HARMONY GOLD MINING CO LTD
Form 6-K
August 07, 2006
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 6-K
REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarter and year ended 30 June 2006
Harmony Gold Mining Company
Limited
Suite No. 1
Private Bag X1
Melrose Arch, 2076
South Africa
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.)
Form 20-F X Form 40-F
(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by
furnishing the information contained in this form
is also thereby furnishing the information to the
Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934.)
Yes No X

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REVIEW FOR QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Higher gold price clearly demonstrates the gearing that Harmony has

Cash operating profit at R645 million (+ 111%)

Tonnes milled improve by 11%

Costs remained at similar levels, resulting in a positive impact on R/t unit cost

Successful implementation of CONOPS at Tshepong

Australian hedge book reduced by 75 000 oz

Upgrade of Golpu/Wafi resource by more than 20%

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE JUNE QUARTER

		June 2006	**March 2006**
Gold produced	– kg	17 243	17 464
	– oz	554 373	561 477
Cash costs	– R/kg	93 968	92 914
	– $/oz	452	470
Cash operating profit	– Rand	645 million	306 million
	– US$	100 million	50 million
Cash earnings	– SA cents per share	163	78
	– US cents per share	25	13
Basic loss	– SA cents per share	(11)	

(46)
– US cents per share
(2)
(8)
Headline loss
– SA cents per share
(52)
(50)
– US cents per share
(8)
(8)
Fully diluted loss
– SA cents per share
(11)
(46)
– US cents per share
(2)
(8)

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW – JUNE 2006

"Harmony once again demonstrated that we offer to our shareholders significant upside potential when the gold price rises. We have stepped up our development rates to give us more mining flexibility which in turn will allow us to take advantage of the higher gold price. This is a process that will continue for the next 18 months, but we expect to start reaping the benefits by the end of the fiscal year."

SAFETY REPORT

In terms of fatal accidents the safety performance deteriorated for the quarter under review and a number of action plans have been put in place to address the problem areas. However, there were a number of star performers that are worth mentioning. These include:

Merriespruit 3 who achieved 2 090 881 fatality free shifts, after going for over 7 years without any fatal accidents.

Joel mine is currently is standing on 1 292 662 fatality free shifts.

Brand 3, Unisel and St Helena have now collectively achieved just over 500 000 fatality free shifts.

Kalgold has accumulated a total of 2 213 605 fatality free shifts.

Fatality Injury Rate (Per Million Hours Worked)

3

0.4

0.35

0.3

0.25

0.2

0.15

0.1

0.05

0

2002

2003

2004

2005

Prog 2006

4

The LTIFR for SA operations decreased by 4,1% from 18.02 in March 2006 to 17.29 in June 2006. At the same time the SLFR increased from 430 compared to 424 in March 2006, a regression of 1,4%

Ten employees lost their lives in ten separate incidents during the past quarter. This is an overall regression of 21,5% on our fatality rate compared to the previous quarter. All these incidents occurred in Harmony's South African operations.

Unsafe behaviour by individuals remains our biggest problem and the company is paying urgent attention to this area. In order to re-energise safety awareness in Harmony, the company has introduced the "**Sindile Mosha**" safety campaign, which is based on the "alertness" of the mongoose. Safety is a state of mind and we believe that deep level mining operations can be executed safely, without loss of live or damage to equipment. The campaign began its roll out in mid June 2006 at Bambanani Mine and the response has been extremely positive. The roll out to the remainder of the group will be complete before the end of the first 2006/2007 quarter by March 2007.

Safety performance at the Australian operations was maintained at a high standard during the quarter with no lost time injuries. The current LTIFR of 3.3 for Mt Magnet and 2.2 for South Kal Operations is below the Australian mining industry average of 4.3. Of particular note is the Treatment Plant at the Mt Magnet operations which achieved 2,473 days or 6.75 years without a lost time injury.

THE PAST QUARTER UNDER REVIEW

Tonnes milled

Production volumes in terms of tonnes milled (excluding surface sources) improved by 6% to 3.904 million tonnes. This improvement must be seen in the light that the June quarter had only one shift more than the March quarter as a result of a number of public holidays in the South African. These included the following:

Easter Weekend – 4 shifts lost

Freedom day on 27 April – 1 shift lost

Workers day on 1 May – 1 shift lost

Youth day on 16 June – 1 shift lost

1 day stay-away called by Cosatu – 60% of operations affected

The Australian operations also managed to improve tonnes milled and came in 2% higher than the March quarter.

Recovery grades

Recovery grades at the South African underground operations were down by 9%. Recovery grades from surface mining was also down by 33% as a result of an adjustment to surface cut off grades to take advantage of the improved gold price received. At the Australian operations yields improved by 18%. The combined effect of the higher tonnes treated and the reduction in recovery grades were that gold production dropped by 1%.

It is worth noting that the completion of the implementation of CONOPS has made a significant contribution to the volume increases. As volume, or square metres broken is the main driver of production bonuses, this quarter was the first time in more than 2 years that most of our underground employees saw improved bonuses. As the extra tonnes came substantially from the existing working places, the face grade mined was similar to last quarter. With the build up in tonnages occurring progressively during the quarter, there was some lock-up of gold both in the shafts and in our plants. It would be realistic to expect that the recovered grade should be higher in the September quarter.

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Cost Control

Total operating costs were marginally lower quarter on quarter despite much higher tonnages and had a significant positive impact on R/t unit cost, which came down by 10% from R363/t to R327/t. This assisted in keeping cost/kg at R93 968, up 1% from 92 914/kg. On the revenue side the gold price received for the June quarter improved from R110 399/kg to R131 358/kg. This resulted in the cash operating margin improving from 15,9% to 28,5%.

The performance of the company is best highlighted in the following table:

		June 2006	**March 2006**	**%Variance**
Production	– kg	17 243	17 464	(1)
Production	– oz	554 373	561 477	(1)
Revenue	– R/kg	131 358	110 399	19
Revenue	– US$/oz	631	559	13
Cash cost	– R/kg	93 968	92 914	(1)
Cash cost	– US$/oz	452	470	4
Exchange rate	– USDZAR	6.47	6.15	5

Cash Operating Margins

	June 2006	**March 2006**
Cash operating profit (Rm)	645,2	

305,6
Cash operating profit margin
28,5%
15,9%
The net result was an improvement in the operating profit of R339.6 million or 111% compared to the March 2006 quarter where Harmony made a profit of R305.6 million. The main reason for this improvement was as a result of the revenue received, which went up by 19% and tighter cost control that did not go up commensurately with the increased volumes that were mined.

Quarter on quarter cash operating profit variance analysis
Cash operating profit – March 2006
R305,6 million
– volume change
R148,6 million
– working cost change
R2,4 million
– recovery grade change
(R172,3) million
– gold price change
R360,9 million
– net variance
R339,6 million
Cash operating profit – June 2006
R645,2 million

As can be seen from the above table, volume changes made a substantial impact to the bottom line results, but was offset by the drop in recovery grade. The net effect therefore came from the improved gold price. However, Harmony's gearing is clearly evident when one sees the impact that the change in gold price has made to the company's bottom line earnings.

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The restructuring process was completed during the year, where a number of loss-making operations were closed down. The impact of this restructuring is clearly evident in the cash operating costs that came down from R6.953 billion to R6.580 billion, a cost reduction of 6%. Harmony improved it's cash operating profit by 68% year on year up from R868 million in 2005 to R1.458 billion in 2006.

Analysis of earnings per share (SA cents)

EARNINGS PER SHARE (SA Cents)	**Quarter ended June 2006**	**Quarter ended March 2006**
Cash earnings	163	78
Basic loss	(11)	(46)
Headline loss	(52)	(50)
Fully diluted loss	(11)	(46)

The net loss for the current quarter was R41 million (basic loss per share of 11 cents) compared to the net loss of R178 million (basic loss per share of 46 cents) for the previous quarter.

