes certain material provisions of Harmony's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements, each as currently in effect. These descriptions do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to all of the provisions of those sources. Directions on how to obtain a complete copy of Harmony's Articles of Association are provided under Documents on Display below.

General

We are a public company with limited liability, and is registered under Registration number 1950/038232/06 with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) (previously known as CIPRO or the Registrar of Companies), a member of the Department of Trade and Industry. We are governed by our Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, the provisions of the Companies Act and the various Listings Requirements. Our operations are also subject to various laws and regulations, including those described in *Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation*.

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In accordance with the provisions of the Act, which came into operation on 1 May 2011, the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association will forthwith be known as the Memorandum of Incorporation and will be replaced in its entirety at the annual general meeting of the company to be held in 2012.

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Objects and Purposes

Our objects are set forth in Paragraph 3 of our Memorandum of Association and include:

to acquire by purchase, cession, grant, lease, exchange or otherwise any movable or immovable property, mines, mineral property, claims, mineral rights, mining rights, mining leases, mining titles, mynpachts, lands, farms, buildings, water rights, concessions, grants, rights, powers, privileges, surface rights of every description, servitudes or other limited rights or interests in land and mineral contracts of every description; and any interest therein and rights over the same; and to enter into any contract, option or prospecting contract in respect thereof, and generally to enter into any arrangement that may seem conducive to our objects or any of them;

to carry out all forms of exploration work and in particular to search for, prospect, examine, explore and obtain information in regard to mines, mineral properties, claims, mineral rights, mining rights, mining leases, mining titles, mynpachts, mining districts or locations and ground and soil supposed to contain or containing precious stones, minerals or metals of every description;

to open, work, develop and maintain gold, silver, diamond, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other rights, properties and works, and to carry on and conduct the business of raising, crushing, washing, smelting, reducing and amalgamating ores, metals, minerals and precious stones, and to render the same merchantable and fit for use and to carry on all or any of the businesses of miners, mineralogists, metallurgists, amalgamators, geophysicists, smelters, quarry owners, quarrymen and brickmakers;

to buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious and base metals, and also precious stones and other products of mining; and

to employ and pay mining experts, agents and other persons, partnerships, companies or corporations, and to organize, equip and dispatch expeditions for prospecting, exploring, reporting on, surveying, working and developing lands, farms, districts, territories and properties in any part of the world, whether the same are our property or otherwise.

Directors

Disclosure of Interests

A Harmony director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he or she is interested, and may not be counted in the quorum for the purpose of any resolution regarding such a contract or arrangement. This restriction does not apply, however, to:

any arrangement for giving the director a security or indemnity in respect of money lent, or an obligation undertaken, by such director for our benefit;

any arrangement by which we give any security to a third party in respect of our debt or obligation for which the director himself or herself has assumed responsibility, in whole or in part, whether under a guarantee or indemnity or by the deposit of a security;

any contract by the director to subscribe for or underwrite our shares or debentures;

any contract or arrangement with a company other than us, in which the director holds or controls, directly or indirectly, no more than 1% of shares representing either (i) any class of the equity share capital of that company or (ii) the overall voting rights of that company; or

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any retirement scheme or fund which relates to both directors and to employees (or a class of employees) and does not accord to any director, as such, any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to which such scheme or fund relates.

The restrictions preventing directors from voting in respect of contracts or arrangement in which they are interested may be suspended or relaxed at any time, either generally or in respect of particular circumstances, by the holders of 75% of our ordinary shares who are present and voting in a general meeting.

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A director, notwithstanding his or her interest, may be counted in the quorum present at any meeting where: (i) he or she or any other director is appointed to hold any office or position of profit in Harmony; (ii) the directors resolve to exercise any of our rights to appoint, or concur in the appointment of, a director to hold any office or position of profit in any other company; or (iii) the terms of any such appointment are considered or varied. At this meeting, each director may vote on the matters listed above, but no director may vote in respect of his or her own appointment, or the arrangement or variation of the terms of his or her own appointment.

The restrictions described above do not prevent or debar any director, as a holder of any class of our shares, from taking part in or voting upon any question submitted to a vote by that class at a general meeting, regardless of that director's personal interest or concern.

Compensation

The remuneration of our directors in their capacity as directors, including fees per directors meeting, and additional compensation for the performance of other services, such as serving on committees, may be established either by a majority of the holders of our ordinary shares, present and voting in a general meeting, or by a majority of disinterested directors at a meeting of directors, provided they constitute a quorum.

Borrowing Powers

Our directors may raise, borrow or secure the payment of any sums of money for our purposes as they see fit. However, without the consent of a majority of the holders of our ordinary shares present and voting in a general meeting, the aggregate principal amount outstanding in respect of monies raised, borrowed or secured by us and any of our subsidiaries may not exceed the greater of (i) R40 million or (ii) the aggregate amount, from time to time, of our issued and paid up capital, plus the aggregate of the amounts standing to the credit of all distributable and non-distributable reserves, plus our share premium account and the share premium accounts of our subsidiaries.

The Companies Act provides that a company may only make a loan to its owner, director or manager with the prior consent of all the members of the company or pursuant to a special resolution relating to a specific transaction.

Rotation

At each of our annual general meetings, one-third of the directors, or, if the number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third, shall retire from office by rotation. Those directors who have been longest in office since their last election or re-election shall retire. As between directors of equal seniority, the directors to retire by rotation shall, in the absence of agreement, be selected by lot. If at the date of any annual general meeting, any director shall have held office for a period of at least three years since his or her last election or re-election, he or she shall retire at such meeting, either as one of the directors resigning pursuant to the aforementioned rotation principles, or in addition thereto. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election and said directors have made themselves available for re-election.

If a director is appointed to any Harmony executive office, his or her employment contract may provide that he or she shall be exempt from rotation for the lesser of (i) a period of 5 years or (ii) the period during which he or she continues to hold the relevant executive office. During the relevant period, the director in question shall not be taken into account in determining the retirement of directors by rotation. The number of directors who may be exempt from retirement by rotation in this manner shall not equal or exceed one-half of the total number of the directors at the time of the relevant director's appointment. Currently none of our directors are exempted from retirement under these provisions.

Qualifications

There is no age limit requirement with regard to retirement or non-retirement of directors. Directors are not required to hold any of our shares to qualify them for appointment as directors.

Share Capital

As of June 30, 2011, our issued share capital consisted of 430,084,628 ordinary shares with a par value of R0.50 each. As of October 17, 2011, our issued share capital consisted of 430,298,789 ordinary shares with a par value of R0.50 each. Our authorized

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share capital is 1,200,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of R0.50 each. The terms of the ordinary shares are described in Description of Ordinary Shares below.

Description of Ordinary Shares

This section summarizes the material provisions of Harmony's ordinary shares as set out in Harmony's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act and the JSE listings requirements, each as currently in effect. It does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to all of the provisions of those sources.

Dividends

Either the board or a majority of the holders of our ordinary shares, voting in a general meeting, may, from time to time, declare a dividend to be paid to the registered holders of ordinary shares according to their respective rights and interests in the profits, measured in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them. Under South African law, a company's equity may be distributed as a dividend, provided that any necessary shareholder approval is obtained and, after the distribution of the dividend, the company remains solvent and liquid. Cash dividends, however, may only be paid out of the profits of the company. Cash dividends paid by us will not bear any interest payable by us. Dividends may be declared either free of, or subject to, the deduction of income tax and any other tax or duty which may be chargeable. There is currently no tax payable in South Africa by the recipients of dividends who are outside South Africa.

Dividends are declared payable to holders of ordinary shares who are registered as such on a record date determined by the board, which must be after the later of the date of the dividend declaration or the date of confirmation of the dividend. The period between the record date and the date of the closing of the transfer registers in respect of the dividend shall be not less than 14 days.

Holders of our ordinary shares, voting in a general meeting, may not declare a dividend greater than the amount recommended by the directors, but may declare a smaller dividend. Dividends will be paid to the holders of our ordinary shares in proportion to the number of their shares. All unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise utilized by the board for our benefit until claimed; provided that dividends unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date of declaration may be declared forfeited by the board. Forfeited dividends revert to us.

Any dividend or other sum payable in cash to a holder may be transmitted by a payment method determined by the directors, such as electronic bank transfer or ordinary post to the address of the holder recorded in the register or any other address the holder may previously have given to us in writing. We will not be responsible for any loss in transmission.

Any dividend may be paid and satisfied, either wholly or in part, by the distribution of specific assets, including shares and debentures of any other company, in cash, or by one or more of such methods, as the board may determine and direct at the time of the dividend declaration.

When any holders of our ordinary shares reside outside of South Africa, the board has the power, subject to any applicable laws or regulations, to declare a dividend in a relevant currency other than the Rand and to determine the date on which and the rate of exchange at which the dividend shall be converted into the other currency.

All cash dividends paid by us are expected to be in Rand. Holders of ADRs on the relevant record date will be entitled to receive any dividends payable in respect of the ordinary shares underlying the ADRs, subject to the terms of the Deposit Agreement. Cash dividends paid in Rand will be converted by the depository to U.S. dollars and paid by the depository to holders of ADRs, to the extent it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States, net of conversion expenses of the depository, and in accordance with the Deposit Agreement.

Voting Rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any class of ordinary shares, every holder of our ordinary shares who is present in person at a shareholder meeting, or a person present as a representative of holders of one or more ordinary shares, shall on a show of hands have one vote, irrespective of the number of ordinary shares he holds or represents. Every holder of ordinary shares shall, on a poll, have one vote for every ordinary share held by him. A shareholder is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and speak and vote at any meeting on his or her behalf. The proxy need not be a shareholder. On a poll, a shareholder entitled to more than one vote (or his

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representative, proxy or agent) need not, if he votes, use all of his votes or cast all of his votes in the same way.

Distribution of Assets on Liquidation

In the event of voluntary or compulsory liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the assets remaining after payment of all our debts and liabilities, including the costs of liquidation, will be applied to repay the amount paid up on our issued capital to holders of our ordinary shares and, thereafter, the balance will be divided pro rata among the holders of our ordinary shares, subject to any special rights or conditions attaching to any shares. Any portion of our assets may, upon such liquidation, dissolution or winding up, and with the approval of a special resolution, be paid to the ordinary shareholders by the distribution of specific assets or may be vested in trustees for the benefit of such ordinary shareholders.

Redemption/Purchase of Shares

No shares shall be issued which are redeemable by their terms or at the option of any party.

The Companies Act permits companies to establish share incentive trusts and provide funds with which such trusts may purchase securities (including debt and equity securities) of a company or its holding company. These securities are to be held by or for the benefit of employees, including salaried directors. The Companies Act also permits such a trust to loan funds to company employees for the purpose of purchasing or subscribing for our securities, provided that such trusts may not loan funds to directors who do not hold salaried employment or office.

The Companies Act provides that a company may approve the acquisition of its own shares by special resolution, if authorized to do so by its articles. A company is not, however, permitted to make any form of payment to acquire any of its own shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is or, after the payment, would be unable to pay its debts or if, after the payment, the consolidated assets of the company fairly valued would be less than the consolidated liabilities of the company. The procedure for acquisition of shares by a company is regulated, in the case of listed companies, both by the Companies Act and the Listings Requirements of the JSE. The Companies Act further provides that a company may make payments to its shareholders if authorized by its articles subject to the liquidity and solvency requirements described above.

We are authorized pursuant to our Articles of Association to approve the acquisition of our shares by special resolution from time to time. We are also authorized pursuant to our Articles of Association to make payments in cash or in specie to any class of our shareholders.

Issue of Additional Shares and Pre-emptive Rights

The Companies Act does not provide holders of any class of our shares with pre-emptive rights. However, the JSE requires that any new issues of equity shares by companies listed on the exchange must first be offered to existing holders of such shares, in proportion to their current holding.

The JSE will, however, allow a company to issue shares to third parties without first offering them to existing shareholders, in circumstances such as the following:

pursuant to an employee share incentive scheme the terms of which have been approved by the holders of the relevant class of shares in a general meeting;

for the acquisition of an asset, provided that if the issue is more than 30% of the company's issued share capital, a simple majority of holders of ordinary shares present and voting, must vote in favor of the acquisition;

to raise cash by way of a general issue in the discretion of the directors (but not to related parties) of up to 15% of the issued share capital in any one fiscal year at an issue price with a discount not exceeding 10% of the 30-day weighted average trading price prior to the determination date, provided that the holders of ordinary shares, present and voting at a general meeting, must approve the granting of such authority to the directors by a 75% vote; or

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to raise cash by way of a specific issue of a specified number or a maximum number of shares for cash provided that the holders of ordinary shares, other than controlling shareholders, present and voting, vote in favor of the resolution to issue the shares at a

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general meeting by a 75% vote. In terms of JSE listings requirements, the circular to be sent to all shareholders informing them of the general meeting must include, inter alia:

details of the persons to whom the shares are to be issued if such persons fall into the following categories or other categories identified by the JSE: directors of the company or its subsidiaries or their associates; trustees of employee or directors' share scheme or pension funds; any person having the right to nominate directors of the company; and certain shareholders holding more than 10% of the issued share capital;

if the persons to whom the shares are to be issued are related parties, an independent expert's opinion that the issue price is fair and reasonable; and

should the maximum size of the issue equal or exceed 30% of the company's issued share capital, full listing particulars, which include, inter alia, a reporting accountant's report and, in the case of a mining company, a competent person's report setting out technical details of the company's operations and assets.

Transfer of Shares

Owners of our ordinary shares may transfer any or all of their shares in writing in any common form or in any form approved by our directors. Every instrument of transfer must be executed by the transferor or, if the directors so determine, by the transferor and the transferee. The transferor will remain the holder of the ordinary shares transferred until the name of the transferee is entered in our register of members in respect of such ordinary shares.

The board may refuse to recognize any instrument of transfer that is not duly stamped (if required) or is not accompanied by appropriate evidence of the transferor's title. Such right of refusal will not prevent dealings occurring on an open and proper basis. We retain all instruments of transfer that are registered. Any instrument of transfer that the board refuses to register is, except in the case of fraud, returned on demand to the person depositing such instrument.

Rights of Minority Shareholders and Fiduciary Duties

Majority shareholders of South African companies have no fiduciary obligations under South African common law to minority shareholders. However, under the Companies Act, a shareholder may, under certain circumstances, seek relief from the court if he has been unfairly prejudiced by the company. The provisions in the Companies Act are designed to provide relief for oppressed shareholders without necessarily overruling the majority's decision. There may also be common law personal actions available to a shareholder of a company.

