

SCOPE OF SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The supplemental information on our website supplements the integrated annual report and covers the financial year from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (FY13). It follows a standalone but similarly comprehensive report for FY12. In line with its commitment to the principle of integrated reporting, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Harmony) has again incorporated its broader social, environmental and economic performance throughout this report in line with the requirements of the King Report on Governance for South Africa (King III).

The aim of this information is to give all our stakeholders – shareholders, investors, employees, suppliers, regulatory authorities and governments around the world – an informative description of Harmony's business and operations, their impacts and the sustainable value we create.

The integrated annual report and supplemental information cover all Harmony's wholly owned operations in South Africa, as well as its joint venture in Papua New Guinea (PNG). They exclude discontinued operations, unless otherwise stated.

This data has been compiled in accordance with the G3 guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and King III. All covers FY13 with comparative annual data provided for information. Financial data is aligned with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the South African Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 (the act) and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited (JSE).

Any material restatements and changes are fully described in the relevant sections or at the beginning of the integrated annual report if their impact is company-wide.

Group material issues are disclosed in the integrated annual report, while discipline-specific issues precede each section in the supplemental information.

Harmony is committed to accurate, meaningful reporting. Acknowledging that this is a process of continual improvement, key sustainability indicators are externally assured each year, while preparatory work is completed on other indicators to ensure we steadily expand the scope of assurance. The report of our external assurers is on page 86 of the integrated annual report.

Detailed disclosure on Harmony, including regulatory filings, press releases, stock exchange announcements and quarterly reports, is available on our website at www.harmony.co.za.



FEEDBACK

We welcome your feedback to ensure we report on issues that matter to you. Go to **www.harmony.co.za** for the feedback form

Specific comments and suggestions can also be directed to: **Riana Bisschoff**

Company secretary riana.bisschoff@harmony.co.za

Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated:

- \$ or dollar refers to US dollars
- K refers to the currency of Papua New Guinea (kina)
- All production volumes are in metric tonnes (t)

CONTENTS

Glossary of terms and acronyms

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\$	United States dollar
A\$	Australian dollar
ABET	Adult basic education and training
ADR	American depositary receipts
Ag	Silver
AMCU	Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union
AMD	Acid mine drainage – outflow of acidic water formed by mining activity and egress of water following contact with certain types of orebodies and host rock. Also known as acid rock drainage
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
Au	Gold
BEE	Black economic empowerment
By-products	Any products emanating 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
Capital expenditure (capex)	Expenditure on tangible assets – includes ongoing and project capital. In particular, capex includes spending on ongoing development, abnormal expenditure, shaft projects and major projects, and covers both sustaining and growing operations
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. Granules are separated from the slurry and treated to remove gold
Carbon-in-pulp (CIP)	Gold is leached conventionally from a slurry of gold ore with cyanide in agitated tanks. The leached slurry passes into the CIP circuit where carbon granules are mixed with the slurry and gold is adsorbed onto the carbon. Granules are separated from the slurry and treated to remove gold
Cash costs	Total cash costs include site costs for all mining, processing and administration, reduced by contributions from by-products and include royalties and production taxes. Depreciation, rehabilitation, corporate administration, retrenchment, capital and exploration costs are excluded. Total cash costs per ounce are attributable total cash costs divided by attributable ounces of gold produced
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project – an independent not-for-profit organisation that acts as an intermediary between shareholders and corporations on all climate change-related issues, providing primary climate change data from the world's largest corporations to the global marketplace
CLR	Carbon leader reef
CO ₂ emissions	Total CO ₂ emissions calculated from direct emissions generated from petrol and diesel consumption and indirect emissions generated from electricity consumption (expressed in tonnes)
COIDA	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of 1993
Critical skills training – number of people trained in 2012/2013	The following disciplines are defined as core skills: • Mining • Engineering • Ore reserves • Metallurgy The critical skills within these disciplines are: • Mining – general manager; mine manager; mining manager • Engineering – engineers; junior engineers • Ore reserves – ore reserve management; HOD – geology, survey and planning; section geologist/senior geologist; section surveyor/mine surveyor/senior shaft surveyor; section geostatistician/senior geostatistician (geological technician); section planner/senior planner; surveyors/geotechs
	Metallurgy – plant manager; senior metallurgist