Reconciliation between basic and headline loss

HEADLINE LOSS IN CENTS PER SHARE	**Quarter ended June 2006**
Basic loss	(11)
Reversal of impairments	(38)
Profit on sale of mining assets	(3)
Headline loss	(52)

Our cash earnings for the year to date was 371 cents per share.

FOCUS ON OUR GROWTH PROJECTS REMAINS

Despite the harsh financial and operating conditions encountered in the past year the company has remained focussed on rebuilding its growth strategy. Accordingly expenditure on all of the local and international growth projects continued as planned. During the past quarter a total of R485 million was spent on capital. Of this R134 million was spent on our growth projects.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (RM)

	Actual	**Forecast**
OPERATIONAL CAPEX	**June 2006**	**September 2006**
South African Operations	319	340
Australasian Operations	32	36
Total Operational Capex	**351**	**376**
PROJECT CAPEX		
Doornkop South Reef	33	42
Elandsrand New Mine	35	41
Tshepong North Decline	13	21
Phakisa Shaft	22	29
Target Shaft	12	7
PNG	19	69
Total Project Capex	**134**	**209**
TOTAL CAPEX	**485**	**585**

Our focus is to grow the company with respect to ounces and quality continues and this has led to a unique pipeline of projects in South Africa and abroad. We continued, as planned, with all of our South African projects. At our Hidden Valley project in PNG, the construction road has reached the mine lease boundary and surface infrastructural construction will commence during the September quarter.

We believe that the successful building of Hidden Valley will demonstrate to our shareholders our ability to build mines internationally.

The Wafi/Golpu resource was also upgraded substantially through further exploration drilling during the quarter. This is discussed in more detail under the project section.

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There are two unique aspects to note on the graph. The first one is that Harmony will grow its production by nearly 1 million oz over the next four years and secondly the quality of our asset base improves over time as can be seen from the actual underground recovery grades.

The net effect of this is a reduction in $/oz unit working costs if cost remain unchanged.

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CASH POSITION

Harmony Group cash reconciliation for June 2006

(R'million)

Cash and equivalents on 31 March 2006

1 781.2

Operational

109.9

Operating profit

645.2

Capex (net)

(285.1)

Development cost capitalised

(199.7)

Corporate/exploration expenditure

(87.5)

Care and maintenance costs

(37.3)

Interest paid

(180.0)

Movement in working capital (excl. accrued liabilities)

39.0

Movement in accrued liabilities

24.3

Other items

191.0

Other

(985.0)

Net sundry revenue

82.9

Foreign exchange losses

(25.4)

Shares issued (net of expenses)

143.4

Australian hedges close outs

(142.6)

SARS payments

(3.8)

Contributions to Rehabilitation Trust Funds

(31.6)

Payment of BOE loan (ARMgold)

(89.6)

Repayment of 2001 Bond

(918.3)

Cash and equivalents on 30 June 2006

906.1

During the past quarter our operational profit contribution to cash increased from R305.6 million to R645.2 million. This contribution was sufficient to finance the R535.3 million, required by our growth, development and working Capex, corporate overheads, exploration and financing charges. The cash balance decreased from R1 781.2 million to R906.1 million, mainly due to the settlement of the 2001 Bond of R918 million.

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OPERATIONAL REVIEW
SOUTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS
Highlights
Operational highlights were as follows:

South African underground production volumes up by 6%

South African underground cash cost in R/t terms down 5%

Tshepong and Masimong demonstrates the benefits of CONOPS

Elandsrand completes ore pass changeover

North Shaft commissioning improves production volumes by 49% at Joel

Kalgold successfully integrates the new mining contractor
QUARTERLY PROFIT COMPARISON FOR OPERATIONS
WORKING PROFIT (Rm)
VARIANCES (Rm)
June
March
OPERATION
2006
2006
Variance
Volume
Grade
Price
Costs
South African operations
Quality assets
439.9
245.7
194.2
60.2
(76.9)
186.3
24.6
Growth assets
19.9
(21.0)
40.9
23.2
(31.7)
33.9
15.5
Leverage assets
89.4
36.2
53.2

33.5
(58.5)
103.5
(25.3)
Surface operations
36.1
13.0
23.1
29.0
(36.3)
13.5
16.9
Australasian operations
59.9
31.7
28.2
2.7
31.1
23.7
(29.3)
Total Harmony
645.2
305.6
339.6
148.6
(172.3)
360.9
2.4
This quarter once again clearly demonstrated the gearing that Harmony has. A 19% increase in the gold price resulted in a 111% growth in cash operating profit.
QUALITY OPERATIONS
Shafts under this section includes: Target, Tshepong, Masimong, Evander and Randfontein’s Cooke Shafts
June 2006
March 2006
U/g tonnes milled
(‘000)
1 618
1 522
U/g recovery grade
(g/t)
5,26
5,69
U/g kilograms produced
(kg)
8 510
8 661
U/g working costs
(R/kg)
80 454
81 886
U/g working costs

(R/t)
423
466

Underground tonnes increased by 6,31% to 1 618 million tonnes during the quarter, whilst recovery grades decreased by 7,5% to 5.26 g/t. The combined effect of this was a 1,74% decrease in gold production to 8 510kg. Working cost was well controlled and dropped by 3,5%. The R/kg cost therefore decreased by 1,75%, bringing cost of production to R80 454/kg. The Quality Operations received an average gold price of R132 140, which led to a profit margin of 39,1%. Operating profit increased by 79% to R439.9 million compared to a profit of R245.7 million in the March quarter.

Tshepong Mine

With CONOPS now totally implemented, tonnes milled improved by another 14% during the quarter. Grades were down by approximately 4%, but costs were reduced by another 6,5%. This had a positive impact on the R/kg unit cost which came down by 4% and as a result of the improved gold price. Profit was up by 58% to R168 million.

Target Mine

The mine still suffers from a lack of flexibility and production numbers have remained fairly similar quarter on quarter. Development meters have therefore been planned up to in excess of a 1000m/month over the next 12 months.

Masimong Mine

Masimong is also now completely operating on CONOPS and tonnes milled have increased commensurately by 18% compared to the March quarter. In order to improve underground environmental conditions, a detailed program has been developed which would be implemented over the next 6 months.

Evander

Tonnes milled increased slightly by 1,2% from 380 378 tonnes to 385 000 tonnes. Grades were however down by 13%, which caused gold production to be down by 12,5%. Costs also went up by 2%. As a result R/kg cost went up by 16% to R102 000/kg.

Randfontein Operations

Recovery grades increased by 6,8% to 5.79 g/t up from 5.42 g/t reported at the end of the March quarter. Mining volumes remained constant at 324 000 tonnes. This led to an increase of 6,25% in gold production to 1 874kg. Working cost was brought down by another 2% during the quarter.

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LEVERAGED OPERATIONS
Shafts under this section include Bambanani, Joel, West Shaft, St Helena 8, Harmony 2, Merriespruit 1 and 3 Shafts, Unisel and Brand 3 Shaft and Orkney 2 and 4 Shafts.

		June 2006	**March 2006**
U/g tonnes milled	('000)	1 119	1 055
U/g recovery grade	(g/t)	4.26	4.74
U/g kilograms produced	(kg)	4 768	4 996
U/g working costs	(R/kg)	113 074	102 857
U/g working costs	(R/t)	482	487

Volumes increased by 6,1% to 1 119 million tonnes and the recovery grade decreased by 10,0% to 4.26 g/t. This led to gold production being down by 4,6% to 4 768kg. Cost went up by 4,9% or R25,3 million. The net effect on unit cost in R/kg terms was an increase of 9,9% to R113 074. The leveraged operations received an average gold price of R131 833 for the quarter, giving them a profit margin of 14,23%. The Leverage operations had an operating profit of R89.4 million compared to R36.3 million in the March quarter, an improvement of 146.3%.