Although the concepts are similar, the specific interpretations of fiduciary obligations of directors in South Africa may differ from those in the U.S. and certain other countries. In South Africa, the common law imposes on directors a duty to act with care, skill and diligence and fiduciary duties, which include the duty to conduct the company's affairs honestly and in the best interests of the company.

Variation of Rights

We may vary the rights attached to any issued or not yet issued shares by special resolution. However, if at any time the issued share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may not be varied except with the consent in writing of the holders of at least 75% of the issued shares of that class or through a resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The quorum for such a meeting shall be the lesser of (i) 3 shareholders or (ii) 75% of the shareholders of that class, present in person or by their representatives, agents or proxies, provided that such shareholders must control or hold at least one half of the issued shares of that class. A share shall be a share of a different class from another share if the two shares do not rank *pari passu* in every respect.

Changes in Capital or Objects and Powers of Harmony

The provisions of our Memorandum and Articles of Association pertaining to changes in our share capital and powers are substantially equivalent to the provisions of the Companies Act. We may by special resolution:

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increase our authorized or paid-up share capital;

consolidate and divide all or any part of our shares into shares of a larger amount;

increase the number of our no par value shares without an increase of our stated capital;

sub-divide all or any part of our shares having a par value;

convert all of our ordinary or preference share capital consisting of shares having a par value into stated capital constituted by shares of no par value and vice versa;

convert our stated capital constituted by ordinary or preference shares of no par value into share capital consisting of shares having a par value;

vary the rights attached to any shares whether issued or not yet issued;

convert any of our issued or unissued shares into shares of another class;

convert any of our paid-up shares into stock, and reconvert any stock into any number of paid-up shares of any denomination;

convert any of our issued shares into preference shares which can be redeemed;

cancel shares which, at the date of passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of the authorized share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled; or

reduce the authorized share capital.

We may by ordinary resolution:

reduce our issued share capital;

reduce our stated capital; or

reduce our capital redemption reserve fund and share premium account.

Meetings of Shareholders

Our directors may at any time convene general meetings of our shareholders. The directors shall convene a general meeting upon request of shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. No more than fifteen months may elapse between the date of one annual

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general meeting and the next, and the annual general meeting shall be held within six months after the expiration of each of our financial years.

We are required to provide our members with written notice of meetings, which shall specify the place, the day and time of the meeting. In every notice calling a meeting of Harmony or of any class of members of Harmony, there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in lieu of such person and that a proxy need not also be a member. Notice of a general meeting shall be given to the JSE and to the following persons and no other person shall be entitled to receive notice of general meetings:

to every member of Harmony except any member who has not supplied to Harmony a registered address for the giving of notices;

to every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member;

to the directors and auditor for the time being of Harmony; and

by advertisement to the holders of share warrants to bearer.

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Annual general meetings and meetings calling for the passage of a special resolution require twenty-one days' notice in writing. Any other general meeting requires no less than fourteen days' notice in writing. A meeting called upon shorter notice shall be deemed to have been duly called if a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting agree to such a shortened notice period, and if such members hold no less than 95% of the total voting rights of all members.

Our business may be transacted at a general meeting only when a quorum of members is present. Three members present personally or by representative and entitled to vote are a quorum.

The annual general meeting deals with and disposes of all matters prescribed by our Articles of Association and by the Companies Act, including:

the consideration of the annual financial statements and report of the auditors;

the election of directors;

the appointment of auditors; and

any business arising from the annual financial statements considered at the meeting.

The holder of a general or special power of attorney given by a member, whether the holder is a member or not, shall be entitled to attend meetings of Harmony or of any class of members of Harmony and to vote at such meetings if so authorized by the power of attorney. Any member may appoint a proxy, who need not be a member, to attend, speak and, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, to vote in his place on a show of hands and on a poll at any general meeting or at any meeting of any class of members. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting of Harmony and the power of attorney or other authority shall be deposited at our transfer office not later than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays) before the meeting at which the person empowered proposes to vote. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the end of a period of 6 months commencing on the date on which it is signed unless otherwise expressly stated in the proxy.

Title to Shares

The registered holder or holders of any shares shall, during his or their respective lifetimes and while not subject to any legal incapacity, be the only person or persons recognized by us as having any right to, or in respect of, such shares and, in particular, we shall not be bound to recognize:

that the registered holder or holders hold such shares upon trust for, or as the nominee of, any other person; or

that any person, other than the registered holder or holders, holds any contingent, future or partial interest in such shares or any interest in any fractional part of any of such shares.

Where any share is registered in the names of two or more persons they shall be deemed to be joint holders. Accordingly where any member dies, the survivor or survivors, where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executor of the deceased, where the deceased was the sole holder, shall be the only persons recognized by us as having any right to the interest of the deceased in any of our shares.

We may enter in the register as member, no mine official, of Harmony, the name of any person who submits proof of his appointment as the executor, administrator, trustee, curator or guardian in respect of the estate of a deceased member of Harmony or of a member whose estate has been sequestered or of a member who is otherwise under disability or as liquidator of any body corporate in the course of being wound up which is a member of Harmony, and any person whose name has been so entered in the register shall be deemed to be a member of Harmony.

Non-South African Shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by South African law or by our Articles of Association on the rights of non-South African shareholders to hold or vote our ordinary shares or securities convertible into ordinary shares.

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Disclosure of Interest in Shares

Pursuant to the Companies Amendment Act Number 37 of 1999, where securities of an issuer are registered in the name of a person and that person is not the holder of the beneficial interest in all of the securities so held, it is obliged, at the end of every three-month period after June 30, 1999 (i.e., commencing on September 30, 1999), to disclose to the issuer the identity of each person on whose behalf the registered holder holds securities and the number and class of securities issued by that issuer held on behalf of each such person. Moreover, an issuer of securities may, by notice in writing, require a person who is a registered shareholder, or whom the issuer knows or has reasonable cause to believe to have a beneficial interest in, a security issued by the issuer, to confirm or deny whether or not such person holds that beneficial interest and, if the security is held for another person, to disclose to the issuer the identity of the person on whose behalf a security is held. The addressee of the notice may also be required to give particulars of the extent of the beneficial interest held during the three years preceding the date of the notice. All issuers of securities are obliged to establish and maintain a register of the disclosures described above and to publish in their annual financial statements a list of the persons who hold beneficial interests equal to or in excess of 5% of the total number of securities of that class issued by the issuer together with the extent of those beneficial interests.

Changes in Control

There are various procedures under the Companies Act whereby mergers and takeovers can be effected. These procedures are not exclusive and there are a variety of techniques that can be used to acquire control. All of these procedures are, however, subject to control by the Securities Regulation Panel and the requirements embodied in the Securities Regulation Code on Takeovers and Mergers shall be adhered to. The JSE Listing Requirements also contain certain requirements with regard to the process involved in a merger or takeover. While the requirements of the Securities Regulation Panel and the JSE Listings Requirements might have the general effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of a company, our Memorandum and Articles of Association do not impose additional restrictions on mergers or takeovers.

Register of Members

We keep a register of shareholders at our office and at the office of our transfer secretaries in South Africa, and our transfer secretaries in the United Kingdom keep a branch shareholders register at their offices.

The register of members includes:

the names and addresses of the members;

the shares held by each member, distinguishing each share by its denoting number, if any, by its class or kind, and by the amount paid or deemed to be paid thereon;

the date on which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member; and

the date on which any person ceased to be a member.

Annual Report and Accounts

The board is required to keep such accounting records and books of account as are prescribed by the Companies Act.

The directors will cause to be prepared annual financial statements and a South African annual report as required by the Companies Act and the JSE rules. We will deliver a copy of the South African annual report and annual financial statements to every member not less than twenty-one days prior to the date of each annual general meeting.

Our annual report on Form 20-F is available on our website at www.harmony.co.za. We will deliver a paper copy of the annual report containing our IFRS audited financial statements, free of charge, to any shareholder upon request.

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Material Contracts

We enter into material contracts in connection with our business, as described in *Item 4. Information on the Company Business* and in connection with financing arrangements, as described in *Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources* .

Exchange Controls

Introduction

The following is a general outline of South African exchange controls. Investors should consult a professional adviser as to the exchange control implications of their particular investments.

The Republic of South Africa's exchange control regulations provide for restrictions on exporting capital from a Common Monetary Area consisting of South Africa, the Republic of Namibia and the Kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland. Transactions between South African residents (including corporations) and between residents of the Common Monetary Area are subject to these exchange controls, which are regulated by the South African Reserve Bank (**SARB**).

Since 1995 a number of exchange control regulations have been relaxed with regard to both residents and non-residents. The government remains committed to the total abolition of exchange controls, but has stated its intention of following a gradual approach. This gradual approach to the abolition of exchange controls adopted by the South African government is designed to allow the economy to adjust more smoothly to the removal of controls that have been in place for a considerable period of time. The stated objective of the authorities is to reach a point where there is equality of treatment between residents and non-residents in relation to inflows and outflows of capital. South Africa, being classified as an emerging market, is therefore still regarded as a capital importer, hence the controls over capital flows. Unlimited outward transfers of capital are not permitted at this stage, but the emphasis of regulation is expected to be increasingly on the positive aspects of prudential financial supervision.

A considerable degree of flexibility is built into the system of exchange controls, and the SARB possesses substantial discretionary powers in approving or rejecting the applications that fall outside the authority granted to authorized dealers.

The main purpose of exchange controls is to ensure the timely repatriation of funds into the South African banking system of certain foreign currency acquired by residents of South Africa, whether through transactions of a current or of a capital nature. Timely repatriation of funds will help avoid undue pressure on the country's gold and foreign reserves and an undue depreciation of the exchange rate of the Rand. Payment of foreign currency and the use of gold and foreign reserves for importation of goods and services into the country are relatively freely allowed.

These comments relate to exchange controls in force at June 30, 2011. These controls are subject to change at any time without notice, however, the government has previously announced most changes during the annual budget statement in February. It is not possible to predict whether existing exchange controls will be abolished, continued or modified by the South African government in the future, however, the trend in recent years has been the continued gradual relaxation of the exchange controls.

Government Regulatory Considerations

Shares

A foreign investor may invest freely in shares in a South African company, whether listed on the JSE or not. The foreign investor may also sell his or her share investment in a South African company and transfer the proceeds out of South Africa without restriction. However, when the company is not listed on the JSE, the SARB must be satisfied that the sales price of any shares reflects fair market value.

Under present South African exchange control regulations, our ordinary shares and ADSs are freely transferable outside the Common Monetary Area between non-residents of the Common Monetary Area. No prior SARB approval is required for the transfer of proceeds to South Africa, in respect of shares listed on the JSE, provided these funds enter the country through the normal banking channels. In addition, the proceeds from the sale of ordinary shares on the JSE on behalf of those holders of ordinary shares who are not residents of the Common Monetary Area are freely remittable to those holders. Share certificates and warrant certificates held by non-residents will be endorsed with the words "non-resident."

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Loans

Generally, the making of loans to us or our subsidiaries, our or our subsidiaries' ability to borrow from non-South African sources and the repatriation of dividends, interest and royalties by Harmony will be regulated by the Exchange Control Department of the SARB. If a foreign investor wishes to lend capital to a South African company, the prior approval of the SARB must be sought mainly in respect of the interest rate and terms of repayment applicable to such loan.

Interest on foreign loans is freely remittable abroad, provided the loans received prior approval from the SARB.

Investments

We are also required to seek approval from the SARB to use funds held in South Africa to make investments outside of South Africa.

Dividends

Dividends declared by a quoted company are freely transferable out of South Africa from both trading and non-trading profits earned in South Africa through a major bank as agent for the SARB.

Where 75% or more of a South African company's capital, voting power, power of control or earnings is directly or indirectly controlled by non-residents, such a company is designated an "affected person" by the SARB, and certain restrictions are placed on its ability to obtain local financial assistance. We are not, and have never been, designated an "affected person" by the SARB.

If an affected person made use of local borrowing facilities, the affected persons must apply for SARB approval prior to remitting dividends offshore. As a general matter, an affected person that has accumulated historical losses may not declare dividends out of current profits unless and until such time that the affected person's local borrowings do not exceed the local borrowing limit.

Certain South African Tax Considerations

The discussion in this section is based on current law and our interpretation thereof. Changes in the law may alter the tax treatment of our ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, possibly on a retrospective basis. The following summary is not a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of our ordinary shares or ADSs, and does not cover the tax consequences that depend upon your particular tax circumstances. In particular, the following summary addresses tax consequences for holders of ordinary shares or ADSs who are not tax residents of South Africa. It specifically excludes the tax consequences for non-tax residents whose holding of shares or ADSs is effectively connected with a permanent establishment in South Africa through which the holder carries on business activities, or who is not a beneficial recipient of the dividends, or where the source of the transaction or dividends is to be in South Africa. In addition, it does not cover the tax consequences for the holder that is not entitled to the benefits of the double taxation agreement concluded between the Republic of South Africa and the United States of America signed on February 17, 1997 ("U.S. Treaty"). It also assumes that the holders would hold the ordinary shares or ADSs on capital account (that is, for investment purpose). We recommend that you consult your own tax adviser concerning the consequences of holding our ordinary shares or ADSs, as applicable, in your particular situation.

Dividends

South Africa does not currently levy any withholding tax on dividends. Rather, it currently imposes a corporate tax known as Secondary Tax on Companies ("STC") at a rate of 10% on dividends declared by a South African company. It is important to appreciate that STC is not a withholding tax on dividends, but a tax on profits of a company. However, it was announced that STC would be abolished and be replaced by a traditional dividend withholding tax. At this stage it is expected that the new dividend withholding tax will be introduced in the near future. The rate of the new dividend withholding tax will be 10%. The new withholding tax will be imposed on, amongst others, non-resident shareholders, and it would be withheld by the company declaring and paying the dividend to its shareholders or the regulatory intermediary, as the case may be.

Article 10 of the U.S. Treaty provides that a dividend withholding tax may be levied by South Africa. However, it may not exceed 5% of the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company which holds directly at least 10% of the voting stock of the South African company paying the dividends. Although the U.S. Treaty refers to a maximum withholding tax rate of 15% in other cases, the rate would be 10%.