Cu	Copper
Cut-off grade	Minimum grade at which a unit of ore will be mined to achieve the desired economic outcome
Cyanide Code	International management code for manufacture, transport and use of cyanide in producing gold. The aim is to promote responsible management of cyanide used in gold mining; to protect human health and reduce potential for environmental impacts
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
Depletion	Decrease in quantity of ore in a deposit or property due to extraction or production
Development	Process of accessing an orebody through shafts or tunnelling in underground mining
Discontinued operation	A component of an entity that has been disposed of or abandoned or classified as held for sale until conditions precedent to the sale have been fulfilled
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources, South Africa
DOTS	Directly observed therapy short-course
DSM	Demand-side management
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax
Effective tax rate	Current and deferred taxation as a percentage of profit before taxation
Electricity purchased (kWh)	Electricity purchased from the supplier during the reporting period. This includes all electricity purchased by source (fossil fuel, nuclear, hydroelectric, wind, solar, etc). It excludes electricity generated by the operation itself and electricity supplied to third parties such as mine hostels/accommodation where cost is recovered from employees, communities and businesses
EMP/S	Environmental management programme/system
EMPR	Environmental management programme report
Employment equity in management in South Africa	For HDSA we refer to: black people (African, coloured and Indian males and females); and white women. White males and foreigners (including those naturalised after the DTI code date on March 1994) are excluded Employment equity is measured in the bands D, E and F, where: • Top management (F band) • Senior management (E band) • Middle management (D4-D5 band) • Junior management (D1-D3) • Core and critical (E-D1 management levels in core disciplines) Employment equity is reported as a number and percentage of the total HDSA employed per band
Energy consumption	Energy use calculated from electricity purchased and diesel and petrol consumed during the reporting period
Equity	Shareholders' equity adjusted for other comprehensive income and deferred taxation
ERP	Enterprise resource planning
ESOP	Employee share ownership scheme
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Fatality injury frequency rate (FIFR)	A work-related injury which results in loss of life. The calculation for the fatality injury frequency rate (FIFR): Actual fatal injuries x 1 000 000/hours worked The calculation for hours: Actual shifts worked x 9 (this is throughout Harmony for consistency to assume every person
	works nine hours)

Fall of ground injury frequency rate (FOGIFR)	Any work-related fall-of-ground injury that calls for medication, treatment, medical checks and reviews, irrespective of time lost or not. The calculation for FOGIFR: Actual fall of ground injuries x 1 000 000/hours worked The calculation for hours: Actual shifts worked x 9 (this is throughout Harmony for consistency to assume every person works nine hours)
Financial asset	Cash or cash equivalents, an equity instrument of another entity, a contractual right to receive cash, or a contractual right to exchange a financial instrument under favourable conditions
Financial liability	A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or a contractual obligation to exchange a financial instrument under unfavourable conditions. This includes debt
g/TEC	Grams per total employee costed
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas – a gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation, such as carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
Gold produced	Refined gold derived from the mining process, measured in ounces or kilograms in saleable form
Grade	Quantity of gold contained in a unit weight of gold-bearing material, generally expressed in ounces per short ton of ore (oz/t), or grams per metric tonne (g/t)
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral treatment
HDSAs	Historically disadvantaged South Africans – all people and groups discriminated against on the basis of race, gender and disability as per the MPRDA definition and the Mining Charter definition
HIRA	Hazard identification and risk assessment
HIV	Human immuno deficiency virus
Housing and living conditions: a) Conversion of operational hostels from sharing to single occupancy rooms b) Conversion of non-operational hostels from single-sex units to family units known as community rental units (CRU) c) Promoting home ownership	 a) The number of employees who share a room in Harmony's company accommodation at active mining operations, and the number of employees who have single rooms in Harmony's company accommodation at active mining operations. This is calculated by comparing the total physical hostel design capacity (room numbers) versus the total number of hostel occupants. This gives the total average occupancy rate per hostel. An average of greater than one person for an active mining operation confirms that the occupant is sharing accommodation b) The number of family units is determined by the architectural design of the new structure, designed to create community rental units for both Harmony employees and members of the public c) Company houses sold to individual employees at special prices and other housing development initiatives being promoted or facilitated by Harmony
HR	Human resources
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ICT/IT	Information and communication technology/information technology
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTCC	Industry task team on climate change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Indicated mineral resource	Part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information using appropriate techniques from outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but close enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred mineral resource	Part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, grade resource and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
Interest cover	EBIT divided by finance costs and unwinding of obligations
IRCA	International register of certificated auditors
ISO 14001	Published in 1996 by the International Organisation for Environmental Standardisation, it specifies actual requirements for an environmental management system
JIBAR	Johannesburg interbank agreed rate
JMS	Joint Metallurgical Services
JORC	Australian code for reporting exploration results, mineral resources and mineral reserves
JSE	JSE Limited (Johannesburg Securities Exchange)
Kina	Papua New Guinea currency
King III	King report on governance for South Africa, published in 2009
Land disturbed and land available for rehabilitation (km²)	Total land footprint disturbed less the land footprint used for ongoing or future mining activities, where • the footprint of disturbed area includes all buildings, roads and mining area that needs to be rehabilitated according to the Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR); • the area rehabilitated meets the required standard of the EMPR, final land use plans and only maintenance and monitoring is needed; and • the land available for rehabilitation is the area used for ongoing or future mining activities
Leaching	Dissolution of gold from crushed or milled material, including reclaimed slime, prior to adsorption on to activated carbon
LIBOR	London interbank offer rate
Life-of-mine (LOM)	Number of years an operation is scheduled to mine and treat ore, based on current mine plan
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
Local economic development (LED) spend/ community spend in PNG	Local economic development project spend linked to the licence of each mine. All costs relating to housing conversions at non-operational mining operations qualify as LED spend. The following categories qualify as LED spend: bursary funds training – mining SMME development training – bridging school training – engineering LED management further support – training initiatives training – engineering Jewellery School property services corporate social responsibility
Lost-time injury frequency	An LTI is a work-related injury that calls for medication, treatment, medical checks, reviews
rate (LTIFR)	and subsequent days off work. This injury or illness incapacitates injured employees from performing their normal occupation on the next scheduled work day or shift. The calculation for the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR): Actual lost-time injuries x 1 000 000/hours worked The calculation for hours: Actual shifts worked x 9 (this is throughout Harmony for consistency to assume every person works nine hours)
m²/TEC	performing their normal occupation on the next scheduled work day or shift. The calculation for the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR): Actual lost-time injuries x 1 000 000/hours worked The calculation for hours: Actual shifts worked x 9 (this is throughout Harmony for consistency to assume every person
	performing their normal occupation on the next scheduled work day or shift. The calculation for the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR): Actual lost-time injuries x 1 000 000/hours worked The calculation for hours: Actual shifts worked x 9 (this is throughout Harmony for consistency to assume every person works nine hours)