SA SURFACE OPERATIONS (INCLUDES KALGOLD)

		June 2006	**March 2006**
Surface tonnes milled	('000)	1 054	783
Surface recovery grade	(g/t)	0.66	0.98
Kilograms produced	(kg)	700	766
Working costs	(R/kg)	77 184	92 535

Working costs
(R/t)
51
91
Volume from surface sources increased by 34,6% to 1 054 million tonnes during the quarter, whilst recovery grades decreased by 32,7% to 0.66 g/t. The combined effect of this was an 8,6% decrease in gold production to 700kg. Cash operating cost went down by 23,8% or R16 853 million, whilst unit working cost in R/kg terms decreased by 16,6% bringing the cost of production to R77 184/kg. This gave the surface operations a profit margin of 40,1%, at the average gold price received of R128 741. The surface operations had an operating profit of R36.1 million compared to R13.0 million in the March quarter, an improvement of 177,7%.

Kalgold

Ore feed only took place from the strategic stockpiles and the A Zone, which caused the recovery grades to drop by approximately 20%. The cut-back in the D Zone progressed well during the quarter, but no ore mining took place from this pit. The quarter on quarter performance of the metallurgical operation was once again improved on and the throughput went up by another 10%. The management team successfully introduced the new minning contractor.

Mining from the D Zone is expected to resume during the September quarter albeit on a small scale.

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AUSTRALIAN OPERATIONS

Highlights

Feasibility at Shirl Pit delineated a reserve of 49,598 oz

Significant increase in quarter on quarter production, from 49,608 oz to 59,286 oz

The Checker Treatment Plant at the Mt Magnet operations achieved 2,473 days or 6.75 years lost time injury free

The hedge book was reduced by 75 000 ounces

Exploration success at South Kal Mines converted into an open pit reserve of 49,500 oz with a 15 month mine life. Production is scheduled to commence during the September quarter

		June 2006	**March 2006**
Tonnes milled	(‘000)	775	763
Recovery grade	(g/t)	2,38	2,02
Kilograms produced	(kg)	1 844	1 543
Working costs	(R/kg)	92 760	91 876
Working costs	(R/t)	221	186

The Australian operations generated an operating profit of A$ 12.5 million in the current quarter compared to A$ 7 million in the previous quarter. This is primarily the result of increased gold production from 49,608 oz in the March quarter to 59,286 oz this quarter and a continued high gold price environment.

Mt Marion underground at South Kal Mines and St George underground at Mount Magnet were the primary contributors to the increased gold production. Hill 50 is again in full production after the seismic event in the March quarter. Open pit operations at South Kal Mines will recommence during the September quarter in line with operational plans, with first material planned to be excavated in August 2006.

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During the quarter 75,000 ounces of hedged forward positions were closed out at a cost of A$ 29.5 million. These out of the money hedge positions were inherited with the acquisition of Hill 50 Gold NL at an average strike price of A$515. The negative marked to market valuation of the outstanding hedge commitments at quarter end amounted to A$119 million, based on an A$ spot price of A$808/oz. During the September quarter an additional 35,000 ounces of hedged positions will come up for closure. Closure costs of these positions at current prices will amount to approximately A$10 million. At this stage 10 000 oz has already been closed out, leaving only 20 000 to be done by end September 2006.

Mount Magnet

Mt Magnet operations produced 41,826 ounces of gold from milling of 444,756 tonnes of ore during the June quarter, compared to production of 34 204 ounces of gold and the milling of 430 164 tonnes of ore in the previous quarter. This resulted in a cash operating profit of A$ 10.8 million for the site. The improved financial performance was primarily due to increased ounce production from the underground mines, which increased 23% quarter on quarter.

Underground production amounted to 28,473 ounces in the current quarter compared to 21,861 ounces in the March quarter, from the milling of 140,919 underground tonnes at 6.28 g/t compared to 129,590 tonnes milled in the previous quarter at 5.25 g/t. The increased tonnage was attributable to Hill 50 coming back into production following the seismic event on 14 February 2006, albeit low production. St George grade for the quarter was higher than planned leading to an increase in gold production of 2,482 ounces of gold above plan.

South Kal Mines

The operation produced 17,465 ounces of gold in the quarter compared to 15,395 ounces in the March quarter from the milling of 330,668 tonnes of ore. Increased production from Mt Marion underground was the primary contributor to this increase. Commencement of open pit operations in the September quarter will reduce the site dependence on a single production source and low grade stockpiles.

The Shirl resource drilling was completed during the quarter. Resource estimation and mining planning work at Shirl has delineated a reserve of 510,000 tonnes at 3.03 g/t for 49,598 ounces mined (44,000 ounces recovered) and a 15 month mine life.

AUSTRALIA – OTHER PROJECTS

A strategy has been put in place whereby Harmony Australia will be looking at rationalising its current land holdings around South Kal Mines as well as Mt Magnet. This will result in non core tenements being disposed of, reducing expenditure commitments on these tenements and realising some value in the current commodity price environment. It will also allow the company to focus exploration on its core gold prospective tenements, and use funds generated through these sales to acquire other prospective tenements.

As part of the strategy of disposing of non core assets, the company disposed of its New Celebration mill at South Kal Mines, which was on care and maintenance, for A$3 million, and also continues with its prospective nickel tenements disposal process at this site.

A heads of agreement has been signed with an ASX listed junior exploration company, Dioro. This agreement allows Dioro to acquire some of our tenements around South Kal Mines.

The Comet prospect at Mt Magnet has also been sold during the quarter to an ASX listed junior mining company for A$ 1 250 000 and A$1 million in shares, plus an A$ 5 per ounce royalty on production up to 200 000 ounces.

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GROWTH PROJECTS

Highlights

Elandsrand project design upgraded improving the confidence levels significantly

Hidden Valley EPCM (Engineer, Procure, Construct and Manage) contract was signed at the end of July

Hidden Valley General Manager Operations has been recruited

Wafi/Golpu resource upgraded by more than 20%

Growth projects production performance (Doornkop, Tshepong Sub 66 Decline, Phakisa and Elandsrand)

		June 2006	**March 2006**
U/g tonnes milled	('000)	391	343
U/g recovery grade	(g/t)	3,63	4,37
U/g kilograms produced	(kg)	1 421	1 498
U/g working costs	(R/kg)	120 626	124 774
U/g working costs	(R/t)	438	545

During the quarter a total of 39 000t of waste was hoisted through the reef orepass system at Elandsrand compared to 43 000t in the March quarter. If this is excluded, the recovery grade goes up to 3.98g/t compared to 4.93g/t in the March quarter.

The Company remained focused on rebuilding its growth strategy on these projects. During the past quarter R134 million was spent on capital projects and the forecast for the September quarter amounts to R209 million.

The detail of the local capital projects are discussed under the various project specific sections.

DOORNKOP SOUTH REEF CAPITAL PROJECT

Project Overview

Station development continued on 202, 207 and 212 levels during the June quarter. Focus in the next quarter will be to start up station work on 205 level. Access development continued with a total of 215m advance achieved on 192 and 197 levels in the quarter.

Shaft sinking operations have progressed well. The main sink from below 132 level was sunk, lined and equipped for a distance of 82m during the quarter. There remains 60m to be sunk to 192 level.

The dual sink from 197 level has now been completed to 212 level where station cutting was also completed. Sinking operations for the final 45m from 212 to shaft bottom was started and scheduled to be completed by November 2006.

