Harmony™

HARMONY REVIEW for the quarter ended 30 September 2002

This review includes certain information that is based on management's reasonable expectations and assumptions. These "forward-looking statements" include, but are not limited to, statements regarding estimates, intentions and beliefs, as well as anticipated future production, mine life, market conditions and costs. While management has prepared this information using the best of their experience and judgment, and in all good faith, there are risks and uncertainties involved which could cause results to differ from projections.

Cautionary Note to US Investors – The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We may use certain terms in this quarterly review, such as "resources", that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in our filings with the SEC.

Key indicators

- Mining Charter provides certainty for all stakeholders
- Groundbreaking agreement with labour union
- Robust cash operating profit of R950,2 million
- Record quarterly production of 796 497 ounces
- Australian operations contribute cash operating profit of R100,4 million
- Kalplats Platinum Project progresses well
- Acquisition of St Helena by Free Gold Joint Venture on track
- Doornkop South Reef Project – Board approval required

Financial highlights

	30 September 2002	30 June 2002
Cash operating profit		
– Rand	**950 million**	1 068 million
– US$	**91 million**	102 million
Earnings		
– Rand	**426 million**	664 million
– US$	**41 million**	64 million
Earnings per share		
– SA cents per share	**247**	402
– US cents per share	**24**	39

	30 September 2002	30 June 2002
Gold produced		
– kg	**24 774**	24 390
– oz	**796 497**	784 155
Cash costs		
– R/kg	**68 110**	59 574
– $/oz	**204**	178

Chief executive's review September 2002

"Our company continues to deliver robust returns with a cash operating profit of R950 million for the September 2002 quarter. Harmony will always be an unhedged gold mining company, with the bulk of its production from South Africa. Exploring opportunities in other countries, or in other commodities like platinum, should not be seen as an attempt to diversify, but merely as extending our business model into other value creating opportunities."

STRENGTHENING OUR BOARD

We are pleased to announce that Mr Simo Lushaba and Ms Nolitha Fakude have joined our Board. They bring unique and relevant skills and experience which will strengthen us as a company.

SAFETY REPORT

During the past quarter all Mine Managers, Engineers and Mine Overseers attended the Harmony Risk Management System (HRMS) courses. The roll-out of the HRM System is now complete, and is positively impacting on risk management. All six month trends indicate that the safety awareness and performance within the company is improving. It is with regret however, that I have to report that six employees lost their lives during the quarter in five incidents.

With the role of the former shift bosses being changed to focus exclusively on coaching for safe production, I believe we will now see huge strides in improving our safety performance. This follows a groundbreaking agreement between the company and the representative union.

Kalgold achieved 500 000 fatality free shifts on 19 July 2002.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

A significantly higher gold price of US$319/oz and a Rand/Dollar exchange rate of R10,39 resulted in the company receiving R106 463/kg during the quarter. This is 3% higher than the R103 349/kg received for the previous quarter. The company produced a record 796 497 ounces during the quarter, and is on track to produce an annualised 3,1 million ounces for the current financial year.

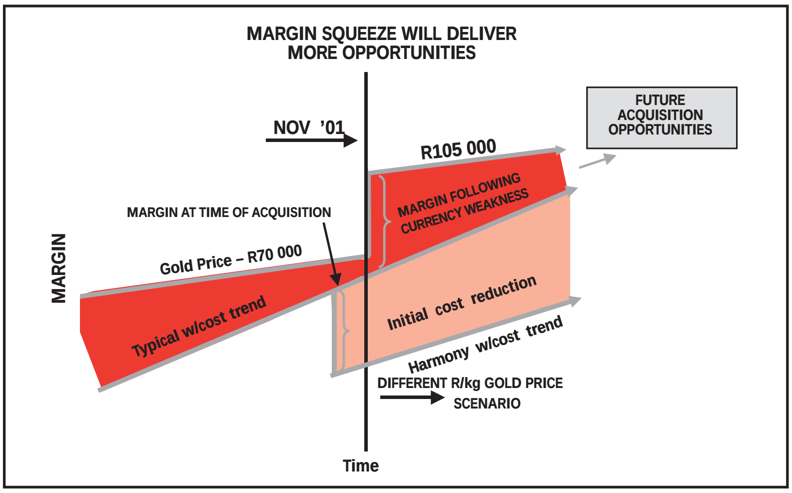
The higher gold price received was offset by higher costs on our operations. Results have been affected by the 8,2% effective annual wage increases. Both volume and costs were also negatively affected by the seismic events on 12 July 2002 at Evander 8 Shaft and Deelkraal mine. Whilst higher volumes on some operations saw a proportionate increase in cost, the opposite, i.e. cost reduction was not achieved at Elandsrand, where a significant drop in volume occurred. This has now been rectified.

SEVEN YEARS OF VALUE CREATION

	1995	2002	% growth
Production oz per annum	580 000	2,7 million	360
Cash operating profit US$	9 million	254 million	2 500
Market cap US$	180 million	2 290 million	1 170
Employees in service	23 000	42 600	85
Ounces produced per employee	25	63	150

Harmony, a company which has concluded 23 acquisitions to date, has, over the past 7 years, created value through a strategy of acquiring and subsequently turning around high cost, low margin operations. The bulk of these acquisitions were made during a declining Dollar gold price environment. Despite these adverse conditions, our shareholders have been rewarded with the appreciation of their investment, both in terms of capital growth and cash dividends.

I am frequently asked whether the higher gold price environment will result in us being unable to achieve further smart acquisitions. Let me address this with the help of a small diagram.



The above situation, in which typically the Rand/kg price of gold increased due to the sudden depreciation of the South African Rand, has, over the past 7 years, occurred a number of times.