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Capital Gains Tax

A Capital Gains Tax (**CGT**) was introduced with effect from October 1, 2001. In the case of an individual, 25% of the capital gain is included in its taxable income. In the case of a corporate entity, 50% of such gain is included in its taxable income. CGT is only applicable to non-residents if the proceeds from the sale are attributable to a permanent establishment of the non-resident shareholder. The terms of the U.S. Treaty (which will prevail in case of conflict) provide that the U.S. holder of ordinary shares or ADSs will not be subject to CGT if the assets have been held as capital assets, unless they are linked to a permanent establishment of such non-resident shareholder in South Africa. To the extent that shares or ADSs are held on revenue account, a similar principle would apply with reference to the payment of income tax, and income tax will only be payable to the extent that the gain is attributable to the carrying on of a business in South Africa through a permanent establishment situation therein. The current corporate rate is equal to 28%. Any gains realized on the disposal of equity shares are automatically deemed to be of a capital nature if they have been held for a continuous period of 3 years. Such provision applies automatically and is not elective.

Generally the domestic laws of South Africa provide that a capital gain will be deemed to have been sourced in South Africa and be subject to South African tax to the extent that the asset related to an interest in immovable property situated in South Africa. It includes any equity shares held by a person in a company if

80% or more of the market value of the equity shares, ownership or right to ownership or vested interest, as the case may be, at the time of disposal thereof is attributable directly or indirectly to immovable property held otherwise than as trading stock; and

the person directly or indirectly holds at least 20% of the equity shares in the company or ownership or right to ownership of the other entity.

(Certain amendments have been announced to these deeming provisions effective 1 January 2012 and apply in respect of amounts received or accrued during years of assessment commencing on or after that date).

The provisions of the U.S. Treaty will override the deemed source rules to the extent applicable. Article 13 of the U.S. Treaty provides that South Africa may tax a gain that is attributable to the alienation of real property situated in South Africa, which concept includes the equivalent of a U.S. real property interest, even if held through shares.

With effect from 1 January 2012 it is deemed that an amount will be derived by a person from a source within South Africa if the amount constitutes a dividend received by or accrued to that person.

Securities Transfer Tax

A Security Transfer Tax (**STT**) is applicable in respect of the transfer of any security issued by a South African company at a rate of 0.25% of the taxable amount of the security concerned (generally the market value thereof). A security is defined to include depository receipt in a company, in addition to company shares. STT is not payable on the issue of any security.

Although ADSs in respect of our shares are not listed on the JSE, reference is specifically made to the transfer of depository receipts in a South African company. As a consequence, STT will therefore be payable on the transfer of ADSs. In addition, the process of depositing shares listed on the JSE in return for ADSs, or withdrawing such shares from the deposit facility, may attract STT as and when the shares are transferred to or from the depository institution.

STT is payable by the broker or participant if a transaction is effected through a stockbroker or a strata participant, but it may be recovered from the person acquiring the beneficial ownership of the rights concerned. In other instances, STT is payable by the person acquiring beneficial ownership.

STT is also payable on the subsequent redemption or cancellation of shares or cancellation of shares or ADSs.

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Interest

It was recently announced that South Africa will ignore a traditional withholding tax on interest at the rate of 10%, which would be reduced to zero in the case of the U.S. Treaty. However, the South African government announced that the treaties will be renegotiated to refer generally to a minimum 5% withholding tax on interest unless one is dealing with a developed tax system such as the U.S.

Capitalization Shares

Capitalization shares distributed at the option of holders of shares in lieu of cash dividends are currently not subject to STC. However, this position may change to the extent that the new withholding tax on dividends is introduced.

Voting Rights

There are no limitations imposed by South African law or by our charter on the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote our ordinary shares.

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Except as described below under the heading *Non-U.S. Holders*, the following is a discussion of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. holder of purchasing, owning and disposing of the ordinary shares (for purposes of this summary, references to the ordinary shares include the ADSs, unless the context otherwise requires). This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the ordinary shares. In particular, this summary deals only with U.S. holders that will hold the ordinary shares as capital assets. It does not address considerations that may be relevant to you if you are an investor that is subject to special tax rules, such as a bank, real estate investment trust, regulated investment company, insurance company, dealer in securities or currencies, trader in securities or commodities that elects mark-to-market treatment, person that will hold the ordinary shares as a hedge against currency risk or as a position in a straddle or conversion transaction, tax-exempt organization, person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, person liable for alternative minimum tax, or a person who owns directly, indirectly or by attribution, at least 10 percent of our stock.

You will be a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of ordinary shares and you are:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a U.S. domestic corporation, or other entity treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust if a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of the ordinary shares, the U.S. tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder of the ordinary shares that is a partnership and partners in such a partnership should consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding and disposing of the ordinary shares.

A non-U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of ordinary shares that is not a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If you are a non-U.S. holder, the discussion below under *Non-U.S. Holders* will apply to you.

This summary is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, rulings, and decisions, all as now in effect and all of which may change. Any change could apply retroactively and could

affect the continued validity of this summary.

In general, if you hold ADSs, you will be treated as the holder of the ordinary shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We believe that we will not be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the

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current taxable year. However, we cannot assure you that we will not be considered a PFIC in the current or future years. The determination whether or not we are a PFIC is a factual determination that is based on the types of income we earn and the value of our assets and cannot be made until the close of the applicable tax year. If we were currently or were to become a PFIC, U.S. holders of ordinary shares would be subject to special rules and a variety of potentially adverse tax consequences under the Code.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the PFIC rules referred to below, under U.S. federal income tax laws, if you are a U.S. holder, the gross amount of dividends that you receive in cash (or that are part of a distribution that any shareholder has the right to receive in cash) in respect of the ordinary shares generally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as dividend income to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes). You must include the amount of any South African tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. Dividends received by an individual taxpayer during taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013 will be taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied, if such dividends constitute qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income includes dividends paid by a Qualified Foreign Corporation, and we believe that we are, and will continue to be, a Qualified Foreign Corporation. Holders of ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of their own particular circumstances. Dividends will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other corporations.

Dividends paid in South African Rand will be includible in your gross income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the day you receive (or the depository receives, in the case of the ADSs) the dividend, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the foreign currency received as a dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitations. You generally should not be required to recognize any foreign currency gain or loss to the extent such dividends paid in South African Rand are converted into U.S. dollars immediately upon receipt by the applicable party. If we distribute non-cash property as a dividend, you generally will include in income an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, in U.S. dollars, on the date that it is distributed. Subject to certain limitations, a U.S. holder may be entitled to a credit or deduction against its U.S. federal income taxes for the amount of any South African taxes that are withheld from dividend distributions made to such U.S. holders. The decision to claim either a credit or deduction must be made annually, and will apply to all foreign taxes paid by the U.S. holder to any foreign country or U.S. possession with respect to the applicable tax year.

Dividends received from us will generally be income from non-United States sources, for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes, subject to various classifications and other limitations. The rules relating to computing foreign tax credits are complex. You should consult your own tax advisor to determine the foreign tax credit implications of owning ordinary shares.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the ordinary shares and thereafter as capital gain.

Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules referred to below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell your ordinary shares, you will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount you realize on the sale and your adjusted tax basis in the ordinary shares, determined in U.S. dollars. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the ordinary shares for more than one year. Prior to January 1, 2013, long-term capital gain recognized by a non-corporate U.S. holder is generally subject to a maximum tax rate of 15%. In general, any capital gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of ordinary shares will be treated as U.S. source income or loss, as the case may be, for U.S. foreign tax purposes. Your ability to offset capital losses against income is subject to limitations.

Deposits and withdrawals of ordinary shares by U.S. holders in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

To the extent that you incur South African stamp duty, MST or uncertified securities tax (to be replaced with STT) in connection

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with a *transfer or withdrawal of ordinary shares as described under Certain South African Tax Considerations Security Transfer Tax* above, such stamp duty, MST or uncertified securities tax will not be a creditable tax for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Medicare Tax on Unearned Income

Certain U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts are required to pay an additional 3.8% tax on, among other things, dividends on and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this tax on their ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares.

Non-U.S. Holders

If you are a non-U.S. holder of the ordinary shares, you generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on dividends received on such ordinary shares, unless such income is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and the dividends are attributable to a permanent establishment (or in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business) that you maintain in the United States if that is required by an applicable income tax treaty as a condition for subjecting you to U.S. taxation on a net income basis. In such cases, you generally will be taxed in the same manner as a U.S. holder, and will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding. If you are a corporate non-U.S. holder, effectively connected dividends may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower rate if you are eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty that provides for a lower rate.

If you are a non-U.S. holder of the ordinary shares, you will also generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of gain realized on the sale of such ordinary shares, unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment (or in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business) that you maintain in the United States if that is required by an applicable income tax treaty as a condition for subjecting you to U.S. taxation on a net income basis; or (ii) in the case of gain realized by an individual non-U.S. holder, you are present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met. In the first case, the non-U.S. holder will be taxed in the same manner as a U.S. holder. In the second case, the non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on the amount by which such non-U.S. holder's U.S.-source capital gains exceed such non-U.S. holder's U.S.-source capital losses. If you are a corporate non-U.S. holder, effectively connected dividends may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or a lower rate if you are eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty that provides for a lower rate.

PFIC Rules

We believe that our ordinary shares will not be treated as stock of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the current tax year. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is a factual determination that cannot be made until the close of the applicable tax year and that is based on the types of income we earn and the value of our assets (including goodwill), both of which are subject to change. In calculating goodwill for this purpose, we will value our total assets based on the total market value, determined with reference to the then market price of the ordinary shares, and will make determinations regarding the amount of this value allocable to goodwill. Because the determination of goodwill will be based on the market price of the ordinary shares, it is subject to change. It is possible that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service may challenge our valuation of our assets (including goodwill), which may result in us being classified as a PFIC. Thus, it is possible that we may be or become a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year and we cannot assure you that we will not be considered a PFIC in any such tax year.

In general, if you are a U.S. holder, we will be a PFIC with respect to you if for any taxable year in which you held the ordinary shares:

at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income; or

at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active

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conduct of a trade or business), the excess of gains over losses from certain types of transactions in commodities, annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

If we are treated as a PFIC, and you are a U.S. holder that did not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special rules with respect to:

any gain you realize on the sale or other disposition of your ordinary shares; and

any excess distribution that we make to you (generally, any distributions to you during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by you in respect of the ordinary shares during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, your holding period for the ordinary shares). Under these rules:

the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the ordinary shares;

the amount allocated to the taxable year in which you realized the gain or excess distribution will be taxed as ordinary income;

the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year; and

the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If you own shares in a PFIC that are treated as marketable stock, you may make a mark-to-market election. If you make this election in a timely fashion, you will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. Instead, in general, you will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your ordinary shares at the end of the taxable year over your adjusted basis in your ordinary shares. You will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of your ordinary shares over the fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). Your basis in the ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.

We do not intend to furnish you with the information that you would need in order to make a "qualified electing fund" election to include your share of its income on a current basis.

If you own ordinary shares during any year that we are a PFIC, you must file U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 that describes the distribution received on the ordinary shares and the gain realized on the disposition of the ordinary shares. The reduced tax rate for dividend income, discussed in "Taxation of Dividends," is not applicable to dividends paid by a PFIC.

U.S. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Rules

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding at a rate currently of 28% unless the holder (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) provides a taxpayer identification number and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and the amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided that the appropriate returns are filed. A non-U.S. holder generally may eliminate the requirement for information reporting and backup withholding by providing certification of its foreign status to the payor, under penalties of perjury, on IRS Form W-8BEN.

Recently Enacted Legislation Related to Disclosure of Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

Recently enacted legislation requires a U.S. holder that is an individual that holds an interest in specified foreign financial assets to disclose certain information related to these holdings. This applies for any year in which the aggregate value of all such holdings is greater than US\$50,000. For these purposes, specified foreign financial assets include (i) any depository or custodial account

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maintained by, or certain equity or debt interests in, certain foreign financial institutions, (ii) stock or securities issued by non-U.S. persons, (iii) certain other financial instruments or contracts held for investment where the issuer or counterparty is a non-U.S. person, and (iv) any interest in a foreign entity. In addition, a U.S. holder may be required to furnish certain information to avoid a presumption that the aggregate value of the U.S. holder's holdings of specified foreign financial assets are in excess of US\$50,000. Penalties may apply in the event of noncompliance. These disclosure requirements are effective for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010. As with all new legislation, the application of certain of these requirements in any particular circumstance may not be entirely clear. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect of this legislation in their particular circumstances.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE TAX ADVICE. ACCORDINGLY, EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER AS TO PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO IT OF PURCHASING, HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF THE ORDINARY SHARES, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF ANY STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN LAWS, AND PROPOSED CHANGES IN APPLICABLE LAWS.

DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

STATEMENTS BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Our Memorandum and Articles of Association may be examined at our principal place of business at: Randfontein Office Park, Corner of Main Reef Road and Ward Avenue, Randfontein, 1760, South Africa. We also file annual and furnish interim reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may read and copy any reports or other information on file at the SEC's public reference room at the following location:

Public Reference Room

100 F Street, NW

Room 1580

Washington D.C. 20549

Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. The SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services. We file electronically with the SEC, and the documents it files are available on the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov.

SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

Item 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

General

We are exposed to market risks, including credit risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk associated with underlying assets, liabilities and anticipated transactions. Following periodic evaluation of these exposures, we may enter into derivative financial instruments to manage these exposures. We have policies in areas such as counterparty exposure and hedging practices, which have been approved by our senior management. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

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We did not apply hedge accounting to incidental hedges held in the past.

In accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, we account for our derivative financial instruments as hedging transactions if the following criteria are met:

in the case of a hedge of an anticipated future transaction, there is a high probability that the transaction will occur.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies (primarily U.S. dollars, Australian dollars and Kina). In addition, we incur investments and liabilities in U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, British pounds sterling and Australian dollars from time to time. As a result, we are subject to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We do not generally hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rates.

Our revenues and costs are very sensitive to the exchange rate of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies to the U.S. dollar because gold is generally sold throughout the world in U.S. dollars, but most of our operating costs are incurred in Rand and other non-U.S. currencies. Appreciation of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies against the U.S. dollar increases working costs at our operations when those costs are translated into U.S. dollars, which reduces operating margins and net income from our operations. Depreciation of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies against the U.S. dollar reduces these costs when they are translated into U.S. dollars, which increases operating margins and net income from our operations. See *Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates* and *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Because most of Harmony's production costs are in Rand and other non-U.S. currencies, while gold is generally sold in U.S. dollars, Harmony's financial condition could be materially harmed by an appreciation in the value of the Rand and other non-U.S. currencies*.

We did not have any currency contracts in place as of June 30, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Commodity Price Sensitivity

General

The market price of gold has a significant effect on our results of operations, our ability to pay dividends and undertake capital expenditures, and the market prices of our ordinary shares.