The Final sinking activity will be the removal of the 45m plug between 192 level and 197 levels. This is scheduled to be completed by March 2007.

The capital expenditure programme has been revised to include a R47 million drilling programme to firm up the geology in the project area. The cost anticipated for the drilling programme has been taken up in the original application and it is not envisaged to make a significant impact as savings have been made on other items.

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The exploration drilling will be done in several phases:

– platform drilling from the hanging wall of the reef to determine reef position and structures

– experimental drilling to minimise the effect on core loss as well as possible under evaluation due to the free gold nature of the reef

– long hole drilling from the Kimberley reef horizon +- 1000m above the South Reef horizon

Annual Capital Expenditure Profile

Table (Rm)	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Total**
Actual Sunk	13	98	114	147					372
Forecast					217	214	161	139	731
Total	13	98	114	147	217	214	161	139	1 103

Doornkop South Reef Project

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Project Milestones

Project IRR and NPV
Gold Price (Kg)
R105 000
NPV7.5% (June 2006)
R892 m
IRR
50%+

Envisaged Costs:
–
R397/t
–
$292/oz
–
R60 944/kg

First production:
–
July 2007

Monthly production volumes at full production:
–
Tonnes Milled – 135 000t

Average recovery grade at full production levels
–
6.56g/t
TSHEPONG – SUB 66 DECLINE PROJECT
Project overview
The project progressed according to plan and at quarter-end a total of 5 569m of 6 281m development was completed. The chairlift is now 75% complete and the material decline 89%. Extensive geological drilling has taken place to determine the position and direction of possible dykes and sills in order to adapt layout and support changes proactively. This project is progressing as planned and no problems are envisaged for the September quarter.
Annual Capital Expenditure Profile
Table (Rm)
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
Total
Actual Sunk
32.8
66.6
40.6
52.9

1 92.9
Forecast
57.1
30.3
87.4
Total
32.8
66.6
40.6
52.9
57.1
30.3
280.3

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Project Milestones

Project IRR and NPV
Gold Price (Kg)
R105 000
NPV 7,5% (June 2006)
R1 024 m
IRR
38,4%

Envisaged Costs:
–
R433/t
–
R60 076/kg
–
$278/oz

First production:
–
August 2006

Project completion date:
–
February 2008

Monthly production volumes at full production:
–
Tonnes Milled – 48 560t

Average recovery grade at full production levels
–
7.21g/t

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PHAKISA CAPITAL PROJECT

Project Overview

The project involves the establishment of infrastructure and the sink and equipping of a primary shaft to a depth of 2 427m below collar. The mine will have 5 production levels, 66, 69, 71, 73 and 75 level where access development will take place. 75 level will be the host to a 1500 meters, 9° Twin Decline complete with another three levels, 77, 79 and 81 where access development will be done towards the reef horizon.

This project started during July 2003. To date the sinking have been finished and shaft equipping has been completed. The next activity will be the access development on 75 level which is planned to start in August 2006.

Annual Capital Expenditure Profile

Milestone dates achieved so far

Project start date

July 2003

Surface Headgear to permanent condition

August 2005

Shaft Equipping Complete on 54 Level

October 2005

Koepe Winder Commissioning – Equip Phase

December 2005

Shaft Equipping Completion on 77 Level

April 2006

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Project Milestones

Project IRR and NPV
Gold Price (Kg)
R105 000
NPV7.5% (June 2006)
R2 348 m
IRR
31%

Envisaged Costs:
–
R446/t
–
R55 015/kg
–
$263/oz

First production:
–
May 2010

Project completion date:
–
February 2009

Monthly production volumes at full production:
–
Tonnes Milled – 90 000t

Average recovery grade at full production levels
–
8.11g/t
ELANDSRAND CAPITAL PROJECT
Project Overview
During the quarter the sinking and equipping of the No 2 Service shaft has progressed 72m past 102 level (54m for the quarter). There are now 48 meters left to 105 level. The mechanical installations in the 115 level pump station (pipes and pumps) progressed as planned during the quarter. The 92 level turbine dam is progressing well and is currently 13m down from 92 level. This takes the installation to the 50% mark. The plugging of the first waste box on 100 level was done in May 2006. The second box is planned for August 2006. The commissioning of the Man 1 side of 105 level station was done in June 2006. Both Man winders can now service 105 level. The main-substation was commissioned during the quarter and the main electrical feeders between 102 and 105 levels have also been commissioned.
Scope Changes

Capital increase
–
The capital has increased from R798m to R805m. The R7m increase is for the installation and commissioning of 2 refrigeration plants (No 5 and No 6 both 3.5 MW York machines) situated on 71 level. These plants form part of the 88 MW refrigeration requirements for the Project and were not

included in the initial estimates.

21
Annual Capital Expenditure Profile
Project Milestones

Project IRR and NPV
Gold Price (Kg)
R105 000
NPV7.5% (June 2006)
R2 271 m
IRR
23,1%

Envisaged Costs:
–
R485/t
–
R65 146/kg
–
$312/oz

First production:
–
October 2003

Project completion date:
–
December 2010

Monthly production volumes at full production:
–
Tonnes Milled – 147 000t

Average recovery grade at full production levels
–
7.84g/t

22

HIDDEN VALLEY PROJECT

Highlights

The access road reaches the mine lease boundary

EPCM contract has been signed at the end of July

Appropriate engineering solution found for project conveyor system

Hidden Valley General Manager Operations has been recruited

Business Development Manager for the landowner company has been appointed

A third party audit of the tailings storage facility (TSF) confirmed the dams are soundly engineered

Feasibility Update

The Hidden Valley feasibility update document was completed in April 2006. The feasibility update was then presented to the Investment Review Committee in Johannesburg in late April and was approved by the Harmony Board on 5 May 2006.

Access Road Update

At the end of May pioneering on the Access Road reached the Bulldog Track (29.1km), which effectively provided a corridor into the mine lease, with the pioneering equipment reaching the mining lease boundary during the quarter. By the end of June the bulking out of the road earthworks were completed up to the Bulldog Track and the track from there to Hamata Junction was being widened and brought up to the Access Road design standard. A temporary forward construction camp has been established and most of the staff relocated there from Bulolo town, after effective communications were established with the camp during the quarter. This mobile container camp will be used during the construction phase as well.

The access road to the mining lease boundary will be completed by the end of August as per the original construction schedule, with the work remaining under budget with a total spend of $1.7 million during the quarter.

Site Geological Update

Progress on the access road will shortly provide ground access for the heavier drill rigs that are now required to upgrade the inferred to indicated resources and therefore into reserves at Hamata and Kaveroi. RSG Global has remodelled the Hamata and Kaveroi ore bodies and a reserve statement will be forthcoming after pit modelling has been completed.

Project Schedule

First ore into the Hamata plant is at the end of September 2008.

The critical path for the project is through the Ball Mill with an estimated delivery time of 60 weeks.

23

WAFI/GOLPU PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

Golpu Resource Re-modelling

As part of the feasibility study process, the Golpu resource model was updated using additional information collected from the current drilling program and re-interpreting the existing geological database information. It was previously assumed that mineralisation was cut off at the porphyry boundary, however drilling in the current program has confirmed mineralisation extending into the meta-sediment host rock. Table 1 below shows a significant increase in contained gold and copper based on the new model. Significantly, the resource model also includes Molybdenum (Mo) and at the current price of US$25/t, the in-ground Molybdenum value is approximately US$1 Billion.