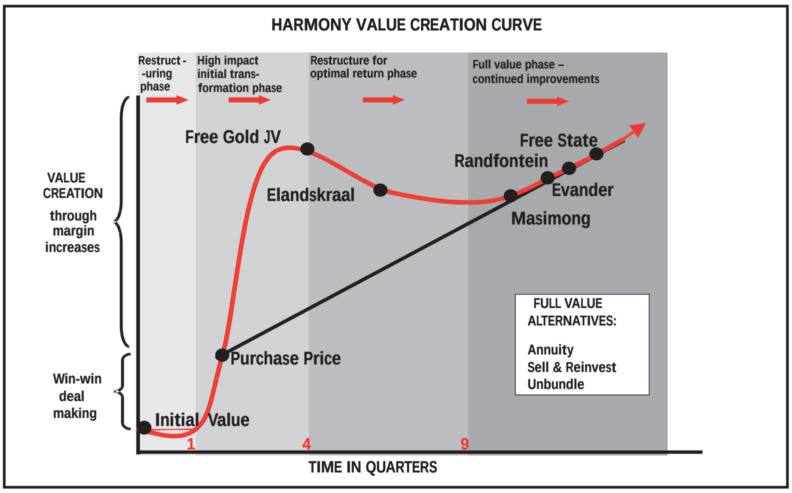
This has resulted in the profit margins of the target operations increasing significantly in the short term. However, over the longer term, the impact of their higher cost increases will result in these assets becoming available for sale over a 12 to 24 month period.

The difference made through the implementation of the "Harmony Way" is a significant and sustainable reduction in the working cost structure of the acquired mine. This immediately results in an increase in margin and operating profits. Our challenge remains to keep working cost increases lower than that of our peer group and below South African inflation.

I believe that conditions favourable for Harmony to achieve further acquisitions will present themselves as the target assets experience the pressures of working cost increases.

Other opportunities currently available to the company are:

- exploiting the potential of our greatest asset, the people working for the company. Harmony has consistently achieved productivity and efficiency improvements over the past few years. This process of empowering our people has the potential to impact positively on our future performance. Through continued productivity improvements, we can grant real wage increases and achieve a reduction in the unit cost of labour in real terms,
- "sweating our assets" which includes all activities related to optimising our current operations. Continuous Operations or CONOPS could see the capital productivity of some of the operations increase significantly. We hope to conclude agreements at the Free Gold Joint Venture on CONOPS before the end of this year and are investigating its potential for other operations,
- remain "cost obsessed". Through initiatives like the “Cost Marathon”, the company was able to restrict its cost increases, when measured in R/kg terms, to only 9% in the previous financial year. This was despite the impact of a high inflation environment and the adverse effect of acquiring high cost, low margin operations. Cost focus and cost efficiency have always been our strength,
- extending the application of the Harmony Value Creation Model. Our business model, on which our successful acquisition strategy has been built, could be conceivably extended into the platinum industry in South Africa. The platinum industry in South Africa has assets which fit the profile of being "high cost – low margin operations". These are the type of assets on which Harmony created shareholder value in the gold mining industry.



Highlights of the past quarter have been:

i. Release of Broad-Based Socio-Economic Development Charter

The much awaited and debated Charter for the mining industry was released on 9 October 2002 after having been ratified by the Government.

I believe that whilst the Charter prescribes some very demanding conditions, we are well positioned to meet them well ahead of the targeted date in 5 years time.

The Charter was finalised through a process of negotiations which include representatives from the mining industry, government and the unions, and has removed the uncertainty which followed after the leaking of a draft document late in July 2002.

Harmony has demonstrated that the ownership requirements are achievable through our involvement in three successful empowerment deals. In all the instances, the deals did not result in a dilution of value to current shareholders, but rather facilitated our continued growth.

All stakeholders recognise the need to:

- expand opportunities for historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) to enter the mining and minerals industry or benefit from the exploitation of the country's mineral resources,
- ensure that the relevant skills which the scarcity thereof have been identified as one of the barriers to entry into the mining sector by the HDSAs be transferred, and
- ensure progress with employment equity in the mining industry.

It is the government's stated objective that it does not intend nationalising the mining industry and that participation or the transfer of ownership take place in a transparent manner and at fair market value.

In short the Charter states the following:

- that the parties agree that approximately 15% or R100 billion (US$10 billion) worth of assets be owned by Black companies within 5 years,
- an additional 11% be achieved in the following 5 years,
- industry has undertaken to assist HDSAs in securing finance to fund participation, i.e. an amount of R100 billion within the first 5 years only,
- a baseline of 40% in respect of employment equity in junior and senior management levels of the industry,
- companies undertake to offer to every employee the opportunity to become functionally literate and numerate by 2005,
- stakeholders undertake to give HDSAs preferred supplier status, and
- mining companies agree to identify their current levels of beneficiation and indicate to what extent they intend to grow the baseline.

Regarding the measuring of success of ownership, this would be determined by:

- attributable units of South African production controlled by HDSAs,
- an allowance be built in to allow for credit/offsets to allow for flexibility,
- previous empowerment deals be included in calculating credits, and
- government will consider special incentives to encourage HDSAs to retain newly acquired equity for a reasonable period.

Companies undertake to report on an annual basis their progress towards achieving their commitments through their annual reports, verified by external auditors.

The full copy of the Charter is available at **www.harmony.co.za.**

ii. Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Harmony's NASDAQ listing requires us to comply with Section 302 of the Act. On 29 August 2002, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a Release adopting rules that implement the certification requirements of Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

The Section 302 certification rules apply to annual and quarterly reports filed after 29 August 2002. Under the new Exchange Act Rules, the executive officer and financial officer are each required to certify that:

- he or she has reviewed the report,
- based on his/her knowledge, the report contains no material misstatements or omissions,
- based on his/her knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report, fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer for the periods presented in the report,
- that the certifying officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and have properly designed and evaluated them,

- that the certifying officers have disclosed all significant deficiencies to the auditors and audit committee, and
- the certifying officers have indicated any significant changes in internal controls in the report.