Gold prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous industry factors over which we do not have any control. See *Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors The profitability of Harmony's operations, and the cash flows generated by those operations, are affected by changes in the market price for gold, which in the past has fluctuated widely*. The aggregate effect of these factors, all of which are beyond our control, is impossible for us to predict.

Harmony's Hedging Policy

As a general rule, we sell our gold production at market prices. We generally do not enter into forward sales, commodity, derivatives or hedging arrangements to establish a price in advance for the sale of our future gold production, although we may do so in the future. For more detailed information on our hedging policy, see *Item 4. Information on the Company Business Hedge Policy*.

Commodity Sales Agreements

We did not have any forward commodity sales agreements in place during fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Our interest rate risk arises mainly from long-term borrowings. We have variable interest rate borrowings. Variable rate borrowings expose us to cash flow interest rate risk. We have not entered into any agreements to manage this risk in fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

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A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 would have increased (decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	2011	June 30, 2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)		
Increase in 100 basis points	2	2	
Decrease in 100 basis points	(2)	(2)	

The above table excludes the fixed rate convertible bond for fiscal 2009. As it was accounted for at amortized cost, and had a fixed coupon interest rate rather than a floating coupon interest, interest rate changes did not affect reported profit and loss.

For further information on sensitivities, see note 4 of the consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Item 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

On October, 7 2011, Harmony appointed Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas in place of Bank of New York Mellon as its depositary bank for ADRs. The principal terms regarding fees and charges that an ADR holder might have to pay, as well as any fee and other payments made by the depositary to us as part of the depositary agreement, are summarized below.

Fees and Expenses

Persons depositing shares or ADR holders must pay: \$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion of 100 ADSs)	For The execution and delivery of ADRs
\$.02 (or less) per ADS A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to you had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs	The surrender of ADRs Any cash distribution to you Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the depositary to ADR holders
Registration or transfer fees	Transfer and registration of equity shares on our share register to or from the name of the depositary or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares
Expenses of the depositary	Cable, telex and facsimile transmissions (when expressly provided in the deposit agreement)
Taxes and other governmental charges the depositary or the custodian have to pay on any ADR or share underlying an ADR, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes	Converting foreign currency As necessary
Any charges incurred by the depositary or its agents for servicing the deposited securities	As necessary

Payments of Taxes

ADR holders must pay any tax or other governmental charge payable by the custodian or the depositary on any ADS or ADR, deposited security or distribution. If an ADR holder owes any tax or other governmental charge, the depositary may:

refuse to effect any transfer of such ADRs or any withdrawal of ADSs;

withhold any dividends or other distributions; or

sell part or all of the ADSs evidenced by such ADR,
and may apply dividends or other distributions or the proceeds of any sale in payment of the outstanding tax or other governmental charge. The ADR holder remains liable for any shortfall.

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GLOSSARY OF MINING TERMS

The following explanations are not intended as technical definitions, but rather are intended to assist the general reader in understanding certain terms as used in this annual report.

Alluvial: the product of sedimentary processes in rivers, resulting in the deposition of alluvium (soil deposited by a river).

Arenaceous: said of a sediment or sedimentary rock consisting wholly or in part of sand-sized fragments or having a sandy texture or the texture of such a sediment or rock.

Auriferous: a substance that contains gold (AU).

Beneficiation: the process of adding value to gold products by transforming gold bullion into fabricated gold products.

By-products: Any products that emanate from the core process of producing gold, including silver and uranium in South Africa and copper, silver and molybdenum in Papua New Guinea.

Calc-silicate rock: A metamorphic rock consisting mainly of calcium-bearing silicates such as diopside and wollastonite, and formed by metamorphism of impure limestone or dolomite.

Carbon in leach (CIL): Gold is leached from a slurry of gold ore with cyanide in agitated tanks and adsorbed on to carbon granules in the same circuit. The carbon granules are separated from the slurry and treated in an elution circuit to remove the gold.

Carbon In Pulp (CIP): a common process used to extract gold from cyanide leach slurries. The process consists of carbon granules suspended in the slurry and flowing counter-current to the process slurry in multiple-staged agitated tanks. The process slurry, which has been leached with cyanide prior to the CIP process, contains solubilised gold. The solubilized gold is absorbed onto the carbon granules, which are subsequently separated from the slurry by screening. The gold is then recovered from the carbon by electrowinning onto steel wool cathodes or by a similar process.

Carbon In Solution (CIS): a process similar to CIP except that the gold, which has been leached by the cyanide into solution, is separated by the process of filtration (solid/liquid separation). The solution is then pumped through six stages where the solution comes into contact with the activated carbon granules.

Cash cost: a measure of the average cost of producing an ounce of gold, calculated by dividing the total cash working costs in a period by the total gold production over the same period. Working costs represent total operating costs less certain administrative expenses, royalties and depreciation. In determining the cash cost of different elements of the operations, production overheads are allocated pro rata.

Conglomerate: a coarse-grained classic sedimentary rock, composed of rounded to sub-angular fragments larger than 2mm in diameter (granules, pebbles, cobbles, boulders) set in a fine-grained matrix of sand or silt, and commonly cemented by calcium carbonate, iron oxide, silica or hardened clay.

Crosscut: a mine working that is driven horizontally and at right angles to an adit, drift or level.

Cut and fill: a method of underground mining in which a stope is excavated and refilled with material (waste or tailings).

Cut-off grade: the grade at which the total profit from mining the orebodies, under a specified set of mining parameters, is maximized.

Cyanide leaching: the extraction of a precious metal from an ore by its dissolution in a cyanide solution.

Decline: an inclined underground access way.

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Deferred Stripping: the removal of overburden through stripping in the current period to access ore expected to be exploited in a future period. Costs incurred with deferred stripping are deferred until the ore is accessed, in order to ensure matching of costs and revenues.

Depletion: the decrease in quantity of ore in a deposit or property resulting from extraction or production.

Development: activities (including shaft sinking and on-reef and off-reef tunneling) required to prepare for mining activities and maintain a planned production level and those costs to enable the conversion of mineralized material to reserves.

Electro-winning: the process of removing gold from solution by the action of electric currents.

Elution: removal of the gold from the activated carbon before the zinc precipitation stage.

Exploration: activities associated with ascertaining the existence, location, extent or quality of mineralized material, including economic and technical evaluations of mineralized material.

Fabricated gold: gold on which work has been performed to turn it into a product, such as jewelry, which differs from a pure investment product, such as a gold bullion bar.

Fatal injury frequency rate: the number of fatal injuries per million hours worked.

Fluvial: produced by the action of a stream or river.

Footwall: the underlying side of a fault, orebody or stope.

Forward purchase: an agreement for the purchase of a commodity at a specified future date at a fixed price.

Forward sale: the sale of a commodity for delivery at a specified future date and price.

Gold reserves: the gold contained within proven and probable reserves on the basis of recoverable material (reported as mill delivered tons and head grade).

Gold lease rate swap: an agreement to pay a floating lease rate in exchange for the fixed lease rate inherent in establishing the fixed price in one or more forward gold sales.

Grade: the quantity of metal per unit mass of ore expressed as a percentage or, for gold, as ounces of gold per ton of ore.

Greenfield: a potential mining site of unknown quality.

Greenstone: a field term applied to any compact dark-green altered or metamorphosed basic igneous rock that owes its color to the presence of chlorite, actinolite or epidote.

Grinding: reducing mineralized rock to the consistency of fine sand by crushing and abrading in a rotating steel grinding mill.

Head grade: the grade of the ore as delivered to the metallurgical plant.

Heap leaching: a low-cost technique for extracting metals from ore by percolating leaching solutions through heaps of ore placed on impervious pads. Generally used on low-grade ores.

Leaching: dissolution of gold from the crushed and milled material, including reclaimed slime, for absorption and concentration on to the activated carbon.

Level: the workings or tunnels of an underground mine that are on the same horizontal plane.

Littoral: of or pertaining to a shore.

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Longhole sub-level caving: a process for removing ore in which relatively thin blocks of ore are caused to cave in by successively undermining small panels of ore. The broken and caved ore is then extracted by mechanical means.

Lost time injury frequency rate: the number of lost time injuries per million hours.

Measures: conversion factors from metric units to U.S. units are provided below.

Metric unit		U.S. equivalent
1 tonne	= 1 t	= 1.10231 short tons
1 gram	= 1 g	= 0.03215 ounces
1 gram per tonne	= 1 g/t	= 0.02917 ounces per short ton
1 kilogram per tonne	= 1 kg/t	= 29.16642 ounces per short ton
1 kilometer	= 1 km	= 0.621371 miles
1 meter	= 1 m	= 3.28084 feet
1 centimeter	= 1 cm	= 0.3937 inches
1 millimeter	= 1 mm	= 0.03937 inches
1 hectare	= 1 ha	= 2.47105 acres

Metallurgical plant: a processing plant used to treat ore and extract the contained gold.

Mill delivered tons: a quantity, expressed in tons, of ore delivered to the metallurgical plant.

Milling/mill: the comminution of the ore, although the term has come to cover the broad range of machinery inside the treatment plant where the gold is separated from the ore.

Mineable: that portion of a mineralized deposit for which extraction is technically and economically feasible.

Mineralization: the presence of a target mineral in a mass of host rock.

Mineralized material: a mineralized body that has been delineated by appropriately spaced drilling and/or underground sampling to support a sufficient tonnage and average grade of metals to warrant further exploration. Such a deposit does not qualify as a reserve until a comprehensive evaluation based upon unit cost, grade, recoveries, and other material factors conclude legal and economic feasibility.

Morphology: the form or shape of a crystal or mineral aggregate.

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Open-pit/Opencast/Open cut: mining in which the ore is extracted from a pit. The geometry of the pit may vary with the characteristics of the orebody.

Ore: a mixture of mineralized material from which at least one of the contained minerals can be mined and processed at an economic profit.

Ore grade: the average amount of gold contained in a ton of gold bearing ore expressed in ounces per ton.

Mineral reserves: that part of mineralized material which at the time of the reserve determination could be economically and legally extracted or produced. Mineral reserves are reported as general indicators of the life-of-mineralized materials. Changes in reserves generally reflect:

development of additional reserves;

depletion of existing reserves through production;

actual mining experience; and

price forecasts.

Grades of ore actually processed may be different from stated reserve grades because of geologic variation in different areas mined, mining dilution, losses in processing and other factors. Recovery rates vary with the metallurgical characteristics and grade of ore processed. Neither reserves nor projections of future operations should be interpreted as assurances of the economic life-of-mineralized material nor of the profitability of future operations.

Orebody: a well defined mass of mineralized material of sufficient mineral content to make extraction economically viable.

Ounce: one Troy ounce, which equals 31.1035 grams.

Overburden: the soil and rock that must be removed in order to expose an ore deposit.

Overburden tons: tons that need to be removed to access an ore deposit.

Palaeotopography: the topography implied at some time in the past.

Pay limit: the breakeven grade at which the orebody can be mined without profit or loss, calculated using the forecast gold price, working costs and recovery factors.

Placer: a sedimentary deposit containing economic quantities of valuable minerals mainly formed in alluvial environments.

Precipitate: the solid product of chemical reaction by fluids such as the zinc precipitation referred to below.

Probable reserves: reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Prospect: an area of land with insufficient data available on the mineralization to determine if it is economically recoverable, but warranting further investigation.

Prospecting license: an area for which permission to explore has been granted.

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Proven reserves: reserves for which: (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.

Pyrite: a brassy-colored mineral of iron sulphide (compound of iron and sulfur).

Quartz: a mineral compound of silicon and oxygen.

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Recovery grade: the actual grade of ore realized after the mining and treatment process.

Reef: a gold-bearing sedimentary horizon, normally a conglomerate band, which may contain economic levels of gold.

Refining: the final stage of metal production in which final impurities are removed from the molten metal by introducing air and fluxes. The impurities are removed as gases or slag.

Rehabilitation: the process of restoring mined land to a condition approximating its original state.

Sampling: taking small pieces of rock at intervals along exposed mineralization for assay (to determine the mineral content).

Shaft: a shaft provides principal access to the underground workings for transporting personnel, equipment, supplies, ore and waste. A shaft is also used for ventilation and as an auxiliary exit. It is equipped with a surface hoist system that lowers and raises conveyances for men, materials and ore in the shaft. A shaft generally has more than one conveyancing compartment.

Slimes: the finer fraction of tailings discharged from a processing plant after the valuable minerals have been recovered.

Slurry: a fluid comprising fine solids suspended in a solution (generally water containing additives).

Smelting: thermal processing whereby molten metal is liberated from beneficiated mineral or concentrate with impurities separating as lighter slag.

Spot price: the current price of a metal for immediate delivery.

Stockpile: a store of unprocessed ore.

Stockwork: mineralized material consisting of a three-dimensional network of planar to irregular veinlets closely enough spaced that the whole mass can be mined.

Stope: the underground excavation within the orebody where the main gold production takes place.

Stripping: the process of removing overburden to expose ore.

Sulphide: a mineral characterized by the linkages of sulfur with a metal or semi-metal, such as pyrite, FeS.

Syncline: a basin-shaped fold.

Tailings: finely ground rock from which valuable minerals have been extracted by milling.

Tailings dam (slimes dam): Dam facilities designed to store discarded tailings.

Ton: one ton is equal to 2,000 pounds (also known as a short ton).

Tonnage: quantities where the ton or tonne is an appropriate unit of measure. Typically used to measure reserves of gold-bearing material in situ or quantities of ore and waste material mined, transported or milled.

Tonne: one tonne is equal to 1,000 kilograms (also known as a metric ton).

Trend: the arrangement of a group of ore deposits or a geological feature or zone of similar grade occurring in a linear pattern.

Unconformity: the structural relationship between two groups of rock that are not in normal succession.

Waste: ore rock mined with an insufficient gold content to justify processing.

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Waste rock: the non-mineralized rock and/or rock that generally cannot be mined economically that is hoisted to the surface for disposal on the surface normally close to the shaft on an allocated dump.

Yield: the actual grade of ore realized after the mining and treatment process.

Zinc precipitation: a chemical reaction using zinc dust that converts gold solution to a solid form for smelting into unrefined gold bars.

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PART II

Item 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

Item 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS

At a general meeting held on December 1, 2010, our shareholders authorized the board to allot and issue authorised but unissued ordinary shares with a par value of R0.50 each in the share capital of the Company (**Unissued Shares**) under and in accordance with the terms of the Harmony (2001) Share Option Scheme, the Harmony (2003) Share Option Scheme and the Harmony 2006 Share Plan and, in addition, as a general authority, to allot and issue up to 42 865 478 Unissued Shares, being 10% of the total share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2010, at such time or times to such person or persons or bodies corporate upon such terms and conditions as the directors may from time to time in their sole discretion determine, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, No 61 of 1973 (**Companies Act**) and the Listings Requirements of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (**JSE Listings Requirements**).