Table 1 – Updated Golpu Resource

Class	**Tonnes (mil)**	**Cu %**	**Au ppm**	**Mo ppm**	**Cu Metal Tonnes**	**Au Oz**
Porphyry						
Indicated	87.5	1.4	0.6	110	1,185,895	1,766,884
Inferred	3.0	1.8	1.1	67	53,665	107,581
Total	90.5	1.4	0.6	109	1,239,560	1,874,465
Peripheral Mineralisation (meta-sediment)						
Inferred	56.2	0.7	0.5	166	375,964	831,040
Total	**146.7**	**1.1**				

0.6
131
1,615,523 2,705,505

Table 2 – Old Golpu model

Class	Tonnes (mil)	Cu %	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Cu Metal Tonnes	Au Oz
Porphyry						
Indicated	95.8	1.4	0.7	Not modelled	1,351,344	2,002,863

This new resource represents an increase in copper of 266,000t (20%) and an increase in contained gold of 700,000oz (35%).

The inclusion of the mineralised meta-sediments adds some 259,000 tonnes of copper (+19%), and 650,000 ounces of gold (+32%) to the resource. The Golpu resource excludes the Gold contained in the Wafi ore deposits, which contain a further 110 Million tonnes @ 1.9 g/t for 6.5 Million Ounces of gold. The exploration team is now investigating the work required to convert the meta-sediment resource to the indicated category. The new Golpu model has been reviewed and endorsed by mining consultancies RSG Global and SRK. The additional resource inventory has significant potential to positively impact the economical robustness of the Golpu project.

MINING STUDIES FOR NRG1 (NON-REFRACTORY GOLD1) AND LINK ZONE GOLD PROSPECTS

Preliminary scoping studies for both the NRG1 and Link Zone projects were completed during the quarter.

The NRG1 resource is the portion of the Wafi Gold ore body, able to be recovered using a conventional cyanide leach extraction method. If economic this resource will be mined by way of open pit, as set out in the table below.

The Link Zone resource is a high grade portion of the Wafi gold ore body with an inventory of 4.79 Mt at 8.5 g/t. The Link Zone ore is refractory and requires an oxidation method such as pressure oxidation prior to extraction utilising a conventional cyanide leach circuit. If economic, this resource will be mined by underground methods as set out in the table below.

Preliminary mining scoping studies undertaken by SRK consulting indicate that both the NRG1 and Link Zone projects are able to deliver strong positive cash flows, under conditions assumed in the studies, whereby infrastructure is shared in a mining complex. Results of the study are presented in Tables 3 and 4 below:

Table 3 – NRG1 mining statistics identified in initial scoping studies

Ore	*16.3 Mt*
Total rock	*60.0 Mt*
Strip Ratio	*2.66*
Ore grade	*1.87g/t*
Mining Method	*Open Pit*
Production Rate	*3Mt/Year (Not yet verified by scheduling)*

Table 4 – Link Zone mining statistics identified in initial scoping studies

Ore	*4.9Mt*
Ore Grade	*6.6 g/t*
Mining Method	*Modified Sub-Level Cave*
Production Rate	*1Mt/Year*

Upon completion of estimates for processing and infrastructure capital and operating costs, the results of the mining studies will be utilised to complete the scoping studies (Stage Gate 1) for NRG1 and Link Zone.

If scoping studies prove to be successful and projects appear economically viable and technically achievable, it is envisaged that upon approval of these studies, both projects will be progressed to pre-feasibility level in parallel with the Golpu project. Integration of the projects is favourable due to geographical location, and will allow the Copper and Gold projects to share key infrastructure, such as underground access, accommodation camp, and power infrastructure, maximising project synergy and minimising the capital burden on each individual project.

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Figure 1 below shows a schematic view of the conceptual mine plan which includes the NRG1 open pit, Link Zone Sub Level Cave, and Golpu Block Cave.

Figure 1: Conceptual mine plan at Wafi

This layout may be subject to change as scoping and pre-feasibility studies for Golpu, Link Zone and NRG1 projects.

PROCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING STUDIES

Engineering consulting firm Aker Kvaerner made significant progress in designing metallurgical test work programs for both the Golpu Copper/Gold and Wafi Gold projects during the quarter. A gap analysis was conducted on previous test work , and it is expected that the finalised test work program for each of the projects will be in place early in the next quarter, focusing on comminution test work for all projects, flotation optimisation for Golpu ore, and pressure oxidation test work for the Link Zone. Test work for each of the projects is expected to be undertaken over a 3 to 4 month period.

FEEDBACK ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

DELAYS IN GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING PROGRAM AT GOLPU

A new drill rig which was originally expected on site in December 2005 was finally delivered in May 2006. The drill rig has been in production continuously since delivery; however the rig was not yet operating at full capacity at the end of the quarter due to a number of technical glitches.

Delays in the completion of the drilling program by August 2006 remain the biggest risk to completion of the Golpu pre-feasibility by February 2007, as all of the geotechnical and mining study work is reliant on the drilling data. Drilling completion has been significantly delayed due to the late arrival of the abovementioned drill rig, and all efforts are being made to reduce the impact on the pre feasibility timeline as set out below. Additional geotechnical personnel are being recruited, and consulting personnel will have a stronger presence on the site to ensure that logging of remaining core is completed as fast as possible. Additional core cutting equipment and personnel, along with prioritisation at the assay laboratory will be implemented to minimise any delays which may occur.

Consultants working on the project are in the process of reviewing work schedules so that revised completion times can be estimated upon completion of the drilling program.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Environmental base line studies continue to be undertaken in line with the planned program. Stream and sediment data collection, weather monitoring, and ore and waste rock characterisation for acid forming potential will assist in the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement in the event that the pre-feasibility study is found to be economic.

Most rock types at Wafi have a high sulphur content and preliminary tests indicate that acid formation potential is high, while neutralising capacity is low. Mine and waste dump design will be undertaken to ensure that potential for acid rock damage is able to be managed at all times during mine operation.

Project Timing

As the project currently stands, key completion dates are:

Project	**Activity**	**Completion Date**
Golpu	Drilling Program	August 2006
	Final Pre-Feasibility Study Report	February 2007
NRG1	Scoping Study	August 2006
	Pre-Feasibility Study	May 2007
Link Zone	Scoping Study	August 2006
	Pre-Feasibility Study	June 2007

All pre-feasibility studies will rely on completion of drilling programs designed to obtain geotechnical, geological, and metallurgical data.

Financial Summary

Total project expenditure for the quarter was 4.2 million Kina (A$1.9 million), compared with the budget of 4.3 Million Kina (A$2 million). The increased expenditure compared to the previous quarter is the direct result of the new DT1000 drill rig arriving at site, allowing acceleration of the drilling rate for the study.

Expenditure during the next quarter is expected to rise from current levels to 7.8 million Kina (A$3.5 million) with continuation of drilling in the NRG1 and Link Zones planned following the completion of the Golpu program, and advancement of geotechnical, mining, and metallurgical study work. To date Kina 12.3 Million (A$5.6 Million) has been spent on the pre feasibility study against a total proposed budget of Kina 17.9 Million (A$8.1 Million). The expenditure shortfall is primarily due to drilling delays.