Although this is a much publicised and new requirement in the USA, your company has always subscribed to honest, transparent and timeous reporting.

iii. Kalplats Platinum Project

An amount of R15,0 million has been approved for the excavation of the Kalplats box-cut, bulk sample collection and pilot plant flotation tests. The project involves excavating 1,5 million tonnes of waste rock. The ore sample will be collected at a depth of approximately 45 m below surface with sampling of the various reefs under different weathering conditions as the pit advances. It is anticipated that the pilot plant test results will be available by March 2003.

iv. St Helena – Free Gold Joint Venture acquisition – well on track

The only outstanding conditions precedent for the fulfilment of the sale agreement is in respect of Ongegund 13 – St Helena No. 10 Shaft:

- the renewal of the Mining Lease by Gold Fields Limited and ceding thereof to Free Gold with ministerial consent,
- mining authorisation for Ongegund 13 portion.

These conditions are expected to be fulfilled by 31 October 2002.

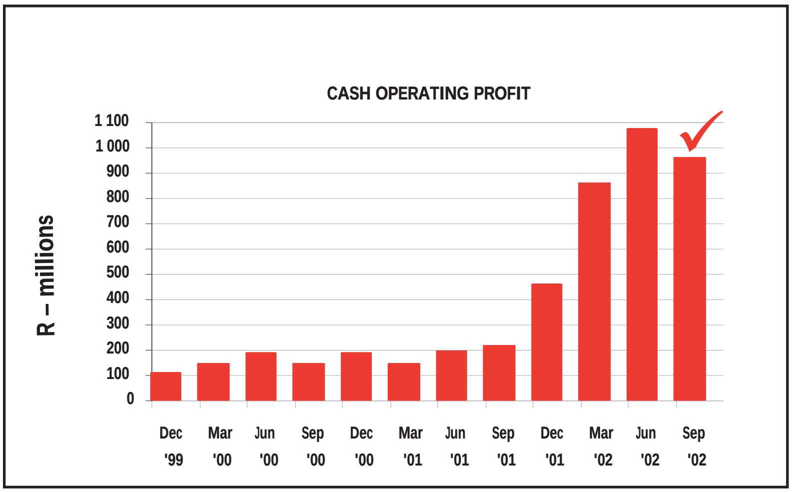
v. Highland Gold Limited in Russia

Progress is being made with the allocation of the mining licences. Technical assistance is being provided in the evaluation of new gold properties identified by Highland Gold in far east Russia and in Mongolia.

QUARTERLY OPERATIONAL REVIEW

As expected the company reported lower operational profits of R950 million compared to the exceptional R1 068 million achieved in the June 2002 quarter. Kilograms recovered was 2% higher at 24 774 kg compared to the 24 390 kg for the previous quarter. This was due to improved operational performance by the Free State, Randfontein and Kalgold operations and Hill 50 in Australia.

Working costs however were higher in both R/kg and R/tonne terms. Measured in R/kg terms, working cost increased by 14% from R59 574/kg to R68 110/kg. These increases were mainly due to the effects of the annual wage increases of 8,2%, the seismic events at our Evander No. 8 Shaft and Deelkraal operations which were reported previously as well as decreased tonnages from Elandsrand.



Profit before tax decreased by 28% from R881,0 million to R631,8 million. The decrease was mainly due to the lower cash operating profit (R117,5 million) and the lower value of the Placer Dome shares (R141,9 million). Taxation at R205,6 million was 5% lower than the R217,1 million reported for the June 2002 quarter.

Net profit after tax was 36% lower at R426,2 million compared with the R663,9 million reported previously.

Earnings per share decreased by 39% to 247 cents quarter on quarter.

The performance of the operations is highlighted in the following table:

	September 2002	June 2002	% Variance
Production – kg	24 774	24 390	2
Production – oz	796 497	784 155	2
Revenue – R/kg	106 463	103 349	3
Cash cost – R/kg	68 110	59 574	(14)
Revenue – US$/oz	319	308	4
Cash cost – US$/oz	204	178	(15)
Exchange rate R/US$	10,39	10,43	–

The company achieved a US$115 or 36% profit margin with cash costs of US$204/oz. A cash operating profit margin of US$130, or 42%, was achieved during the June 2002 quarter.

A quarter on quarter cash operating profit analysis of the various operations is as follows:`

Total cash operating profit (R'million)

Operation	**September 2002**	**June 2002**	**Variance**
Free State	190,0	213,7	(23,7)
Evander	101,2	140,9	(39,7)
Randfontein	199,7	172,5	27,2
Elandskraal	104,8	173,6	(68,8)
Kalgold	25,0	11,7	13,3
Australian Operations	100,4	70,4	30,0
Sub-total	721,1	782,8	(61,7)
Free Gold (50%)	229,1	284,9	(55,8)
Total	**950,2**	**1 067,7**	**(117,5)**

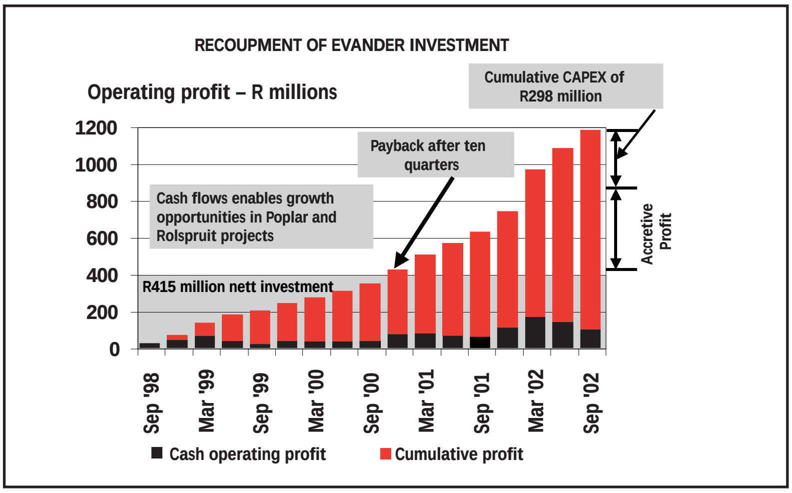
Free State Operations – absorbing wage increases

The Free State operations reported an 11% decrease in cash operating profits from R213,7 million to R190,0 million. Underground tonnage milled increased from 1 011 000 tonnes to 1 105 000 tonnes. The increased tonnage at a lower recovery grade of 4,41 g/t compared to the 4,45 g/t reported previously resulted in a 5% net improvement in overall gold recovered, up from 4 883 kgs to 5 104 kgs.