At a general meeting held on November 23, 2009, our shareholders authorized the board to (i) place 10% of the unissued ordinary shares of the company under directors control and (ii) authorizing the board to allot and issue up to 5% of all or any of our authorized but unissued ordinary shares for cash to such persons and on such terms as the board may, without restriction, from time to time, deem fit as and when suitable opportunities arise, but subject to the requirements of the JSE.

At a general meeting held on November 24, 2008, our shareholders authorized the board to (i) place 10% of the unissued ordinary shares of the company under directors control and (ii) authorizing the board to allot and issue up to 10% of all or any of our authorized but unissued ordinary shares for cash to such persons and on such terms as the board may, without restriction, from time to time, deem fit as and when suitable opportunities arise, but subject to the requirements of the JSE.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

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Item 15. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2011, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**) and Chief Financial Officer (**CFO**), carried out an evaluation, pursuant to Rule 13a-15 promulgated under the Exchange Act of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures . Based on the foregoing, our management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2011.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Harmony's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Where appropriate, the necessary actions are taken to remedy any failings or weaknesses identified from review of the effectiveness of the internal control system.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human error. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of change in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (**COSO**). Management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as of June 30, 2011, and has concluded that such internal control over financial reporting was effective based upon those criteria.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc, an independent registered public accounting firm, which has audited the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of Harmony's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2011.

(c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

See report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc, an independent registered public accounting firm, on page F-2.

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in Harmony's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during fiscal 2011 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Harmony's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**Item 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT**

At this time, we do not have an individual audit committee financial expert as defined by the rules of the SEC.

The audit committee members through their collective experience do meet a majority of the definitions of the SEC for an audit committee financial expert in both the private and public sectors. The members have served as directors and officers of numerous public companies and have over the years developed a strong knowledge and understanding of IFRS as issued by the IASB, overseeing the preparation, audit and evaluation of financial statements. We believe that the combined knowledge, skills and experience of the Audit Committee, and their authority to engage outside experts as they deem appropriate to provide them with advice on matters related to their responsibilities, enable them, as a group, to act effectively in the fulfillment of their tasks and responsibilities required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Item 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Harmony Code of Ethics has been developed to respond to the challenge of ethical conduct in a business environment. The Code of Ethics goes beyond the company's legal and institutional responsibilities by formalizing our values. The purpose of the code is to guide employees behavior, not to provide specific answers to every conceivable situation in the workplace. We approached the development and the annual review of the Code of Ethics in a fully inclusive manner, with broad consultation and information gathering at all levels of the company. Employees have been kept fully informed about the Code of Ethics and all employees are expected to comply with its contents. (The term employees is used in the broadest sense and includes all staff with which a service contract exists, including management, non-management, directors, contractors, consultants, suppliers and temporary staff.) An Ethics Committee was formed in May 2006, which consists of five executive managers and the Company Secretary (who chairs the meeting). This committee is required to meet quarterly to monitor the gift registers and any reported unethical behavior. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.harmony.co.za.

Item 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**AUDIT FEES**

The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed for each of the two past fiscal years for professional fees to our principal accountants for the audit of the annual financial statements or for services normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010	US\$ 2.128 million
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011	US\$ 2.516 million
AUDIT-RELATED FEES	

The following sets forth additional aggregate fees to those reported under Audit Fees in each of the last two fiscal years that were provided by the principal accountant that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010	US\$ 0.413 million
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011	US\$ 0.363 million
Fees related to interim reviews.	

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The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010	US\$ 0.107 million
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011	US\$ 0.047 million

Services comprised advice on disclosure for completion of certain tax returns.

ALL OTHER FEES

The following sets forth the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the principal accountant not described above:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2010	US\$ 0.066 million
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2011	US\$ 0.198 million

AUDIT COMMITTEE APPROVAL

Our audit committee pre-approves our engagement of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc to render audit or non-audit services. All of the services described above were approved by the audit committee.

Item 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

Item 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

Item 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

Item 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**Significant ways in which Harmony s corporate governance practices differ from practices followed by publicly-listed US companies.**

Foreign private issuers, such as Harmony, must briefly highlight any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those following by US-listed companies. Set out below is a brief, general summary of the significant differences:

US-listed companies are required to have a nominating/corporate governance committee and all members of this committee must be non-executive directors. Harmony has a Nomination Committee which comprises three non-executive board members. The lead independent non-executive director serves as Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

For US-listed companies, the chairperson of this committee is required to be the chairperson of the Board of Directors. The current chairman of the Harmony Board of Directors, Patrice Motsepe, is Chairman of one of Harmony s largest shareholders, African

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Rainbow Minerals Limited, and is thus not independent. He is, however, in terms of South African governance practices, a member of the Nomination Committee. The lead independent non-executive director was re-appointed in August 2011.

US-listed companies are required to have a remuneration committee composed entirely of independent directors. Harmony has appointed a Remuneration Committee, comprising three board members, all of whom are non-executive and two of whom are independent.

The non-management directors of US-listed companies must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. Although Harmony does not specifically require such meetings of its non-executive directors, the board has unrestricted access to all company information, records, documents and property. Directors may, if necessary, take independent professional advice at the company's expense and non-executive directors have access to management and may meet separately with management, without the attendance of executive directors.

US-listed companies are required to publish and distribute to shareholders an annual report within 120 days from the end of its fiscal year. Non-US companies such as Harmony are given 225 days from the end of the fiscal year. Beginning with our 2012 annual report next year, we will be aligned with US-listed companies and will have 120 days to publish our annual report.

PART III

Item 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to provide financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and the related information pursuant to Item 18.

Item 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements

The financial statements appear in this annual report on Form 20-F beginning on page F-3. The report of the independent registered public accounting firm appears on page F-2.

Item 19. EXHIBITS

- 1.1 Memorandum of Association of Harmony, as amended (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Registration Statement (file no. 333-13516) on Form F-3 filed on June 21, 2001).
- 1.2 Articles of Association of Harmony, as amended (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, filed on November 3, 2005).
- *2.1 Notice to shareholders dated October 24, 2011 in respect of the annual general meeting held on November 30, 2011.
- *2.2 Deposit Agreement among Harmony, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Limited, as Depositary, and owners and holders of American Depositary Receipts, dated as of October 7, 2011.
- *2.3 Form of ADR (included in Exhibit 2.2).
- 4.1 Harmony (2003) Share Option Scheme, as amended (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, filed on November 3, 2005).
- 4.2 Harmony 2006 Share Scheme (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, filed on December 7, 2007).
- 4.3 Draw Down Facility Agreement with Westpac Bank dated June 27, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, filed on December 7, 2007).
- 4.5 Shareholders Agreement between ARMGold/Harmony Joint Investment Company (Proprietary) Limited, Clidet No. 770

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- (Proprietary) Limited and Clidet No. 726 (Proprietary) Limited dated December 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, filed on October 29, 2008).
- 4.6 Sale of Shares and Claim Agreement with Randfontein Estates Limited, ARMGold/Harmony Joint Investment Company (Proprietary) Limited and Clidet No. 770 (Proprietary) Limited dated December 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, filed on October 29, 2008).
- 4.8 Senior Facility Agreement with Nedbank Limited dated September 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, filed on October 29, 2008).
- 4.9 Master Lease Facility Agreement between Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited and Westpac Bank PNG Limited (Hidden Valley Project) dated June 14, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, filed on October 29, 2008).
- 4.10 Deed of Extinguishment of Royalty (Wafi-Golpu Project) dated February 16, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, filed on October 26, 2009).
- 4.11 Master Purchase and Farmin Agreement dated May 22, 2008 between Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited, Wafi Mining Limited, Morobe Exploration Limited, Newcrest PNG 1 Limited, Newcrest PNG 2 Limited and Newcrest PNG 1 Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, filed on October 26, 2009).
- 4.12 Hidden Valley Joint Venture Agreement dated May 22, 2008 between Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Limited, Newcrest PNG 1 Limited and Hidden Valley Services Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, filed on October 26, 2009).
- 4.13 Master Co-operation Agreement dated on or about August 5, 2008 between Hidden Valley Services Limited, Wafi-Golpu Services Limited, Morobe Exploration Services Limited, Harmony Gold (PNG Services) Pty Limited and Newcrest Mining Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, filed on October 26, 2009).
- 4.14 Administration Expenses Agreement dated August 11, 2009 between Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (in provisional liquidation) and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.15 Sale of Assets Agreement (South) dated September 8, 2009 between Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (in provisional liquidation) and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.16 Sale of Assets Agreement (Waste Rock Dump) dated September 8, 2009 between Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (in provisional liquidation) and Avgold Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.17 Sale of Assets Agreement (North) dated September 8, 2009 between Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (in provisional liquidation), Avgold Limited and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.18 Sale of Assets Agreement (Plant) dated September 8, 2009 between Pamodzi Gold Free State (Proprietary) Limited (in provisional liquidation) and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.19 Facilities Agreement dated December 11, 2009 between Nedbank Limited, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and the Guarantors listed in Schedule 2 (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- 4.20 Amended and Restated Sale Agreement dated March 18, 2010 between Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, Africa Vanguard Resources (Doornkop) (Proprietary) Limited and Randfontein Estates Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, filed on October 25, 2010)
- *4.21 Facilities Agreement dated November 30, 2010 between Nedbank Limited, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and the Guarantors listed in Schedule 2
- *4.22 Amended and Restated Sale Agreement dated September 10, 2010 between Evander Gold Mines Limited, Harmony Gold

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- Mining Company Limited, Pluriclox (Proprietary) Limited, Taung Gold Limited, Clidet No. 790 (Proprietary) Limited and Clidet No. 791 (Proprietary) Limited
- *4.23 Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement dated February 27, 2011 between Evander Gold Mines Limited and Taung Gold Holdings (Proprietary) Limited
- *4.24 Amended and Restated Mining Right Abandonment Agreement dated September 3, 2010 between Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited
- *4.25 Option Cancellation Agreement dated September 3, 2010 between Armgold/Harmony Joint Venture (Proprietary) Limited, Witwatersrand Consolidated Gold Resources Limited and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited
- 8.1 Significant subsidiaries of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (incorporated by reference to Harmony's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, filed on October 26, 2009).
- *12.1 Certification of the principal executive officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15(d)-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *12.2 Certification of the principal financial officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15(d)-14(a), pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *13.1 Certification of the principal executive officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *13.2 Certification of the principal financial officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- *15.1 Information in respect of Harmony's Board and Executive Management (Extracted from Harmony's Annual Report 2011)
- *15.2 Information in respect of Harmony's Corporate Governance (Extracted from Harmony's Annual Report 2011)

* Filed herewith

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Exchange Act, we hereby certify that we meet all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that we have duly caused this annual report to be signed on our behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

By: /s/ Graham Briggs
Graham Briggs
Chief Executive Officer
Date: October 24, 2011

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated income statements, statements of other comprehensive income, of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and its subsidiaries at June 30, 2011 and 2010 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2011 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 15 (b). Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc

Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

October 24, 2011

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Consolidated income statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

Figures in million	Note	2011	US dollar 2010	2009
Continuing operations				
Revenue		1,781	1,489	1,277
Cost of sales	5	(1,664)	(1,383)	(1,083)
Production costs		(1,313)	(1,103)	(850)
Amortisation and depreciation		(254)	(181)	(139)
Impairment of assets		(39)	(43)	(71)
Employment termination and restructuring costs		(23)	(27)	(4)
Other items		(35)	(29)	(19)
Gross profit		117	106	194
Corporate, administration and other expenditure		(51)	(50)	(36)
Social investment expenditure		(12)	(11)	(4)
Exploration expenditure	6	(51)	(29)	(29)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	7	4	14	114
Other expenses – net	8	(3)	(8)	(3)
Operating profit	9	4	22	236
(Loss)/profit from associates	22	(7)	7	1
Impairment of investment in associate	22	(20)		(14)
Loss on sale of investment in subsidiary	10		(3)	
Net gain on financial instruments	11	20	5	(10)
Gain on farm-in option	12	38		
Investment income	13	20	25	49
Finance cost	14	(41)	(32)	(24)
Profit before taxation		14	24	238
Taxation	15	69	(44)	(22)
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations		83	(20)	216
Discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	16	3	(4)	95
Net profit/(loss)		86	(24)	311
<i>Attributable to:</i>				
Owners of the parent		86	(24)	311
Non-controlling interest				
Earnings/(loss) per share (cents)				
	17			
Earnings/(loss) from continuing operations		19	(5)	52
Earnings/(loss) from discontinued operations		1	(1)	23
Total earnings/(loss) for the year		20	(6)	75
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)				
	17			
Earnings/(loss) from continuing operations		19	(5)	51
Earnings/(loss) from discontinued operations		1	(1)	23

Total diluted earnings/(loss) for the year	20	(6)	74
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended 30 June 2011

Figures in million	Note	2011	US dollar 2010	2009
Net profit/(loss) for the year		86	(24)	311
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax		540	25	111
Foreign exchange translation	28	555	25	105
Fair value movement of available-for-sale investments	28	(15)		6
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		626	1	422
<i>Attributable to:</i>				
Owners of the parent		626	1	422
Non-controlling interest				

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

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Consolidated balance sheets

As at 30 June 2011

Figures in million	Note	US dollar	
		2011	2010
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	4,607	3,874
Intangible assets	19	320	290
Restricted cash	20	5	19
Restricted investments	21	278	228
Investment in associates	22		50
Deferred tax assets	15	170	246
Investment in financial assets	23	27	2
Inventories	25	25	28
Trade and other receivables	26	3	10
Total non-current assets		5,435	4,747
Current assets			
Inventories	25	124	129
Trade and other receivables	26	158	122
Income and mining taxes		21	10
Cash and cash equivalents		102	101
		405	362
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	16	40	32
Total current assets		445	394
Total assets		5,880	5,141
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	27	4,033	4,027
Other reserves	28	519	(40)
Accumulated loss		(102)	(159)
Total equity		4,450	3,828
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	15	623	709

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Provision for environmental rehabilitation	29	291	222
Retirement benefit obligation and other provisions	30	26	22
Borrowings	31	181	129
Total non-current liabilities		1,121	1,082
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	31	49	27
Income and mining taxes			1
Trade and other payables	32	258	185
		307	213
Liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale	16	2	18
Total current liabilities		309	231
Total equity and liabilities		5,880	5,141