QUARTERLY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric) (unaudited)

Underground production – South Africa

Quality

Growth

Leveraged

Assets

Projects

Assets

Sub total

Ore milled – t'000

Jun-06

1 618

391

1 119

3 128

Mar-06

1 522

343

1 055

2 920

Gold Produced – kg

Jun-06

8 510

1 421

4 768

14 699

Mar-06

8 661

1 498

4 996

15 155

Yield – g/t

Jun-06

5.26

3.63

4.26

4.70

Mar-06

5.69

4.37

4.74

5.19

Cash Operating Costs – R/kg

Jun-06

80 454

120 626

113 074

94 920

Mar-06

81 886

124 774

102 857
93 040
Cash Operating Costs – R/t
Jun-06
423
438
482
446
Mar-06
466
545
487
483
Working Revenue (R’000)
Jun-06
1 124 511
191 270
628 580
1 944 361
Mar-06
954 903
165 919
550 139
1 670 961
Cash Operating Costs (R’000)
Jun-06
684 661
171 410
539 138
1 395 209
Mar-06
709 214
186 912
513 873
1 409 999
Cash Operating Profit (R’000)
Jun-06
439 850
19 860
89 442
549 152
Mar-06
245 689
(20 993)
36 266
260 962
Capital Expenditure (R’000)
Jun-06
202 265
149 954
82 743

434 962
Mar-06
145 579
127 022
67 254
339 855
Quality Ounces
– Evander Shafts, Randfontein Cooke Shafts, Target, Tshepong, Masimong
Growth Projects – Doornkop shaft & South Reef Project, Elandsrand shaft and New Mine Project, Phakisa shaft, Tshepong Decline Project
Leveraged Ounces – Bambanani, Joel, West, St Helena 8, Harmony 2, Merriespruit 1 and 3, Unisel, Brand 3 and Orkney 2 & 4
27

QUARTERLY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric) (unaudited)

South Africa South Africa
Australia
Harmony
Surface
Total
Total
Total
Ore milled – t'000
Jun-06
1 054
4 182
775
4 957
Mar-06
783
3 703
763
4 466
Gold Produced – kg
Jun-06
700
15 399
1 844
17 243
Mar-06
766
15 921
1 543
17 464
Yield – g/t
Jun-06
0.66
3.68
2.38
3.48
Mar-06
0.98
4.30
2.02
3.91
Cash Operating Costs – R/kg
Jun-06
77 184
94 112
92 760
93 968
Mar-06
92 535
93 014
91 876

92 914
Cash Operating Costs – R/t
Jun-06
51
347
221
327
Mar-06
91
400
186
363
Working Revenue (R'000)
Jun-06
90 119
2 034 480
230 966
2 265 446
Mar-06
83 889
1 754 850
173 421
1 928 271
Cash Operating Costs (R'000)
Jun-06
54 029
1 449 238
171 050
1 620 288
Mar-06
70 882
1 480 881
141 764
1 622 645
Cash Operating Profit (R'000)
Jun-06
36 090
585 242
59 916
645 158
Mar-06
13 007
273 969
31 657
305 626
Capital Expenditure (R'000)
Jun-06
1 388
436 350
48 423
484 773

Mar-06
785
340 640
50 586
391 226
28

29
TOTAL OPERATIONS – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric) (unaudited)
Quarter ended
Quarter ended
Quarter ended
30 June
31 March
30 June
2006
2006
2005
(restated)
Ore milled
– t'000
4 957
4 466
5 198
Gold produced
– kg
17 243
17 464
19 886
Gold price received
– R/kg
131 358
110 399
89 711
Cash operating costs
– R/kg
93 968
92 914
80 207
R million
R million
R million
Revenue
2 265
1 928
1 784
Cash operating costs
(1)
1 620
1 622
1 595
Cash operating profit
645
306
189
Amortisation and depreciation of mining
properties, mine development costs and
mine plant facilities

(1)
(267)
(264)
(238)
Corporate, administration and other expenditure
(53)
(6)
(81)
Reversal/(Provision) for rehabilitation costs
18
(1)
(6)
Operating profit/(loss)
343
35
(136)
Amortisation and depreciation other than
mining properties, mine development
costs and mine plant facilities
(19)
(17)
(7)
Employment termination and restructuring costs
–
–
(205)
Care and maintenance costs
(37)
(30)
(12)
Share based compensation
(10)
(30)
(27)
Exploration expenditure
(35)
(21)
(16)
Loss on sale of investment in Goldfields
–
–
(372)
Mark-to-market of listed investments
22
22
13
Interest paid
(180)
(96)
(134)
Interest received

48
71
45
Other expenses income/(expenses) – net
10
5
9
Gain/(Loss) on financial instruments
35
(260)
(7)
Loss on foreign exchange
–
(1)
(18)
Loss on sale of listed investments and subsidiaries
–
–
(73)
Diminution in carrying value of ARM investment
–
–
(337)
Loss from associates
(105)
–
–
Provision for post-retirement benefits
(7)
–
(57)
Reversal of impairment of fixed assets
216
–
–
Profit/(Loss) before tax
281
(322)
(1 334)
Current tax – expense
(5)
(1)
(110)
Deferred tax – (expense)/benefit
(1)
(317)
145
337
Net loss
(41)
(178)

(1 107)

30

TOTAL OPERATIONS – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric) (unaudited)

	Quarter ended 30 June 2006	Quarter ended 31 March 2006	Quarter ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
(1) The change in accounting policy on capitalisation of mine development costs had the following effect:			
– Cash operating costs – decrease	**200**	160	139
– Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	**(99)**	(82)	(68)
– Deferred tax – expense	**(23)**	(18)	(15)
– Net effect of change in accounting policy	**78**	60	56
Loss per share – cents *			
– Basic loss	**(11)**	(46)	(282)
– Headline loss	**(52)**	(50)	(93)
– Fully diluted loss ** ***	**(11)**		

(46)
(282)
Dividends per share – (cents)
–
Interim
–
–
–
–
Proposed final
–
–
–
** Calculated on weighted average number of shares in issue at quarter end June 2006: 394.9 million (March 2006: 393.4 million) (June 2005: 392.2 million).*
*** Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue at quarter end June 2006: 401.1 million (March 2006: 400.5 million) (June 2005: 392.2 million).*
**** The effect of the share options is anti-dilutive.*
Reconciliation of headline loss:
Net loss
(41)
(178)
(1 107)
Adjustments:
–
Profit on sale of assets
(12)
(13)
(26)
–
Mark-to-market of listed investments
–
–
4
–
Loss on sale of ARM Ltd – net of tax
–
–
103
–
Loss on disposal of investment in Goldfields
–
–
372
–
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries
–
–
1
–
Impairment of fixed assets – net of tax

(151)
–
(19)
–
Profit on disposal of investment in Bendigo NL
–
–
(30)
–
Diminution in carrying value of listed investments
–
–
337
Headline loss
(204)
(191)
(365)

31

TOTAL OPERATIONS – ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric)(Reviewed)

		Year ended 30 June 2006	Year ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
Ore milled	– t'000	**18 880**	23 283
Gold produced	– kg	**74 242**	92 230
Gold price received	– R/kg	**108 268**	84 799
Cash operating costs	– R/kg	**88 629**	75 388
		R million	R million
Revenue		**8 038**	7 821
Cash operating costs	(1)	**6 580**	6 953
Cash operating profit		**1 458**	868
Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	(1)	**(1 032)**	(1 010)
Corporate, administration and other expenditure		**(187)**	(206)
Reversal/(Provision) for rehabilitation costs		**13**	(48)
Operating profit/(loss)		**252**	(396)

Amortisation and depreciation other than
mining properties, mine development
costs and mine plant facilities
(57)
(32)
Employment termination and restructuring costs
78
(562)
Care and maintenance costs
(174)
(76)
Share based compensation
(103)
(67)
Exploration expenditure
(106)
(73)
Profit/(Loss) on sale of investment in Goldfields
306
(372)
Mark-to-market of listed investments
87
17
Interest paid
(470)
(434)
Interest received
224
132
Other expenses – net
(6)
(25)
(Loss)/Gain on financial instruments
(523)
16
Gain on foreign exchange
–
20
Loss on sale of listed investments and subsidiaries
–
(184)
Loss from associates
(105)
–
Diminution in carrying value of ARM investment
–
(337)
Provision for post-retirement benefits
(7)
(57)
Reversal of impairment/(impairment) of fixed assets

216
(1 513)
Loss before tax
(388)
(3 943)
Current tax – expense
(10)
(76)
Deferred tax – (expense)/benefit
(1)
(128)
805
Net loss
(526)
(3 214)