Higher volumes (10%) and the annual wage increase saw working costs increase by 20% with expenditure of R388,5 million compared to R323,1 million for the June 2002 quarter. Although unit cost increased by only 4% from R282/t to R293/t, the lower grade resulted R/kg costs to increase by 15% to R76 107/kg.

Evander Operations – back on track following the seismic event

The seismic event (4,1 on the Richter Scale) which took place on 12 July 2002 at No. 8 Shaft, adversely impacted on the performance of these operations. Cash operating profits decreased by 28% from R140,9 million to R101,2 million. The main contributing factor was a 6% decrease in underground tonnage, down from 510 000 tonnes to 477 000 tonnes for the reporting period. As 8 Shaft is the highest grade operation at Evander, gold production was significantly affected (-279 kg). This shaft recorded a small loss for the quarter, but is expected to return to its previous level of profitability in the new quarter.

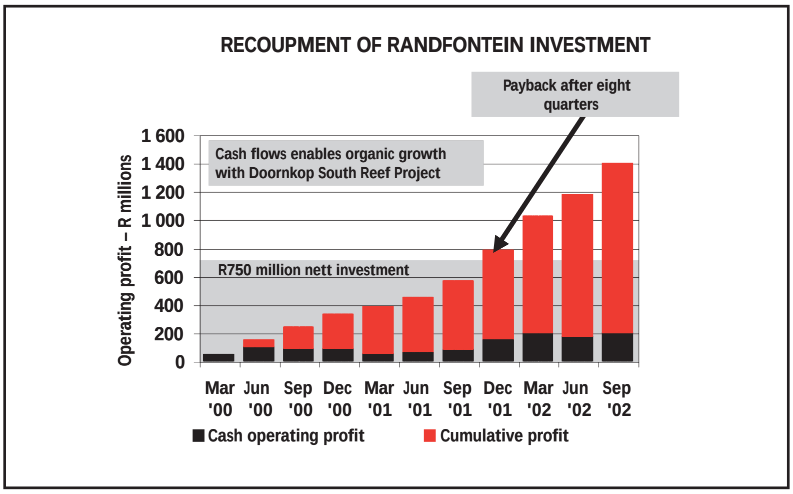


Although actual working costs increased by only 6% from R180,5 million to R190,4 million, the impact of lower tonnages and recovery grade impacted on working costs in both R/kg and R/tonne terms. When measured in R/kg terms, working costs increased by 16% from R59 155/kg to R68 714/Kg and in R/tonne terms from R350/tonne to R395/tonne.

The Evander operation have since recovered from the impact of the seismic event and a better overall performance is expected during the following quarter.

Randfontein – excellent performance

Randfontein continued with its excellent operational performance, returning a cash operating profit of R199,7 million, up 16% from the R172,5 million reported for the June 2002 quarter.



Underground tonnage milled increased by 6% from 714 000 tonnes to 758 000 tonnes. At a higher recovery grade of 5,29 g/t compared to the 4,98 g/t reported previously, the operations increased underground gold recovery by 13% to 4 010 kgs.

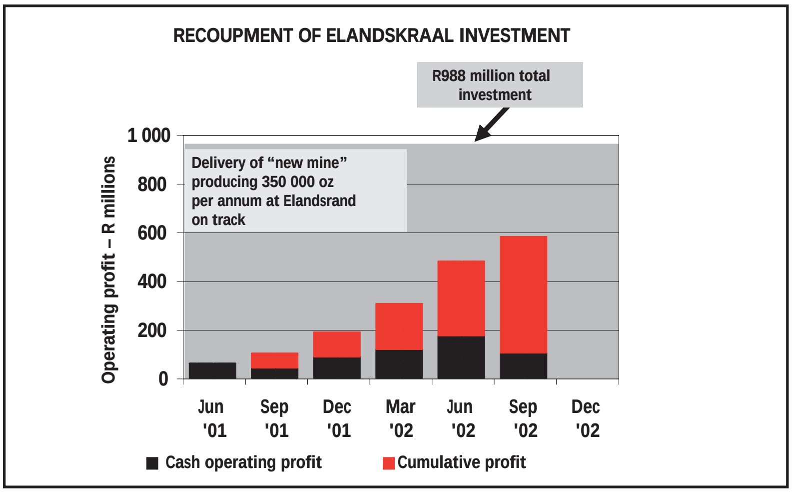
Working costs increased by 14%, mainly due to the annual wage increases and costs associated with the increased tonnage. When measured in R/kg terms, working costs decreased by 1% from R59 488/kg to R58 945/kg.

In R/tonne terms, working costs increased by 5% from R296/tonne to R312/tonne.

These operations have fully recovered from the adverse affect of the strikes experienced during the June 2002 quarter.

Elandskraal – short-term operational problems

The Elandskraal operations experienced one of its toughest quarters since the acquisition thereof some seven quarters ago. Various operational problems at Elandsrand resulted in a 40% decrease in operating profits at R104,8 million compared to R173,6 million achieved during the June 2002 quarter. Deelkraal contributed some R30 million of operating profits, despite being affected significantly by the previously reported seismic event which negatively impacted on volume and cost.



Underground tonnage was 17% lower at 458 000 compared to 550 000 tonnes reported previously. Despite the lower volume total working costs were only 3% lower, down from R243,4 million to R235,4 million. As indicated before, flexibility on the old Elandsrand mine will remain tight until the new mine is commissioned in two years time. This operation will bounce back in the new quarter.