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

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Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity

For the years ended 30 June 2011

	Number of ordinary shares issued	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated loss	Other reserves	Total
				Figures in million (US dollar)		
<i>Note</i>		27			28	
Balance 30 June 2008	403,253,756	32	3,755	(419)	(196)	3,172
Issue of shares						
- Exercise of employee share options	1,322,964		7			7
- Exchange for PNG Royalty	3,364,675		23			23
- Capital raising	18,045,441	1	186			187
Share-based payments					13	13
Net profit for the year				311		311
Other comprehensive income for the year					111	111
Balance 30 June 2009	425,986,836	33	3,971	(108)	(72)	3,824
Issue of shares						
- Exercise of employee share options	505,584		3			3
- Issued for AVRDC investment	2,162,359		21			21
Repurchase of equity interest (note 28(f))					(13)	(13)
Share-based payments			(1)		20	19
Net loss for the year				(24)		(24)
Other comprehensive income for the year					25	25
Dividends paid ⁽¹⁾				(27)		(27)
Balance 30 June 2010	428,654,779	33	3,994	(159)	(40)	3,828
Issue of shares						
- Exercise of employee share options	1,429,849		6			6
Share-based payments					19	19
Net profit for the year				86		86
Other comprehensive income for the year					540	540
Dividends paid ⁽¹⁾				(29)		(29)
Balance 30 June 2011	430,084,628	33	4,000	(102)	519	4,450

⁽¹⁾ Dividend per share is disclosed under the earnings per share note. Refer to note 17. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated cash flow statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

Figures in million	Notes	2011	US dollar 2010	2009
Cash flow from operating activities				
Cash generated by operations	33	346	214	319
Interest received		20	25	51
Dividends received				
Interest paid		(19)	(12)	(31)
Income and mining taxes paid		(7)	(17)	(85)
Cash generated by operating activities		340	210	254
Cash flow from investing activities				
Increase in amounts invested in environmental trusts		(1)	(1)	
Decrease in restricted cash		17	2	(9)
Proceeds on disposal of Mount Magnet	33	30		
Proceeds on disposal of Big Bell operation	33		3	
Proceeds on disposal of Papua New Guinea joint venture	33			235
Proceeds on disposal of Randfontein Cooke assets	33			209
Proceeds on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		2	7	
Prepayment for Evander 6 and Twistdraai transaction	16	15		
Acquisition of Steyn 2 and Target 3	33		(36)	
Disposal of investments		2		(4)
Decrease in Social Trust Fund		1	1	
Additions to intangible assets		(2)	(2)	(4)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3	16	6
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(448)	(443)	(339)
Cash (utilised by)/generated from investing activities		(381)	(453)	94
Cash flow from financing activities				
Borrowings raised		134	168	
Borrowings repaid		(81)	(57)	(427)
Ordinary shares issued		6	3	194
Dividends paid		(30)	(29)	
Cash generated/(utilised) by financing activities		29	85	(233)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		13	6	85
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents		1	(152)	200
Cash and equivalents beginning of year		101	253	53
Cash and equivalents end of year		102	101	253

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (the company) and its subsidiaries (collectively Harmony or the group) are engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration, extraction and processing. Gold bullion, the group's principal product, is currently produced at its operations in South Africa and Papua New Guinea (PNG).

The company is a public company, incorporated and domiciled in South Africa. The address of its registered office is Randfontein Office Park, Corner Main Reef Road and Ward Avenue, Randfontein, 1759.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on 24 October 2011.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the group have been prepared in accordance with, and are in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to existing standards adopted by the group:

The effective dates below are for financial periods beginning on or after the given date.

The following standards or amendments to standards have become effective but had no impact on the results of the group:

IFRS 2 (Amendment) Share-based Payments Group cash-settled and share-based payment transactions (effective 1 January 2010).

Amendments arising from the Annual Improvements issued in April 2009

IFRS 2 (Amendment) Share-based Payments (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRS 5 (Amendment) Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (effective 1 January 2010).

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IAS 7 (Amendment) Statement of Cash Flows (effective 1 January 2010).

IAS 17 (Amendment) Leases (effective 1 January 2010).

IAS 18 (Amendment) Revenue (effective 1 January 2010).

IAS 36 (Amendment) Impairment of Assets (effective 1 January 2010).

IAS 38 (Amendment) Intangible assets (effective 1 January 2010).

IAS 39 (Amendment) Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRS 8 (Amendment) Operating Segments (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRIC 16 (Amendment) Hedges of a net investment in foreign operation (effective 1 January 2010).

The following standards or amendments to standards have become effective but were not relevant to the group:

IFRS 1 (Amendment) First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRS 1 (Amendment) First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Limited Exemptions from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters (effective 1 July 2010).

IAS 32 (Amendment) Financial Instruments: Presentation Classification of rights issues (effective 1 February 2010).

IFRIC 15 Agreements for construction of real estate (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (effective 1 July 2010).

Amendments arising from the Annual Improvements issued in April 2009

IAS 1 (Amendment) Presentation of Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2010).

IFRIC 9 (Amendment) Reassessment of embedded derivatives (effective 1 January 2010).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted:

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the standards, amendments to standards and interpretations listed below were in issue but not yet effective. These standards and interpretations have not been early adopted by the group and the group plans on adopting these standards, amendments to standards and interpretations on the dates when they become effective.

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not expected to be relevant to the group:

IAS 1 (Amendment) Presentation of Financial Statements (effective for financial periods beginning on/after 1 July 2012).

IAS 12 (Revised) Income Taxes: Deferred Tax Recovery of Underlying Assets (effective for financial periods beginning on/after 1 January 2012).

IAS 19 (Amendment) Employee Benefits Recognition and Measurement of Defined Benefit Pension Expense (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013).

IAS 24 (Revised) Related party disclosures (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2011). The amendment clarifies and simplifies the definition of a related party and is not expected to have a significant impact on the group's financial statements.

IFRS 1 (Amendment) First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters (effective for financial periods beginning on/after 1 July 2011).

IFRS 1 (Amendment) First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Guidance on Severe Hyperinflation (effective for financial periods beginning on/after 1 July 2011).

IFRIC 14 (Amendment): The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction Prepayment of Minimum Funding Requirements (effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).

Improvements to IFRS 2010 (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2011).

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to existing standards may possibly have an impact on the group, but have not been assessed by management:

IAS 27 (Revised) Separate Financial Statements (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). This standard includes the provisions on separate financial statements that are left after the control provisions of IAS 27 have been included

in IFRS 10.

IAS 28 (Revised) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). This standard includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be equity accounted following the issue of IFRS 11.

IFRS 7 (Amendment) Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transfer of Financial Assets (effective for financial periods beginning on/after 1 July 2011).

IFRS 9 (Amendment) Financial Instruments (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). This IFRS is part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39. The standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The standard also includes guidance on accounting for and the presentation of financial liabilities and derecognizing financial liabilities which have been relocated from IAS 39 without change, except for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). This standard builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included in the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). The standard provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. Proportional consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed under this standard.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). This standard includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (effective for periods beginning on/after 1 January 2013). The standard aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value and disclosure requirements across all IFRSs.

2.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial information includes the financial statements of the company, its subsidiaries, its proportionate interest in joint ventures, special purpose entities (SPEs) and its interests in associates.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

- (i) **Subsidiaries** are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the group has power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and are deconsolidated when that control ceases. The group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

- (ii) **Associates** are those entities over which the group has significant influence, but not control over operational and financial policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for by using the equity method of accounting, and are initially recognized at cost. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

The group's share of the associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movement in reserves is recognized in other reserves. Cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's shares of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The carrying value of an associate is reviewed on a regular basis and, if an impairment in the carrying value has occurred, it is written off in the period in which such impairment is identified.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment that should be recognized.

Accounting policies of associates have been reviewed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

- (iii) **Joint arrangements.** Joint venture entities are those entities in which the group holds an interest and shares joint control over strategic, financial and operating decisions with one or more other ventures under a contractual arrangement. The group's interest in jointly controlled entities is accounted for by proportionate consolidation. Under this method, the group includes its share of the joint venture's individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the group's financial statements.

The group recognizes the portion of gains or losses on the sale of assets by the group to the joint venture that is attributable to the other ventures. The group does not recognize its share of profits or losses from the joint venture that result from the purchase of assets by the group from the

joint venture until it resells the assets to an independent party. However, if a loss on the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realizable value of current assets or an impairment loss, the loss is recognized immediately.

Where the group has contractual arrangements with other participants to engage in joint activities or invest in joint assets other than through a separate entity, the group includes its assets, liabilities and share of income and expenditure in such joint venture operations with similar items in its financial statements.

- (iv) **Special purpose entities** (SPEs) are those undertakings that are created to satisfy specific business needs of the group. These are consolidated where the group has the right to the majority of the benefits of the SPE and/or is exposed to the majority of the risk thereof. SPEs are consolidated in the same manner as subsidiaries when the substance of the relationship indicates that the SPE is controlled by the group.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

- (v) **Transactions and non-controlling interests.** The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a portion of the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

- (i) **Functional and presentation currency.** Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency).

For translation of the rand financial statement items to US dollar, the average of R6.99 (2010 :R7.58) (2009: R9.00) per US\$1 was used for income statement items (unless this average was not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case these items were translated at the rate on the date of the transactions) and the closing rate of R6.78 (2010: R7.63) per US\$1 for asset and liability items. Equity items were translated at historic rates.

The translation effect from Rand to US Dollar is included in other comprehensive income in the US\$ financial statements.

References to A\$ refers to Australian currency, R to South African currency, \$ or US\$ to United States currency and K or Kina to Papua Guinean currency.

- (ii) **Transactions and balances.** Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation to year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except where deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying investment hedges. Gains and losses recognized in the income statement are included in the determination of other expenses net .

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency classified as available for sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security, and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to the changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available for sale are included in other comprehensive income.

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(iii) **Group companies.** The results and financial position of all group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- b) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the date of the transactions);
- c) all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income; and
- d) equity items are translated at historic rates.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended 30 June 2011

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or control is otherwise lost, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the foreign operation is sold or control is otherwise lost.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.4 Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the executive committee. Refer to note 40 for detailed guidance on the identification of an operating and reportable segment.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

- (i) **Mining assets** including mine development costs and mine plant facilities are initially recorded at cost, which after it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

At the group's surface mines, when it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proved and probable reserves, costs incurred to develop the property are capitalized as incurred until the mine is considered to have moved into the production phase. These costs include costs to further delineate the ore body and remove overburden to initially expose the ore body. Stripping costs incurred during the production phase to remove waste ore are deferred and charged to production costs on the basis of the average life-of-mine stripping ratio. The average stripping ratio is calculated as the number of tonnes of waste material removed per tonne of ore mined. The average life-of-mine ratio is revised annually in the light of additional knowledge and change in estimates. The cost of excess stripping is capitalized as mine development costs when the actual stripping ratio exceeds the average life-of-mine stripping ratio. Where the average life-of-mine stripping ratio exceeds the actual stripping ratio, the cost is charged to the income statement.

At the group's underground mines, all costs incurred to develop the property, including costs to access specific ore blocks or other areas of the underground mine, are capitalized to the extent that such costs will provide future economic benefits. These costs include the cost of shaft sinking and access, the costs of building access ways, lateral development, drift development, ramps, box cuts and other infrastructure development.

During the development stage, the group may enter into arrangements whereby it agrees to transfer a part of its mineral interest in consideration for an agreement by another party (the farmee) to meet certain expenditure which would otherwise have to be undertaken by the group. Such arrangements, referred to as farm-in transactions, are accounted for as executory contracts particularly when the expenditures to be incurred by the farmee are discretionary in nature, and the mineral interest to be transferred may vary depending upon such discretionary spend. At the date of completion of each party's obligations under the farm-in arrangement, the group derecognizes the proportion of the mining assets and liabilities associated with the joint venture that it has sold to the farmee, and recognizes its interest in the capital expenditure (consideration received) at fair value within operating assets. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset disposed of is recognized in profit or loss.

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Borrowing costs are capitalized to the extent that they are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that take a substantial time to get ready for their intended use. These costs are capitalized until the asset moves into the production phase. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

The net assets of operations placed on care and maintenance are impaired to their recoverable amount. Expenditure on the care and maintenance of these operations is charged against income, as incurred.

Where a depreciable asset is used in the construction or extension of a mine, the depreciation is capitalized against the mine's cost.

- (ii) **Non-mining assets.** Land is shown at cost and not depreciated. Other non-mining fixed assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

- (iii) **Undeveloped properties** are initially valued at the fair value of resources obtained through acquisitions. The carrying value of these properties are annually tested for impairment. Once development commences, these properties are transferred to mining properties and accounted for in accordance with the related accounting policy.

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- (iv) **Mineral and surface use rights** represent mineral and surface use rights for parcels of land both owned and not owned by the group. Mineral and surface rights include acquired mineral use rights in production, development and exploration phase properties. The amount capitalized related to a mineral and surface right represents its fair value at the time it was acquired, either as an individual asset purchase or as part of a business combination, and is recorded at cost of acquisition.

The group's mineral use rights are enforceable regardless of whether proved or probable reserves have been established. In certain limited situations, the nature of a use changes from an exploration right to a mining right upon the establishment of proved and probable reserves. The group has the ability and intent to renew mineral use rights where the existing term is not sufficient to recover all identified and valued proved and probable reserves and/or undeveloped mineral interests.

- (v) **Leased assets.** The group leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The assets are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Finance lease payments are allocated using the rate implicit in the lease, which is included in finance costs, and the capital repayment, which reduces the liability to the lessor. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in non-current Borrowings, with the current portion included under Current Liabilities.

Capitalized lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease terms.

- (vi) **Depreciation and amortization** of mineral property interests, mineral and surface rights, mine development costs and mine plant facilities are computed principally by the units of production method over the life-of-mine based on estimated quantities of economically recoverable proved and probable reserves, which can be recovered in future from known mineral deposits.

In most instances, proved and probable reserves provide the best indication of the useful life of the group's mines (and related assets). However, in some instances, proved and probable reserves may not provide a realistic indication of the useful life of the mine (and related assets). This may be the case, for example, where management is confident that further resources will be converted into reserves and are approaching economic decisions affecting the mine on this basis, but has chosen to delay the work required to designate them formally as reserves.