32

TOTAL OPERATIONS – ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rand/metric)(Reviewed)

	Year ended 30 June 2006	Year ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
(1) The change in accounting policy on capitalisation of mine development costs had the following effect:		
– Cash operating costs – decrease	**659**	590
– Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	**(314)**	(213)
– Deferred tax – expense	**(74)**	(74)
– Net effect of change in accounting policy	**271**	303
Loss per share – cents *		
– Basic loss	**(133)**	(890)
– Headline loss	**(263)**	(342)
– Fully diluted loss ** ***	**(133)**	(890)
Dividends per share – (cents)		
– Interim	**–**	–
– Proposed final	**–**	–

** Calculated on weighted average number of shares in issue for 12 months to June 2006: 392.7 million (June 2005: 361.8 million).*
*** Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue for 12 months to June 2006: 398.6 million (June 2005: 361.8 million).*
**** The effect of the share options is anti-dilutive.*

Reconciliation of headline loss:

Net loss
(526)
(3 214)
Adjustments:
– Profit on sale of assets
(52)
(79)
– Profit on Australian listed investments
–
–
– Loss on sale of ARM ltd – net of tax
–
214
– Loss on disposal of Sangold investment
1
–
– Profit/(Loss) on disposal of investment in Goldfields
(306)
372
– Loss on disposal of subsidiaries
–
1
– Impairment of fixed assets – net of tax
(151)
1 163
– Impairment of Bendigo
–
(30)
– Diminution in carrying value of listed investments
–
337
Headline loss
(1 034)
(1 236)

33

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2006 (Rand)(Reviewed)

	At 30 June 2006 R million	**At 31 March 2006 R million**	**At 30 June 2005 R million (restated)**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**23 318**	22 513	22 511
Intangible assets	**2 270**	2 268	2 268
Available for sale financial assets	**2 333**	2 259	4 154
Investments in associates	**1 908**	2 012	–
	29 829	**29 052**	**28 933**
Current assets			
Inventories	**666**	598	583
Trade and other receivables	**750**	775	632
Income and mining taxes	**27**	28	27
Cash and cash equivalents	**906**	1 781	1 830
	2 349		

3 182
3 072
Total assets
32 178
32 234
32 005
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES
Share capital and reserves
Share capital
25 489
25 346
25 289
Other reserves
(271)
(614)
(586)
Accumulated loss
(2 015)
(1 974)
(1 484)
23 203
22 758
23 219
Non-current liabilities
Borrowings
2 591
2 549
2 422
Net deferred taxation liabilities
2 299
1 954
2 183
Net deferred financial liabilities
631
679
386
Provisions for other liabilities and charges
983
943
940
6 504
6 125
5 931
Current liabilities
Trade and other liabilities
1 118
1 036
1 138
Accrued liabilities
340
316

376
Borrowings
1 006
1 981
1 333
Shareholders for dividends
7
18
8
2 471
3 351
2 855
Total equity and liabilities
32 178
32 234
32 005
Number of ordinary shares in issue
396 934 450
394 369 190
393 341 194
Net asset value per share (cents)
5 846
5 771
5 903

The balance sheet at 30 June 2005 is in accordance with the audited balance sheet except for the effects of the adoption of IFRS 2, Share-based payments, and the change in the accounting policy relating to the capitalisation of development costs.

QUARTERLY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial) (unaudited)

Underground production – South Africa

Quality

Growth

Leveraged

Assets

Projects

Assets

Sub total

Ore milled – t'000

Jun-06

1 784

431

1 234

3 449

Mar-06

1 678

378

1 163

3 219

Gold Produced – oz

Jun-06

273 602

45 686

153 294

472 582

Mar-06

278 456

48 162

160 624

487 242

Yield – oz/t

Jun-06

0.15

0.11

0.12

0.14

Mar-06

0.17

0.13

0.14

0.15

Cash Operating Costs – $/oz

Jun-06

387

580

544

456

Mar-06

414

631

520
471
Cash Operating Costs – $/t
Jun-06
59
61
68
63
Mar-06
69
80
72
71
Working Revenue ($'000)
Jun-06
173 841
29 569
97 174
300 584
Mar-06
155 299
26 984
89 471
271 754
Cash Operating Costs ($'000)
Jun-06
105 844
26 499
83 347
215 690
Mar-06
115 342
30 398
83 573
229 313
Cash Operating Profit ($'000)
Jun-06
67 997
3 070
13 827
84 894
Mar-06
39 957
(3 414)
5 898
42 441
Capital Expenditure ($'000)
Jun-06
31 269
23 182
12 791

67 242
Mar-06
23 676
20 658
10 938
55 272

Quality Ounces
– Evander Shafts, Randfontein Cooke Shafts, Target, Tshepong, Masimong

Growth Projects
– Doornkop shaft & South Reef Project, Elandsrand shaft and New Mine Project, Phakisa shaft, Tshepong Decline Project

Leveraged Ounces – Bambanani, Joel, West, St Helena 8, Harmony 2, Merriespruit 1 and 3, Unisel, Brand 3 and Orkney 2 & 4

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QUARTERLY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial) (unaudited)

South Africa South Africa
Australia
Harmony
Surface
Total
Total
Total
Ore milled – t'000
Jun-06
1 162
4 611
855
5 466
Mar-06
863
4 082
841
4 923
Gold Produced – oz
Jun-06
22 505
495 087
59 286
554 373
Mar-06
24 627
511 869
49 608
561 477
Yield – oz/t
Jun-06
0.02
0.11
0.07
0.10
Mar-06
0.03
0.13
0.06
0.11
Cash Operating Costs – $/oz
Jun-06
371
453
446
452
Mar-06
468
471
465

470
Cash Operating Costs – $/t
Jun-06
7
49
31
46
Mar-06
13
59
27
54
Working Revenue ($'000)
Jun-06
13 932
314 516
35 706
350 222
Mar-06
13 643
285 397
28 204
313 601
Cash Operating Costs ($'000)
Jun-06
8 353
224 043
26 443
250 486
Mar-06
11 528
240 841
23 056
263 897
Cash Operating Profit ($'000)
Jun-06
5 579
90 473
9 263
99 736
Mar-06
2 115
44 556
5 148
49 704
Capital Expenditure ($'000)
Jun-06
215
67 457
7 486
74 943

Mar-06
128
55 400
8 227
63 627
35

TOTAL OPERATIONS – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial) (Unaudited)

		Quarter ended 30 June 2006	Quarter ended 31 March 2006	Quarter ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
Ore milled	– t'000	**5 466**	4 923	5 731
Gold produced	– oz	**554 373**	561 477	639 346
Gold price received	– $/oz	**631**	559	435
Cash operating costs	– $/oz	**452**	470	389
		$ million	$ million	$ million
Revenue		**350**	314	278
Cash operating costs	(1)	**250**	264	248
Cash operating profit		**100**	50	30
Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities				

(1)
(41)
(43) (37)
Corporate, administration and other expenditure
(8)
(1)
(13)
Reversal/(Provision) for rehabilitation costs
3
–
(1)
Operating profit/(loss)
54
6
(21)
Amortisation and depreciation other than
mining properties, mine development
costs and mine plant facilities
(3)
(3)
(1)
Employment termination and restructuring costs
–
–
(32)
Care and maintenance costs
(5)
(5)
(2)
Share based compensation
(2)
(5)
(4)
Exploration expenditure
(6)
(3)
(2)
Loss on sale of investment in Goldfields
–
–
(58)
Mark-to-market of listed investments
3
4
2
Interest paid
(28)
(16)
(21)
Interest received
7