Although underground recovery grades were 2% higher at 6,55 g/t, gold produced was 15% lower at 2 998 kgs compared to the 3 544 kgs for the June 2002 quarter.

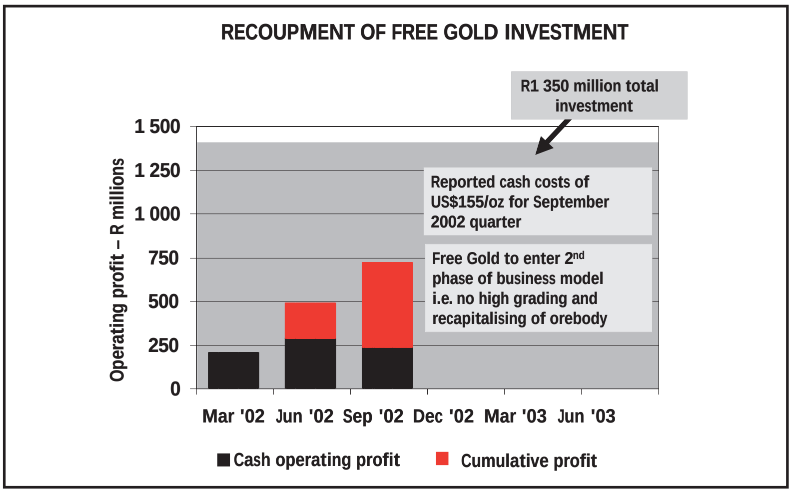
The lower tonnage and annual wage increases impacted on working costs in both R/kg and R/tonne terms. When measured in R/kg terms, working costs increased by 20% from R62 550/kg to R75 076/kg.

Elandskraal incurred R35 million in capital expenditure, as the "Shaft Deepening Project" is progressing well on budget and on time.

Free Gold – eliminating high grading and recapitalising the orebody

As expected the Free Gold operations reported a 20% decrease in cash operating profit, down from R284,9 million to R229,1 million. This change was mainly due to a 4% decrease in recovery grade and a 14% increase in working costs over the period. In line with similar previous acquisitions, these operations are now entering the second phase of restructuring and alignment. This involves mining the orebody to its average grade, thereby eliminating high grading and focussing on recapitalising the orebody to allow for more mining flexibility in future.

Underground tonnage was 3% higher at 540 000 tonnes. At a 4% lower recovery grade of 7,62 g/t compared to the 7,95 g/t for the June 2002 quarter, attributable gold production was slightly lower at 4 113 kgs.



Underground working costs when measured in R/kg and R/tonne terms increased by 16% and 11% respectively. Working costs in R/kg increased from R44 873/kg to R51 920/kg and in R/tonne from R357/tonne to R395/tonne.

Capital expenditure of R12 million was incurred as part of the recapitalisation phase to increase the operational flexibility at these operations.

Tonnages from surface were significantly lower in volume and recovery grade. A total of 557 000 tonnes at a recovery grade of 0,50 g/t were treated resulting in a gold recovery of 281 kgs. This was lower than the 542 kgs for the June 2002 quarter. The net result being that surface operations contributed only R9,5 million towards cash operating profits compared to the R37,1 million for the previous quarter.

The Free Gold operations will remain an important portion of our company's future, especially in the Free State region and therefore warrant all the operational focus and attention it receives.

If Free Gold can make R400 million per quarter (R200 million attributable) during the next few quarters whilst re-establishing flexibility and implementing continuous operations, it will still achieve payback quicker than any of our other spectacular acquisitions.

Kalgold – pleasing performance

Our Kalgold operations which were affected by a 21 day strike during the previous quarter, reported a 114% increase in cash operating profit, increasing from R11,7 million to R25,0 million.

The increase in cash operating profit can mainly be attributed to the 9% increase in tonnage and a 37% improvement in recovery grade. Milled tonnage of 252 000 tonnes at a recovery grade of 2,31 g/t, resulted in a 49% increase in gold recovery at 581 kgs.

Working cost increases at Kalgold were well contained to 10%, increasing from R132/tonne to R145/tonne. When measured in R/kg terms, working costs decreased from R78 491/kg to R62 800/kg.

A similar performance is expected in the coming quarter.

Australian Operations – considerable improvements

The Australian operations returned a 43% improvement in cash operating profits, increasing from R70,4 million to R100,4 million. This improvement was mainly as a result of a higher grade of 2,39 g/t from both open pits and underground compared to the 1,90 g/t reported for the June 2002 quarter.

An additional 25% or a total of 4 385 kgs were recovered compared to the 3 518 kgs previously. Working costs however increased substantially by 42% mainly due to the increased stripping ratios in the high grade open pits and underground development expenses to allow for more flexibility to the mining operations. These operations are now operating at a cash cost of US$234/oz. It is planned to decrease the cost as the higher cost operations, i.e. Big Bell, are phased out.

At Bendigo, the decline reached the orebody position and the first blast in ore was taken in late September 2002. This was ahead of the original plan which was to get to this point in December 2002. Further development on the structure north and south of the intersection shows significant quantities of visible gold. However, a large volume of this nuggety orebody needs to be processed in the bulk sampling plant before grades can be estimated. The presence of coarse gold in the face and the initial grade results are encouraging

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Actual September 2002	Forecast December 2002
Free State	**32**	31
Evander	**24**	34
Randfontein	**6**	6
Elandskraal	**35**	34
Free Gold (50%)	**12**	10
Australian Operations	**58**	60
Kalgold	**8**	4
Total	**175**	**179**

The Doornkop – South Reef Project

A final decision on proceeding with this project is expected within the next few weeks.