Management's confidence in the economical recovery of such resources may be based on historical experience and available geological information. In instances where management is able to demonstrate the economic recovery of such resources with a high level of confidence, such additional resources, as well as the associated future development costs of accessing those resources, are included in the calculation of depreciation and amortization.

- (vii) **Depreciation and amortization of non-mining fixed assets.** Other non-mining fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Vehicles at 20% per year;

Computer equipment at 33.3% per year; and

Commercial, off-the-shelf software at 50% per year; and

Furniture and equipment at 16.67% per year.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the income statement.

- (viii) **Depreciation and amortization of mineral and surface use rights.** Mineral rights associated with production phase mineral interests are amortized over the life-of-mine using the units-of-production method in order to match the amortization with the expected underlying future cash flows. Mineral interests associated with development and exploration phase mineral interests are not amortized until such time as the underlying property is converted to the production stage.

For details on the group's accounting policy on impairments, refer to note 2.8.

2.6 Exploration costs

The group expenses all exploration and evaluation expenditures until it is concluded that a future economic benefit is more likely to be realized than not, i.e. probable. The information used to make that determination depends on the level of exploration as well as the degree of confidence in the ore body.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on greenfield sites, being those where the group does not have any mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until a final feasibility study has been completed. In this case future pre-commercial production expenditure is capitalized within development costs that demonstrates that future economic benefits are probable. Capitalization of pre-production cost ceases when commercial levels of production are reached. Commercial levels of production are discussed under production start date in note 3.12.

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Exploration and evaluation expenditure on brownfield sites, being those adjacent to mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until the group is able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable through the completion of a feasibility study, after which the expenditure is capitalized as mine development cost. A feasibility study consists of a comprehensive study of the viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where the mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, has been established, and which, if an effective method of mineral processing has been determined, includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions of technical, engineering, operating economic factors and the evaluation of other relevant factors. The feasibility study, when combined with existing knowledge of the mineral property that is adjacent to mineral deposits that are already being mined or developed, allows the group to conclude that it is more likely than not that it will obtain future economic benefit from the expenditures.

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

Exploration properties acquired are recognized in the balance sheet within development cost and are shown at cost less provisions for impairment determined in accordance with the group's accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets (note 2.8).

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of all identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The following are the main categories of intangible assets:

(i) Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized but tested for impairment on an annual basis. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary, associate, joint venture or business at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries, joint ventures and businesses are included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates and tested for impairment as part of the overall balance.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized immediately in the income statement and are not reversed. The impairment testing is performed annually on 30 June or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that it may be impaired.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing, the largest of which is on operating segment level. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. If the composition of one or more cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated changes due to a re-organization, the goodwill is re-allocated to the units affected.

The gain or loss on disposal of an entity includes the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Intangible assets with a finite useful life

Acquired computer software licenses that require further internal development are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Cost to bring to use the specific software, includes software development employee costs and attributable overheads. Development expenditure incurred that will not likely generate probable future economic benefits and cannot be reliability measured are recognized as an expense as incurred. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are reviewed annually, as follows:

Computer software at 20% per year.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed annually on 30 June for impairment or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Each operating shaft, along with allocated common assets such as plants and administrative offices, is considered to be a cash generating unit as each shaft is largely independent from the cash flows of other shafts and assets belonging to the group.

Fair value less cost to sell is generally determined by using discounted estimated after-tax future cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), production levels and cash costs of production, all based on life-of-mine plans. Future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the asset. Refer to note 3.1 for detail.

The term recoverable minerals refers to the estimated amount of gold that will be obtained from reserves and resources and all related exploration stage mineral interests (except for other mine-related exploration potential and greenfields exploration potential discussed separately below) after taking into account losses during ore processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such related exploration stage mineral interests will be risk adjusted based on management's relative confidence in such materials. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of cash flows from other asset groups. With the exception of other mine-related exploration potential and greenfields exploration potential, estimates of future undiscounted cash flows are included on an area of interest basis, which generally represents an individual operating mine, even if the mines are included in a larger mine complex.

In the case of mineral interests associated with other mine-related exploration potential and greenfields exploration potential, cash flows and fair values are individually evaluated based primarily on recent exploration results and recent transactions involving sales of similar properties, if any. Assumptions underlying future cash flow estimates are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed annually for possible reversal of the impairment at 30 June. Reversal of impairments is also considered when there is objective evidence to indicate that the asset is no longer impaired. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not higher than the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment been recognized in prior years.

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value when the group becomes a party to their contractual arrangements. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of financial instruments, with the exception of financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The subsequent measurement of financial instruments is discussed below.

A financial asset is derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the group has transferred its rights to receive cash and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the assets.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the amount paid is recognized in profit or loss.

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Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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- (i) **Loans and receivables** are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables (excluding VAT and prepayments), restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents exclude restricted cash.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision for impairment (allowance account) and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the income statement.

- (ii) **Available-for-sale financial assets** are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency are accounted for as described in note 2.3 (ii).

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified in the income statement as profit or loss from investment securities.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the value for a financial instrument cannot be obtained from an active market, the group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances. The valuation techniques make maximum use of market inputs and rely as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired. If considered impaired, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss is removed from other reserves and recognized in the income statement. Subsequent increases in the fair value are recognized in equity impairment losses recognized in the income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

- (iii)

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

A portion of restricted investments held by the trust funds (refer note 21) are classified as held-to-maturity investments.

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a held-to-maturity investment is impaired as a result of an event. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the held-to-maturity investment's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement. If a held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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- (iv) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss have two sub-categories:** financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management in terms of specified criteria. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months of the balance sheet date. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Financial liabilities

- (i) **Borrowings** are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortization, using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction cost) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are capitalized as a pre-payment and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

- (ii) **Trade and other payables** are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within a year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories which include bullion on hand, gold in process, gold in lock-up, ore stockpiles and consumables, are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value after appropriate allowances for redundant and slow moving items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to perform the sale.

Cost of bullion, gold in process and gold in lock-up is determined by reference to production cost, including amortization and depreciation at the relevant stage of production. Ore stockpiles are valued at average production cost. Stockpiles and gold in lock-up are classified as a non-current asset where the stockpile exceeds current processing capacity and where a portion of static gold in lock-up is expected to be recovered more than 12 months after balance sheet date.

Gold in process inventories represent materials that are currently in the process of being converted to a saleable product. Conversion processes vary depending on the nature of the ore and the specific mining operation, but include mill in-circuit, leach in-circuit, flotation and column cells, and carbon in-pulp inventories. In-process material is measured based on assays of the material fed to process and the projected recoveries at the respective plants. In-process inventories are valued at the average cost of the material fed to process attributable to the source material coming from the mine, stockpile or leach pad plus the in-process conversion costs, including the applicable depreciation relating to the process facility, incurred to that point in the process. Gold in process includes gold in lock-up which is generally measured from the plants onwards. Gold in lock-up is estimated as described under the section dealing with critical accounting estimates and judgments (refer to note 3.9). It is expected to be extracted when plants are demolished at the end of its useful lives, which is largely dependant on the estimated useful life of the operations feeding the plants. Where mechanized mining is used in underground operations, in-progress material is accounted for at the earliest stage of production when reliable estimates of quantities and costs are capable of being made. Given the varying nature of the group's open pit operations, gold in process represents either production in broken ore form or production from the time of placement on heap leach pads.

Consumables are valued at weighted average cost.

2.11 Non-current assets or disposal group held for sale and discontinued operations

A non-current asset or disposal group (a business grouping of assets and their related liabilities) is designated as held for sale and stated at lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell, when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The classification as held for sale of a non-current asset or disposal group occurs when it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the sale is highly probable. A sale is considered highly probable if management is committed to a plan to sell the non-current asset or disposal group, an active divestiture programme has been initiated, the non-current assets or disposal group is marketed at a price reasonable to its fair value and the disposal is expected to be completed within one year from classification.

Upon classification of a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale, it is reviewed for impairment. The impairment charged to the income statement is the excess of the carrying value of the non-current asset or disposal group over its expected net selling price (fair value less costs to sell). At each subsequent reporting date, the carrying values are remeasured for possible impairment. A reversal of impairment is recognized for any subsequent increase in net selling price but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss already recognized.

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No depreciation is provided on non-current assets from the date they are classified as held for sale. Where an investment in associate is classified as held for sale, the group will no longer equity account for the investment.

When a disposal group is classified as held for sale it is also necessary to assess whether or not the criteria for discontinued operations are met. If the criteria are met, the results of the disposal group are classified as discontinued operations in the income statement and the comparative amounts restated for all periods presented. No restatement of balance sheet comparative amounts are done.

If a non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale but the criteria for classification as held for sale are no longer met, the disclosure of such non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale is ceased.

On ceasing such classification, the non-current assets are reflected at the lower of:

the carrying amount before classification as held for sale adjusted for any depreciation or amortization that would have been recognized had the assets not been classified as held for sale; or

the recoverable amount at the date the classification as held for sale ceases. The recoverable amount is the amount at which the asset would have been recognized after the allocation of any impairment loss arising on the cash generating unit as determined in accordance with the group's policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Any adjustment required to be made on reclassification is charged to the income statement on reclassification, and included in income from continuing operations.

Where the disposal group was also classified as a discontinued operation, the subsequent classification from held for sale also requires that the discontinued operation be included in continuing operations. Comparative information in the income statement and cash flow note disclosures relating to the classification as a discontinued operation is re-presented accordingly. Comparative information in the balance sheet is not re-presented for this change.

2.12 Environmental obligations

Estimated long-term environmental obligations, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the group's environmental management plans in compliance with current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements.

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

Annual changes in the provision consist of finance costs relating to the change in the present value of the provision and inflationary increases in the provision estimate, as well as changes in estimates. The present value of environmental disturbances created are capitalized to mining assets against an increase in the rehabilitation provision. If a decrease in liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognized immediately in the income statement. If the asset value is increased and there is an indication that the revised carrying value is not recoverable, an impairment test is performed in accordance with the accounting policy dealing with impairments of non financial assets. Rehabilitation projects undertaken, included in the estimates are charged to the provision as incurred. The cost of on-going current programmes to prevent and control pollution is charged against income as incurred. Over time, the liability is increased to reflect an interest element, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the life of the related asset.

2.13 Environmental trust funds

Contributions are made to the group's trust funds, created in accordance with statutory requirements, to fund the estimated cost of pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure at the end of the life of the group's mines. The trusts are consolidated into the group as the group exercises full control of the trust. The measurement of the investments held by the trust funds is dependent on their classification under financial assets and income received and fair value movements are treated in accordance with these classifications.

2.14 Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the present value of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at balance sheet date using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. This estimate takes into account the associated risks and uncertainties. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, the provision is reversed.

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2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The group follows the comprehensive liability method of accounting for deferred tax using the balance sheet approach. Under this method deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying expected tax rates to the differences between the tax base of all assets or liabilities and its balance sheet carrying amount, except to the extent that deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect the accounting or taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax is charged to profit or loss, except where the tax relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity in which case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The effect on deferred tax of any changes in tax rates is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items previously charged or credited directly to equity.

The principal temporary differences arise from amortization and depreciation on property, plant and equipment, provisions, post retirement benefits, unutilized tax losses and unutilized capital allowances carried forward. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unutilized tax losses and unutilized capital allowances are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unutilized tax losses and unutilized capital allowances can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Interest received from and paid to the tax authorities are classified as interest income and expense.

2.16 Employee benefits

- (i) **Pension and provident plans are funded through annual contributions.** The group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity in terms of the defined contribution pension and provident plans which are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate. The group's liability is limited to its annually determined contributions and has no further liability, legal or constructive, if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
- (ii) **Medical plans.** The group provides medical cover to current employees and certain retirees through certain funds. The medical accounting costs for the defined benefit plan are assessed using the projected unit credit method. The health care obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using high quality government bond interest rates consistent with the term and risks of the obligation together with adjustments for unrecognized past service cost. Actuarial gains and losses as a result of these valuations are recognized in the income statement at revaluation date. The future liability for current and retired employees and their dependents is accrued in full based on actuarial valuations obtained annually.

- (iii) **Equity compensation benefits.** The group operates an equity-settled, share-based payments plan, where the group grants share options to certain employees in exchange for services received. Equity share-based payments are measured at fair value that includes market performance conditions but excluded the impact of any service and non market performance conditions of the equity instruments at the date of the grant. The share-based payments are expensed over the vesting period, based on the group's estimate of the shares that are expected to eventually vest. The group used an appropriate option pricing model in determining the fair value of the options granted. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At each balance sheet date, the estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable are revised. The impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, are recognized in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.
- (iv) **Termination benefits** are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.
- (v) **Leave pay.** The group accrues for the cost of the leave days granted to employees during the period in which the leave days accumulate.

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2.17 Share capital

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

2.18 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

For the group's policy on finance leases, refer to note 2.5 (v).

2.19 Revenue recognition

- (i) **Revenue** arising from gold sales is recognized when the price is determinable, the product has been delivered in accordance with the terms of the contract, the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer and collection of the sales price is reasonably assured. These criteria are typically met when the gold arrives at the refinery.

Revenue further excludes value-added tax. Revenues from silver and other by-products sales are credited to production costs as a by-product credit.

- (ii) **Interest income:** Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group.

- (iii) **Dividend income** is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. This is recognized at the last date of registration.

2.20 Dividends declared

Dividends declared are recognized in the period in which they are approved by the board of directors. Dividends are payable in South African rand.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the group's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

The resulting accounting estimates may differ from actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

3.1 Impairment of mining assets

The recoverable amount of mining assets is generally determined utilizing discounted future cash flows. Management also considers such factors as the quality of the individual orebody, market risk, asset specific risks and country risk in determining the fair value.

Key assumptions for the calculations of the mining assets recoverable amounts are the gold price, marketable discount rates (cost-to-sell), exchange rates and the annual life-of-mine plans. In determining the gold price to be used, management assess the long-term views of several reputable institutions on the gold price and based on this, derive the gold price. The life-of-mine plans are based on the proved and probable reserves as included in the Reserve Declaration, which are determined in terms of SAMREC and JORC, as well as resources where management has high confidence in the ore-body and economical recovery of gold, based on historic and similar geological experience.

During the year under review, the group calculated the recoverable amounts (generally fair value less costs to sell) based on updated life-of-mine plans, a gold price of R310 000 per kilogram (US\$1 274 per ounce) and a post tax real discount rate, which ranges between 5.09% and 8.47%, depending on the asset (2010: R275 000 per kilogram (US\$1050 per ounce) and a post tax real discount rate ranging between 5.92% and 10.72% depending on the asset) (2009: R225 000 per kilogram (US\$750 per ounce) and a 9.34% discount rate). Cash flows used in the impairment calculations are based on life-of-mine plans which exceed five years for the majority of the mines. Refer to note 5 for details of impairments recorded.