12
7
Other expenses income/(expenses) – net
2
–
–
Gain/(Loss) on financial instruments
6
(42)
(1)
Loss on foreign exchange
–
–
(3)
Loss on sale of listed investments and subsidiaries
–
–
(11)
Diminution in carrying value of ARM investment
–
–
(52)
Loss from associates
(16)
–
–
Provision for post-retirement benefits
(1)
–
(9)
Reversal of impairment of fixed assets
33
–
–
Profit/(Loss) before tax
44
(52)
(208)
Current tax – expense
(1)
–
(17)
Deferred tax – (expense)/benefit
(1)
(49)
24
52
Net loss
(6)
(28)
(173)

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TOTAL OPERATIONS – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial) (Unaudited)

	Quarter ended 30 June 2006	Quarter ended 31 March 2006	Quarter ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
(1) The change in accounting policy on capitalisation of mine development costs had the following effect:			
– Cash operating costs – decrease	**31**	26	22
– Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	**(15)**	(14)	(11)
– Deferred tax – expense	**(4)**	(3)	(2)
– Net effect of change in accounting policy	**12**	9	9
Loss per share – cents *			
– Basic loss	**(2)**	(8)	(44)
– Headline loss	**(8)**	(8)	(15)
– Fully diluted loss ** ***			

(2)
(8)
(44)
Dividends per share – (cents)
–
Interim
–
–
–
–
Proposed final
–
–
–
Currency conversion rates average for the quarter: June 2006: US$1=**R6.47**
(March 2006: US$1=R6.15) (June 2005: US$1=R6.41)
** Calculated on weighted average number of shares in issue at quarter end June 2006: 394.9 million (March 2006: 393.4 million) (June 2005: 392.2 million).*
*** Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue at quarter end June 2006: 401.1 million (March 2006: 400.5 million) (June 2005: 392.2 million).*
**** The effect of the share options is anti-dilutive.*
Reconciliation of headline loss:
Net loss
(6)
(28)
(173)
Adjustments:
–
Profit on sale of assets
(2)
(2)
(4)
–
Mark-to-market of listed investments
–
–
1
–
Loss on sale of ARM Ltd – net of tax
–
–
16
–
Loss on disposal of investment in Goldfields
–
–
58
–
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries
–
–

–
–
Amortisation of goodwill
–
–
–
–
Impairment of fixed assets – net of tax
(23)
–
(3)
–
Profit on disposal of investment in Bendigo NL
–
–
(5)
–
Diminution in carrying value of listed investments
–
–
52
Headline loss
(31)
(30)
(58)

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TOTAL OPERATIONS – ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial)(Unaudited)

		Year ended 30 June 2006	Year ended 30 June 2005 (restated)
Ore milled	– t'000	**20 819**	25 675
Gold produced	– oz	**2 386 925**	2 965 250
Gold price received	– $/oz	**529**	427
Cash operating costs	– $/oz	**433**	380
		$ million	$ million
Revenue		**1 263**	1 265
Cash operating costs	(1)	**1 034**	1 125
Cash operating profit		**229**	140
Amortisation and depreciation of mining properties, mine development costs and mine plant facilities	(1)	**(162)**	(163)
Corporate, administration and other expenditure		**(29)**	(33)
Reversal/(Provision) for rehabilitation costs		**2**	(8)
Operating profit/(loss)		**40**	(64)

Amortisation and depreciation other than mining
properties, mine development
costs and mine plant facilities
(9)
(5)
Employment termination and restructuring costs
13
(91)
Care and maintenance costs
(28)
(12)
Share based compensation
(16)
(12)
Exploration expenditure
(17)
(11)
Profit/(Loss) on sale of investment in Goldfields
48
(60)
Mark-to-market of listed investments
14
3
Interest paid
(74)
(70)
Interest received
34
21
Other expenses – net
(1)
(5)
Loss on financial instruments
(82)
3
Gain on foreign exchange
–
3
Loss on sale of listed investments and subsidiaries
–
(30)
Profit on Australian-listed investments
–
1
Loss from associates
(16)
–
Diminution in carrying value of ARM investment
–
(55)
Provision for post-retirement benefits

(1)
(9)
Reversal of impairment/(impairment) of fixed assets
34
(245)
Loss before tax
(61)
(638)
Current tax – expense
(2)
(12)
Deferred tax – (expense)/benefit
(1)
(20)
130
Net loss
(83)
(520)

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TOTAL OPERATIONS – ANNUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS (US$/imperial)(Unaudited)
Year ended
Year ended
30 June 2006
30 June 2005
(restated)
(1) The change in accounting policy on
capitalisation of mine development
costs had the following effect:
–
Cash operating costs – decrease
103
95
–
Amortisation and depreciation of mining
properties, mine development costs and
mine plant facilities
(49)
(35)
–
Deferred tax – expense
(12)
(12)
–
Net effect of change in accounting policy
42
48
Loss per share – cents *
–
Basic loss
(21)
(144)
–
Headline loss
(41)
(55)
–
Fully diluted loss ** ***
(21)
(144)
Dividends per share – (cents)
–
Interim
–
–
–
Proposed final
–
–
Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Currency conversion rates average for the year ended: June 2006: US$1=R6.36
(June 2005: US$1=R6.18)
* Calculated on weighted average number of shares in issue for 12 months to June 2006:
392.7 million (June 2005: 361.8 million).
** Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue for 12 months to
June 2006: 398.6 million (June 2005: 361.8 million).
*** The effect of the share options is anti-dilutive.
Reconciliation of headline loss:
Net loss
(83)
(520)
Adjustments:
–
Profit on sale of assets
(8)
(13)
–
Profit on Australian listed investments
–
–
–
Loss on sale of ARM ltd – net of tax
–
35
–
Loss on disposal of Sangold investment
–
–
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of investment in Goldfields
(48)
60
–
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries
–
–
–
Amortisation of goodwill
–
Impairment of fixed assets – net of tax
(24)
188
–
Impairment of Bendigo
–
(5)
–
Diminution in carrying value of listed investments
–
55
Headline loss
(163)

(200)

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2006 (US$)(Unaudited)

	At 30 June 2006 US$ million	At 31 March 2006 US$ million	At 30 June 2005 US$ million (restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**3 254**	3 661	3 375
Intangible assets	**317**	369	340
Available for sale financial assets	**326**	367	623
Investments in associates	**266**	327	–
	4 163	4 724	4 338
Current assets			
Inventories	**93**	97	87
Trade and other receivables	**105**	126	95
Income and mining taxes	**4**	5	4
Cash and cash equivalents	**126**	290	274
	328		

518
460
Total assets
4 491
5 242
4 798
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES
Share capital and reserves
Share capital
3 557
4 121
3 791
Other reserves
(38)
(100)
(87)
Accumulated loss
(281)
(321)
(223)
3 238
3 700
3 481
Non-current liabilities
Borrowings
362
414
363
Net deferred taxation liabilities
321
318
327
Net deferred financial liabilities
88
110
58
Provisions for other liabilities and charges
137
154
141
908
996
889
Current liabilities
Trade and other liabilities
157
170
171
Accrued liabilities
47
51

56
Borrowings
140
322
200
Shareholders for dividends
1
3
1
345
546
428
Total equity and liabilities
4 491
5 242
4 798
Number of ordinary shares in issue
396 934 450
394 369 190
393 341 194
Net asset value per share (US cents)
816
938
885
Balance sheet converted at conversion rate of US$ 1 = R7.17 (March 2006: R6.15) (June 2005: R6.67).
The balance sheet at 30 June 2005 is in accordance with the audited balance sheet except for the effects of the adoption of IFRS 2, Share-based payments, and the change in the accounting policy relating to the capitalisation of development costs.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

Share
Other
Retained
capital
reserves
earnings
Total
(Reviewed)
R million
R million
R million
R million

Balance as 1 July 2005
25 289
(586)