Operating and financial results (Rand/metric)

		Free State U/g	Free State Surface	Evander U/g	Evander Surface	Rand-fontein U/g	Rand-fontein Surface	Elands-kraal U/g	Elands-kraal Surface	Kalgold Open-cast	Free Gold U/g	Free Gold Surface	Australian operations Total	Total
Ore milled – t'000	**Sep-02**	**1 105**	**220**	**477**	**32**	**758**	**460**	**458**	**231**	**252**	**540**	**557**	**1 836**	**6 926**
	Jun-02	1 011	135	510	54	714	468	550	236	231	524	617	1 855	6 905
Gold produced – kg	**Sep-02**	**4 872**	**232**	**2 739**	**26**	**4 010**	**357**	**2 998**	**180**	**581**	**4 113**	**281**	**4 385**	**24 774**
	Jun-02	4 499	384	3 020	36	3 558	241	3 544	492	389	4 167	542	3 518	24 390
Yield – g/t	**Sep-02**	**4,41**	**1,05**	**5,74**	**0,81**	**5,29**	**0,78**	**6,55**	**0,78**	**2,31**	**7,62**	**0,50**	**2,39**	**3,58**
	Jun-02	4,45	2,84	5,92	0,67	4,98	0,51	6,44	2,08	1,68	7,95	0,88	1,90	3,53
Cash operating costs – R/kg	**Sep-02**	**76 504**	**67 772**	**68 714**	**83 962**	**58 945**	**66 739**	**75 076**	**57 583**	**62 800**	**51 920**	**71 544**	**78 162**	**68 110**
	Jun-02	70 775	12 273	59 155	51 694	59 488	66 934	62 550	44 110	78 491	44 873	34 389	68 804	59 574
Cash operating costs – R/tonne	**Sep-02**	**337**	**71**	**395**	**68**	**312**	**52**	**491**	**45**	**145**	**395**	**36**	**187**	**244**
	Jun-02	315	35	350	34	296	34	403	92	132	357	30	130	210
Working revenue (R'000)	**Sep-02**	**553 968**	**24 505**	**288 766**	**2 767**	**422 508**	**37 345**	**321 278**	**18 981**	**61 472**	**433 181**	**29 600**	**443 148**	**2 637 519**
	Jun-02	496 895	39 894	317 703	3 670	374 098	26 196	365 564	51 414	42 212	434 854	55 716	312 466	2 520 682
Cash operating costs (R'000)	**Sep-02**	**372 728**	**15 723**	**188 207**	**2 183**	**236 371**	**23 826**	**225 078**	**10 365**	**36 487**	**213 545**	**20 104**	**342 741**	**1 687 358**
	Jun-02	318 415	4 713	178 649	1 861	211 660	16 131	221 678	21 702	30 533	186 986	18 639	242 053	1 453 020
Cash operating profit (R'000)	**Sep-02**	**181 240**	**8 782**	**100 559**	**584**	**186 137**	**13 519**	**96 200**	**8 616**	**24 985**	**219 636**	**9 496**	**100 407**	**950 161**
	Jun-02	178 480	35 181	139 054	1 809	162 438	10 065	143 886	29 712	11 679	247 868	37 077	70 413	1 067 662

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Total Operations – quarterly financial results (Unaudited)

Rand/metric)

	Quarter ended 30 Sept 2002	Quarter ended 30 June 2002	Quarter ended 30 Sept 2001
Ore milled – t'000	**6 926**	6 905	5 064
Gold produced – kg	**24 774**	24 390	19 161
Gold price received – R/kg	**106 463**	103 349	74 164
Cash operating costs – R/kg	**68 110**	59 574	63 097
	R million	**R million**	**R million**
Gold sales	**2 637**	2 521	1 421
Cash operating costs	**1 687**	1 453	1 209
Cash operating profit	**950**	1 068	212
Amortisation	**(150)**	(129)	(51)
Mark-to-market of financial instruments	**65**	193	(148)
Rehabilitation cost provision	**(10)**	(18)	–
Employment termination costs	**(12)**	(20)	(13)
Net impairment of assets	**–**	(355)	–
Other income – net	**48**	52	25
Interest paid	**(59)**	(71)	(39)
Corporate, marketing and new business expenditure	**(28)**	(25)	(14)
Exploration expenditure	**(30)**	(15)	(10)
Profit on sale of AurionGold shares	**469**	–	–
Reversal of mark-to-market of AurionGold	**(611)**	201	159
Profit before taxation	**632**	881	121
South African normal taxation			
– Current tax	**(158)**	(22)	(20)
– Deferred tax	**(48)**	(195)	(8)
Net earnings	**426**	664	93
Adjustments:			
– Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(4)**	(5)	(4)
– Net impairment of assets	**–**	355	–
Headline earnings	**422**	1 014	89
Earnings per share – cents *			
– Basic earnings	**247,0**	402,2	64,0
– Headline earnings	**244,2**	614,3	61,1
– Fully diluted earnings **	**242,7**	389,0	64,0
Dividends per share – (cents)			
– Proposed final	**–**	425	–

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

* *Calculated on weighted number of shares in issue at quarter end September 2002: 172,6 million (June 2002: 165,1 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)*

** *Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue at quarter end September 2002: 175,6 million (June 2002: 170,1 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)*

Abridged balance sheet (Unaudited) (Rand)

	At 30 Sept 2002 R million	At 30 June 2002 R million	At 30 Sept 2001 R million
Employment of capital			
Mining assets after amortisation	**9 434**	9 433	5 481
Investments	**1 133**	1 081	251
Net current liabilities (excluding cash)	**(599)**	(431)	(165)
Current investments			
– AurionGold	**–**	988	402
– Placer Dome	**746**	–	–
Cash	**1 626**	1 441	1 229
Total assets	**12 340**	12 511	7 197
Capital employed			
Shareholders' equity	**7 848**	7 963	4 621
Loans	**2 095**	2 086	1 235
Preference shares	**–**	–	5
Long-term provisions	**725**	720	439
Unrealised hedging loss	**854**	971	509
Deferred tax	**819**	771	388
Total equity and liabilities	**12 340**	12 511	7 197

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Basis of Accounting

The unaudited results for the quarter have been prepared on the International Accounting Standards basis. The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year.