Measured mineral	Part of a mineral resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade	
resource	and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate	
	techniques from outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and grade continuity	
MHSC	Mine Health and Safety Council	
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act (No 29 of 1996)	
Mine call factor	The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the total quantity of recovered and unrecovered mineral product after processing with the amount estimated in the ore based on sampling	
Mineral resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in/on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated and measured categories	
Mining Charter	Broad-based social-economic empowerment charter for the South African mining industry. The goal is to create an industry that reflects the promise of a non-racial South Africa	
MMJV	Morobe Mining Joint Ventures	
MOSH	Mining Industry Occupational Safety and Health	
MPRDA	Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No 28 of 2002)	
MQA	Mining Qualifications Authority, a sector education training authority for the mining and minerals sector facilitating human resources development	
MW	Megawatt	
NBI	National Business Initiative	
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act	
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa	
NGO	Non-governmental organisation	
NIHL	Noise-induced hearing loss reported as the number of new cases identified and submitted for compensation during the reporting period	
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator	
NQF	National Qualifications Framework	
NUM	National Union of Mineworkers	
NWA	National Water Act	
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange	
OHSAS 18001	Occupational health and safety assessment specification	
Ongoing capital	Capital expenditure to maintain existing production assets. This includes replacement of vehicles, plant and machinery, ore reserve development and capital expenditure related to safety, health and the environment	
Operating margin	Revenue less production costs expressed as a percentage of revenue	
Pay limit	The grade of a unit of ore at which revenue from the recovered mineral content of the ore is equal to the total cash cost, including ore reserve development and stay-in-business capital. This grade is expressed as an in-situ value in grams per tonne or ounces per short ton (before dilution and mineral losses)	
PI	Principal inspector of mines	
PNG	Papua New Guinea	