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Should management's estimate of the future not reflect actual events, further impairments may be identified. Factors affecting the estimates include:

changes to proved and probable ore reserves;

economical recovery of resources;

the grade of the ore reserves may vary significantly from time to time;

review of strategy;

unforeseen operational issues at the mines;

differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;

changes in the discount rates and foreign exchange rates; and

changes in capital, operating mining, processing and reclamation costs.

Sensitivity analysis

One of the most significant assumptions that influence the life-of-mine plans and therefore impairments is the expected gold price. A 10% decrease in the gold price at the reporting date would have resulted in an additional impairment at Steyn 2 (included in Bambanani segment) of US\$6.8 million and US\$27.6 million at Evander. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

3.2 Impairment of investment in associates

The investments in associates are evaluated annually for impairment by comparing the entire carrying value of the investment to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. In 2011, the investment in Rand Uranium was classified as held for sale for the sale and an impairment recognized. Refer to note 16.

3.3 Valuation of available-for-sale financial assets

If the value of financial instruments cannot be obtained from an active market, the group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances. When considering indications of an impairment,

management considers a prolonged decline to be longer than 12 months. The significance of the decline is assessed for each security individually.

3.4 Estimate of exposure and liabilities with regard to rehabilitation costs

Estimated long-term environmental obligations, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the group's environmental management plans in compliance with current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements.

Significant judgment is applied in estimating ultimate rehabilitation cost that will be required in future to rehabilitate the group's mines. Ultimate cost may significantly differ from current estimates.

For the South African operations, management used an inflation rate of 6.60% (2010: 6.23 %) (2009: 6%) and the expected life of the mines according to the life-of-mine plans in the calculation of the estimated net present value of the rehabilitation liability. The discount rates used for the calculation are dependant on the shaft's life-of-mine and are as follows: for 12 months 5.75% (2010: 6.75%) (2009: 6.75%); for 1-5 years 7.25% (2010: 8%) (2009: 8.25%); for 6-9 years 8.50% (2010: 8.50%) (2009: 8.25%) and for 10 years or more 8.75% (2010: 9%) (2009: 8.75%). These estimates were based on recent yields determined on government bonds.

In calculating the rehabilitation liability in PNG for 2011, an inflation rate of 3.3% (2010: 5.4%; 2009: 5.4%) was used, together with a discount rate of 7% (2010: 8%; 2009: 8%).

3.5 Estimate of employee benefit liabilities

An updated actuarial valuation is carried out at the end of each financial year. Assumptions used to determine the liability included a discount rate of 9.80%, no increases in employer subsidies (in terms of the agreement) and mortality rates according to the SA 1956/62 mortality table (SA's tables) (60 years) and a medical inflation rate of 7.65% (2010: discount rate of 10.30%, 60 years and 8.14% inflation rate) (2009: discount rate of 10.00%, 60 years and 7.80% inflation rate).

Management determined the discount rate by assessing financial instruments with similar terms to the liability. The changes to the discount rate and medical inflation rate are similar to changes in interest and inflation rates in South Africa.

3.6 Estimate of taxation

The group is subject to income tax in several jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Management has to exercise judgment with regards to deferred tax assets. Where the possibility exists that no future taxable income may flow against which these assets can be offset, the deferred tax assets are not recognized.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. When different tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. At the group's South African operations, such average tax rates are directly impacted by the profitability of the relevant mine. The deferred tax rate is therefore based on the current estimate of future profitability of an operation when temporary differences will reverse, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date. Refer to note 15 for further detail.

The future profitability of each mine, in turn, is determined by reference to the Life-of-Mine (LoM) plan for that operation. The LoM plan is influenced by factors as disclosed in note 3.1, which may differ from one year to the next and ultimately result in the deferred tax rate changing from one year to the next.

3.7 Fair value of share-based payments

The fair value of options granted are being determined using either a binominal, Black-Scholes or a Monte Carlo valuation model. The significant inputs into the model are: vesting period, risk free interest rate, volatility, price on date of grant and dividend yield. (Refer to note 36 for detail on each of the share option schemes.)

3.8 Impairment of goodwill

Due to the wasting nature of mining assets and the finite life of a mine's reserves, the allocation of goodwill to a shaft will eventually result in an impairment charge for the goodwill. The group tests annually whether separately identifiable goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2.8. These calculations require the use of estimates as stated in note 3.1.

3.9 Gold in lock-up

Gold in lock-up is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value is estimated based on the expected volumes treated and calculated plant call factor. Plant call factor is the efficiency measurement of the percentage of gold extracted from the ore. Management need to exercise judgment with regards to lock-up volumes, life-of-mine plans, gold prices, exchange rates and post tax real discount rates. Net realizable value tests are performed at least annually.

3.10 Assessment of contingencies

Contingencies will only realize when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events are required during the assessment of the impact of such contingencies.

Litigation and other judicial proceedings as a rule raise difficult and complex legal issues and are subject to uncertainties and complexities including, but not limited to, the facts and circumstances of each particular case, issues regarding the jurisdiction in which the suit is brought and differences in applicable law. Upon resolution of any pending legal matter, the group may be forced to incur charges in excess of the presently established provisions and related insurance coverage. It is possible that the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the group could be materially affected by the outcome of the litigation.

3.11 Gold mineral reserves and resources

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Gold mineral reserves and resources are estimates of the amount of ounces that can be economically and legally extracted from the group's properties. In order to calculate the gold mineral reserves and resources, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantities and/or grade of the reserves and resources requires the size, shape and depth of the ore bodies to be determined by analyzing geological data such as the logging and assaying of drill samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments and calculations to interpret the data.

Because the economic assumptions used to estimate the gold mineral reserves and resources change from year to year, and because additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, estimates of the mineral reserves and resources may change from year to year. Changes in the reserves and resources may affect the group's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including:

asset carrying values may be affected due to changes in estimated cash flows;

depreciation and amortization charged in the income statement may change as they are calculated on the units-of-production method; and

environmental provisions may change as the timing and/or cost of these activities may be affected by the change in mineral reserves.

At the end of each financial year, the estimate of proved and probable gold mineral reserves and resources is updated. Depreciation of mining assets is prospectively adjusted, based on these changes.

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3.12 Production start date

Various relevant criteria are considered in order to assess when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use and moves into the production phase. Some of the criteria would include but are not limited to the following:

the level of capital expenditure compared to the total project cost estimates;

the ability to produce gold in a saleable form (where more than an insignificant amount of gold has been produced); and

the ability to sustain the on-going production of gold.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's financial instruments expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group may use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

The group's financial instruments are set out below:

Figures in million (US dollar)	Loans and receivables	Available- for-sale financial assets	Held-to- maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss financial assets	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
At 30 June 2011					
Restricted cash	5				
Restricted investments			30	248	
Investments in financial assets		27			
Trade and other receivables	124				
Cash and cash equivalents	102				
Borrowings					230
Trade and other payables					73
At 30 June 2010					
Restricted cash	19				
Restricted investments			53	175	
Investments in financial assets		2			
Trade and other receivables	97				
Cash and cash equivalents	101				
Borrowings					156
Trade and other payables					59

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (group treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges certain selected financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk**(i) Foreign exchange risk**

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar (US\$). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. Harmony's revenues are sensitive to the ZAR/US\$ exchange rate as all revenues are generated by gold sales denominated in US\$. Harmony generally does not enter into forward sales, derivatives or other hedging arrangements to

establish an exchange rate in advance for the sale of its future gold production.

The group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from inter-company loans denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of that entity (A\$ and Kina). Harmony generally does not enter into forward sales, derivatives or other hedging arrangements to manage this risk.

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Sensitivity analysis

The group has reviewed its foreign currency exposure on financial assets and financial liabilities and has identified the following sensitivities for a 10% change in the exchange rate.

Figures in million	US dollar	
	2011	2010
A\$ against US\$		
Increase by ten percent	1	1
Decrease by ten percent	(1)	(1)
Closing rate	1.07	0.85
Kina against A\$		
Increase by ten percent	47	30
Decrease by ten percent	(47)	(30)
Closing rate	2.41	2.31

(ii) Other price risk

The group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of the available-for-sale and fair value through profit or loss financial assets as a result of changes in market prices (other than changes in interest rates and foreign currencies). Harmony generally does not use any derivative instruments to manage this risk.

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% increase in the share price of available-for-sale financial assets at the reporting date, with all other variables held constant, would have increased other comprehensive income by US\$0.3 million (2010: US\$nil); an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased comprehensive income by US\$0.3 million (2010: US\$nil).

A 1% increase in the Shareholder Weighted Top 40 Index (SWIX40) on the JSE at the reporting date, with all other variables held constant, would have increased profit or loss by US\$1.1 million (2010: US\$1.8 million); an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased comprehensive income by US\$1.1 million (2010: US\$1.8 million).

The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2010. The financial assets to which the sensitivity has been performed are disclosed in notes 21 and 23.

Commodity price sensitivity

The profitability of the group's operations, and the cash flows generated by those operations, are affected by changes in the market price of gold. Harmony generally does not enter into forward sales, derivatives or other hedging arrangements to establish a price in advance for the sale of future gold production.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The group's interest rate risk arises mainly from long-term borrowings. The group has variable interest rate borrowings. Variable rate borrowings expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. The group has not entered into any agreements to manage this risk.

Sensitivity analysis

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2010.

Figures in million	US dollar	
	2011	2010
Increase by 100 basis points	2	2
Decrease by 100 basis points	(2)	(2)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. Financial instruments, which subject the group to concentrations of credit risk, consist predominantly of restricted cash, restricted investments, trade and other receivables (excluding non-financial instruments) and cash and cash equivalents.

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Exposure to credit risk on trade and other receivables is monitored on a regular basis. The credit risk arising from restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents and restricted investments is managed by ensuring amounts are only invested with financial institutions of good credit quality. The group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Financial institutions credit rating by exposure:

Figures in million	US dollar	
	2011	2010
Credit rating		
AAA ⁽¹⁾	38	57
AA ⁽¹⁾	41	31
AA ⁻ (1)	24	25
A+	4	5
A		2
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	107	120

⁽¹⁾ Includes restricted cash

AAA	4	-
AA	1	7
AA-		12
Total restricted cash	5	19

It is the policy of the group to renegotiate credit terms with long-standing customers who have a good credit history with the group. These customers are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the customer remains within the renegotiated terms. Refer to note 26.

The group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of all financial assets determined to be exposed to credit risk, amounting to US\$505.9 million as at 30 June 2011 (2010: US\$445.5 million). US\$297 million of this amount, which includes the equity-linked notes and interest-bearing short term investments (refer to note 21) are held with Nedbank Limited which has a AA- rating.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

In the ordinary course of business, the group receives cash from its operations and is required to fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements. The cash is managed to ensure that surplus funds are invested in a manner to achieve market-related returns and to provide sufficient liquidity at the minimum risk. The group is able to actively source financing at competitive rates.

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The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including principle and interest payments):

Figures in million	US dollar	
	<i>Current</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>
2011		
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	69	179
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	74	179
	143	179
2010		
Borrowings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	41	152
Trade and other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	59	152
	100	152

(1) US\$35 million is due between 0 to 6 months. (2010: US\$21 million).

(2) US\$34 million is due between 6 to 12 months. (2010: US\$20 million).

(3) US\$61 million is due between 1 to 2 years. (2010: US\$40 million).

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(d) Capital risk management

The primary objective of managing the group's capital is to ensure that there is sufficient capital available to support the funding requirements of the group, in a way that optimizes the cost of capital and matches the current strategic business plan.

The group manages and makes adjustments to the capital structure, which consists of debt and equity as and when borrowings mature or when funding is required. This may take the form of raising equity, market or bank debt or hybrids thereof. The group may also adjust the amount of dividends paid, sell assets to reduce debt or schedule projects to manage the capital structure.

There were no changes to the group's approach to capital management during the year.

(e) Fair value determination

The carrying values (less any impairment allowance) of short-term financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets are determined by reference to quoted market prices. The fair value of other non-current financial instruments are determined using a discounted cash flow model with market observable inputs, such as market interest rates.

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The following table presents the group's assets that are measured at fair value by level at 30 June 2011. This requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- 1) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (level 1).
- 2) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- 3) Inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Assets	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Figures in million (US dollar)			
Available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	26		1
Fair value through profit and loss financial assets ⁽²⁾		248	

The following table presents the group's assets that are measured at fair value by level at 30 June 2010.

Assets	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
--------	----------------	----------------	----------------

Figures in million (US dollar)

Available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	2
Fair value through profit and loss financial assets ⁽²⁾	175

⁽¹⁾ Refer to note 23. Level 1 and 2 fair values are either directly or indirectly derived from actively trading shares on the JSE.

⁽²⁾ Level 2 fair values are indirectly derived from the Shareholder Weighted Top 40 Index (SWIX 40) on the JSE and is discounted at market interest rates.

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5 COST OF SALES

Figures in million	2011	US dollar 2010	2009
Production costs (a)	1,313	1,103	850
Amortization and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	244	175	130
Amortization and depreciation of assets other than mining and mining related assets (b)	10	6	9
Rehabilitation expenditure (c)	11	4	1
Care and maintenance cost of restructured shafts	18	8	5
Employment termination and restructuring costs (d)	23	27	4
Share-based payments (e)	19	20	13
Impairment of assets (f)	39	43	71
Other (g)	(13)	(3)	
Total cost of sales	1,664	1,383	1,083

- (a) **Production costs** include mine production, transport and refinery costs, applicable general and administrative costs, movement in inventories and ore stockpiles, ongoing environmental rehabilitation costs and transfers to and from deferred stripping. Ongoing employee termination costs are included, however employee termination costs associated with major restructuring and shaft closures are excluded. Production costs, analyzed by nature, consist of the following:

Figures in million	2011	US dollar 2010	2009
Labor costs, including contractors	832	762	540
Consumables	357	302	215
Water and electricity	196	160	93
Insurance	16	24	25
Transportation	19	19	15
Changes in inventory	34	(3)	(2)
Capitalization of mine development costs	(170)	(157)	(106)
Deferred stripping	(6)	1	
By-products sales	(24)	(5)	(3)
Royalty expense	14	4	
Other	45	(4)	73
Total production cost	1,313	1,103	850