Issued share capital: 174,4 million ordinary shares of 50 cents each. (June 2002: 169,2 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)

Operating and financial results (US$/imperial)

		Free State U/g	Free State Surface	Evander U/g	Evander Surface	Rand-fontein U/g	Rand-fontein Surface	Elands-kraal U/g	Elands-kraal Surface	Kalgold Open-cast	Free Gold U/g	Free Gold Surface	Australian operations Total	Total
Ore milled – t'000	**Sep-02**	**1 219**	**243**	**526**	**35**	**836**	**507**	**505**	**255**	**278**	**595**	**614**	**2 025**	**7 638**
	Jun-02	1 115	149	562	60	787	516	606	260	255	578	680	2 045	7 613
Gold produced – oz	**Sep-02**	**156 638**	**7 459**	**88 060**	**836**	**128 924**	**11 478**	**96 387**	**5 787**	**18 679**	**132 235**	**9 034**	**140 980**	**796 497**
	Jun-02	144 646	12 346	97 095	1 157	114 392	7 748	113 942	15 818	12 507	133 972	17 426	113 106	784 155
Yield – oz/ton	**Sep-02**	**0,128**	**0,031**	**0,167**	**0,024**	**0,154**	**0,023**	**0,191**	**0,023**	**0,067**	**0,222**	**0,015**	**0,070**	**0,104**
	Jun-02	0,130	0,083	0,173	0,019	0,145	0,015	0,188	0,061	0,049	0,232	0,026	0,055	0,103
Cash operating costs – $/oz	**Sep-02**	**229**	**203**	**206**	**251**	**176**	**200**	**225**	**172**	**188**	**155**	**214**	**234**	**204**
	Jun-02	211	37	176	154	177	200	187	132	234	134	103	205	178
Cash operating costs – $/t	**Sep-02**	**29**	**6**	**34**	**6**	**27**	**5**	**43**	**4**	**13**	**35**	**3**	**16**	**21**
	Jun-02	27	3	30	3	26	3	35	8	11	31	3	11	18
Working revenue ($'000)	**Sep-02**	**53 317**	**2 359**	**27 793**	**266**	**40 665**	**3 594**	**30 922**	**1 827**	**5 916**	**41 692**	**2 849**	**42 651**	**253 851**
	Jun-02	47 641	3 825	30 460	352	35 867	2 512	35 049	4 929	4 047	41 693	5 342	29 959	241 676
Cash operating costs ($'000)	**Sep-02**	**35 874**	**1 513**	**18 114**	**210**	**22 750**	**2 293**	**21 663**	**998**	**3 512**	**20 553**	**1 935**	**32 988**	**162 403**
	Jun-02	30 529	452	17 128	178	20 293	1 547	21 254	2 081	2 927	17 928	1 787	23 207	139 311
Cash operating profit ($'000)	**Sep-02**	**17 443**	**846**	**9 679**	**56**	**17 915**	**1 301**	**9 259**	**829**	**2 404**	**21 139**	**914**	**9 663**	**91 448**
	Jun-02	17 112	3 373	13 332	174	15 574	965	13 795	2 848	1 120	23 765	3 555	6 752	102 365

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Total Operations – quarterly financial results (Unaudited)

(US$/imperial)

	Quarter ended 30 Sept 2002	Quarter ended 30 June 2002	Quarter ended 30 Sept 2001
Ore milled – t'000	**7 638**	7 613	5 584
Gold produced – oz	**796 497**	784 155	616 038
Gold price received – $/oz	**319**	308	274
Cash operating costs – $/oz	**204**	178	233
	$million	$million	$ million
Gold sales	**254**	242	169
Cash operating costs	**162**	139	144
Cash operating profit	**91**	102	25
Amortisation	**(14)**	(12)	(6)
Mark-to-market of financial instruments	**6**	19	(18)
Rehabilitation cost provision	**(1)**	(2)	–
Employment termination costs	**(1)**	(2)	(2)
Net impairment of assets	**–**	(34)	–
Other income – net	**5**	5	3
Interest paid	**(6)**	(7)	(5)
Corporate, marketing and new business expenditure	**(3)**	(2)	(2)
Exploration expenditure	**(3)**	(1)	(1)
Profit on sale of Aurion Gold shares	**45**	–	–
Reversal of mark-to-market of Aurion Gold	**(59)**	19	19
Profit before taxation	**61**	84	14
South African normal taxation			
– Current tax	**(15)**	(2)	(2)
– Deferred tax	**(5)**	(19)	(1)
Net earnings	**40**	64	10
Adjustments:			
– Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(1)**	(1)	(1)
– Net impairment of assets	**–**	34	–
Headline earnings	**40**	97	10
Earnings per share – cents *			
– Earnings	**23,8**	38,6	8,0
– Headline earnings	**23,5**	58,9	7,3
– Fully diluted earnings **	**23,4**	37,3	8,0
Dividends per share – (cents)			
– Proposed final	**–**	40,7	–

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards
Currency conversion rates average for the quarter: September 2002: US$1=R10,39 (June 2002: US$1=R10,43) (September 2001: US$1 = R8,41)

* *Calculated on weighted number of shares in issue at quarter end September 2002: 172,6 million (June 2002: 165,1 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)*

** *Calculated on weighted average number of diluted shares in issue at quarter end September 2002: 175,6 million (June 2002: 170,1 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)*

Abridged balance sheet (Unaudited) (US$)

	At 30 Sept 2002 US$ million	At 30 June 2002 US$ million	At 30 Sept 2001 US$ million
Employment of capital			
Mining assets after amortisation	**898**	908	652
Investments	**108**	104	29
Net current liabilities (excluding cash)	**(57)**	(42)	(20)
Current investments			
– AurionGold	**–**	95	48
– Placer Dome	**71**	–	–
Cash	**155**	139	146
Total assets	**1 174**	1 204	856
Capital employed			
Shareholders' equity	**747**	766	549
Loans	**199**	201	147
Preference shares	**–**	–	1
Long-term provisions	**69**	69	52
Unrealised hedging loss	**81**	93	61
Deferred tax	**78**	74	46
Total equity and liabilities	**1 174**	1 204	856

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Issued share capital: 174,4 million ordinary shares of 50 cents each.
(June 2002: 169,2 million) (September 2001: 145,1 million)
Currency converted at closing rate: September 2002: US$1 = R10,51
(June 2002: US$1 = R10,39) (September 2001: US$1 = R8,41).