Preferential procurement	Procurement spend collected from the Harmony ERP system's payment register, which is only
– BEE total spend (ZAR)	the discretionary spend value spent with suppliers that hold a valid BEE certificate, and comply with the minimum HDSA ownership of 25%, or more. The reporting period for this KPI is 26 June 2012 to 25 June 2013, and reports the spend throughout the reporting period
	regardless of invoice date. Reporting is aligned with the requirement of the revised Mining Charter of September 2010
Probable mineral reserve	Economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some cases, a measured mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.
Productivity	An expression of labour productivity based on the ratio of grams of gold produced per month to the total number of employees in underground mining operations
Project capital	Capital expenditure to either bring a new operation into production; to materially increase production capacity; or to materially extend the productive life of an asset
Proved reserve	Economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified
RBE	Rail-bound equipment
Reclamation	In South Africa, reclamation describes the process of reclaiming slimes (tailings) dumps using high-pressure water cannons to form a slurry that is pumped back to metallurgical plants for processing
Reef	A gold-bearing sedimentary horizon, normally a conglomerate band that may contain economic levels of gold
SAMREC	South African code for reporting exploration results, mineral resources and mineral reserves
SANS	South African national standard
Silicosis – number of new cases certified in FY13	The number of cases of pure silicosis confirmed by the MBoD in FY13, which includes all cases that have been received by Harmony as confirmed during FY13, regardless of the date of the MBoD letter. Cases where other conditions are present, specifically tuberculosis (TB), are not included in this number
SLPs	Social and labour plans aimed at promoting employment and advancing the social and economic welfare of all South Africans while ensuring economic growth and socio-economic development as stipulated in the MPRDA
SMMEs	Small, medium and micro enterprises
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley
Stripping ratio	Ratio of waste tonnes to ore tonnes mined, calculated as total tonnes mined less ore tonnes mined divided by ore tonnes mined
Tailings	Finely ground rock of low residual value from which valuable minerals have been extracted. Discarded tailings stored in dam facilities
TB – number of cases confirmed in FY13	Tuberculosis (TB). The number of cases of pure TB confirmed by the MBoD in FY13, which includes all cases that have been received by Harmony as confirmed during FY13, regardless of the date of the MBoD letter. Cases where other conditions are present, specifically silicosis, are not included in this number
Tonne/ton (t)	Metric = 1 000kg/Imperial = 2 000 pounds (1 016kg)

Tpa(d/m)	Tonnes/tons per annum (day/month)
TSF	Tailings storage facility
UASA	United Association of South Africa
US	United States
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
Volumes of mineral waste disposed (tonnes)	Mineral waste consists of waste rock and slimes/tailings. Waste rock refers to the amount of waste rock produced and/or hoisted to surface, and placed on a waste rock disposal site during the reporting month. Slimes/tailings refers to the total amount of slimes/tailings produced by the processing plant during the reporting month
Waste	Material with insufficient mineralisation for future treatment and discarded
Water used for primary activity (kilolitres)	The total make-up or new water drawn into the boundaries of the operation from all sources (including surface water, groundwater and municipal water supply or water utilities) for use for mining and processing-related activities including use by contractors. This definition excludes: internally recycled water, affected fissure water, water discharged to receiving environment and supply to third parties such as communities and businesses
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number of ordinary shares in issue at the beginning of the year, increased by shares issued during the year, weighted on a time basis for the period in which they have participated in the income of the company, and increased by share options that are virtually certain to be exercised
WHO	World Health Organisation
Yield	Amount of valuable mineral or metal recovered from each unit mass of ore expressed as ounces per short ton or grams per metric tonne
YTD/ytd	Year to date

DIRECTORATE AND ADMINISTRATION

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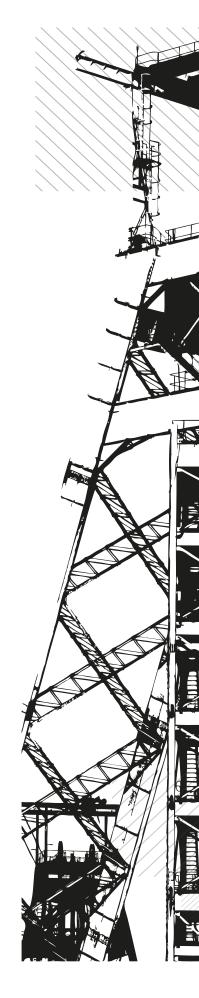
TRADING SYMBOLS
JSE Limited: HAR New York Stock Exchange, Inc: HMY Euronext, Brussels: HMY
Berlin Stock Exchange: HAM1
Registration number: 1950/038232/06
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa ISIN: ZAE 000015228

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Private Securities Litigation Reform Act

Safe Harbour Statement

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are intended to be covered by the safe harbour created by such sections. These statements may be identified by words such as "expects", "looks forward to", "anticipates", "intends", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "will", "project" or words of similar meaning. All statements other than those of historical facts included in this report are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, (i) estimates of future earnings, and the sensitivity of earnings to the gold and other metals prices; (ii) estimates of future gold and other metals production and sales, (iii) estimates of future cash costs; (iv) estimates of future cash flows, and the sensitivity of cash flows to the gold and other metals prices; (v) statements regarding future debt repayments; (vi) estimates of future capital expenditures; and (vii) estimates of reserves, and statements regarding future exploration results and the replacement of reserves. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, project cost overruns, as well as political, economic and operational risks in the countries in which we operate and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors (such as availability of credit or other sources of fi





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