Condensed statement of changes in shareholders' equity (Unaudited)

	At 30 Sept 2002 R million	At 30 Sept 2001 R million	At 30 Sept 2002 US$ million	At 30 Sept 2001 US$ million
Balance as at the beginning of the financial year	**7 963**	4 594	758	546
Currency translation adjustment and other	**(10)**	(80)	(1)	(9)
Issue of share capital	**210**	13	20	2
Net earnings	**426**	93	41	11
Dividends paid	**(741)**	–	(71)	–
Balance as at the end of September	**7 848**	4 621	747	549

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Group commodity, currency, interest and lease rate contracts at 30 September 2002

Normal sale contracts			**Maturity schedule for the years**					
AUS Dollar (A$) Gold	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Forward sales agreements								
Ounces[*1]	327 648	229 000	225 000	145 500	147 000	100 000	100 000	1 274 148
A$/ounce	515	522	523	525	515	518	518	519
Variable price sales contracts (with "caps")[*2]								
Ounces	45 307	175 500	130 000	40 000	–	–	–	390 807
A$/ounce	551	544	512	552	–	–	–	535
Variable price sales contracts with ("floors")[*3]								
Ounces	24 750	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 750
A$/ounce	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	500
Total	397 705	404 500	355 000	185 500	147 000	100 000	100 000	1 689 705

[*1] The Group must deliver into these agreements at the prices indicated.

[*2] The Group must deliver its production into these agreements subject to the capped price indicated in the table above.

[*3] The Group must deliver its production into these agreements subject to the floor price indicated in the table above.

These contracts are treated as normal purchase, normal sale contracts. The mark-to-market of these contracts was a negative R1,156 million (US$106 million) as at 30 September 2002, based on the independent valuations. The value was based on a gold price of US$322 (A$593) per ounce, exchange rates of US$/R10,58 and A$/US$0,54 and prevailing market interest rates.

Foreign currency
The Group has a US$45 million forward sales agreements at an average of US$/R11,20 maturing over the remaining portion of the calendar year.

The mark-to-market value of the transaction making up the positions was a positive R35 million (US$3 million) as at 30 September 2002, the value was based on an exchange rate of US$/R10,58 and the prevailing interest rates and volatilities at the time.

Interest rate swaps
The Group has interest rate swap agreements to convert R600 million of its R1,2 billion fixed rate bond to variable rate debt. The interest rate swap runs over the term of the bond, interest is received at a fixed rate of 13% and the company pays a floating rate based on JIBAR plus a spread ranging from 1,8% to 2,2%.

The mark-to-market value of the transaction making up the positions was a negative R15 million (US$1 million) as at 30 September 2002, the value was based on an exchange rate of US$/R10,58 and the prevailing interest rates and volatilities at the time.

Gold lease rates
The Group holds certain gold lease rate swaps, of which the mark-to-market of these contracts was a negative R19 million (US$2 million) as at 30 September 2002, based on valuations provided by independent treasury and risk management experts.

Z B Swanepoel
Chief executive

Virginia
18 October 2002

Development results (metric)

	Reef meters	Sampled meters	Channel width (cm's)	Channel value (g/t)	Gold (cmg/t)
Randfontein					
VCR Reef	889	732	90	21,86	1 967
UE1A	3 140	3 023	105	9,80	1 029
E8 Reef	184	149	165	5,19	856
Kimberley Reef	689	479	195	3,59	700
All Reefs	4 902	4 383	114	10,00	1 144
Free State					
Basal	2 645	2 030	84	11,10	932
Leader	854	682	184	5,58	1 027
A Reef	523	516	182	4,76	866
Middle	95	72	232	2,19	507
B Reef	539	464	47	26,89	1 264
All Reefs	4 655	3 764	114	8,55	973
Evander					
Kimberley Reef	2 131	2 187	74	13,73	1 016
Elandskraal					
VCR Reef	934,2	997	108	10,14	1 095
Free Gold (50%)					
Basal	2 395,8	2 349	43	42,40	1 823
Beatrix	317,4	276	200	7,81	1 561
All Reefs	2 713,2	2 625	60	30,17	1 795

Development results (imperial)

	Reef feet	Sampled feet	Channel width (inches)	Channel value (oz/t)	Gold (in.ozt)
Randfontein					
VCR Reef	2 917	2 402	35	0,645	23
UE1A	10 302	9 918	41	0,293	12
E8 Reef	604	489	65	0,154	10
Kimberley Reef	2 261	1 572	77	0,104	8
All Reefs	16 083	14 380	45	0,289	13
Free State					
Basal	8 678	6 660	33	0,324	11
Leader	2 802	2 238	72	0,164	12
A Reef	1 715	1 693	72	0,138	10
Middle	311	236	91	0,064	6
B Reef	1 768	1 522	19	0,764	15
All Reefs	15 272	12 349	45	0,248	11
Evander					
Kimberley Reef	6 991	7 175	29	0,402	12
Elandskraal					
VCR Reef	3 065	3 271	43	0,292	21
Free Gold (50%)					
Basal	7 745	7 657	17	1,231	21
Beatrix	1 041	906	79	0,227	18
All Reefs	8 786	8 563	24	0,858	21

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T S A Grobicki, T A Mokhobo*,
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Clifton KCMG*†,
J G Smithies*, S Lushaba, N Fakude
**Non executive directors †British*

Trading Symbols

Ordinary Shares

JSE Securities Exchange	HAR
Nasdaq	HGMCY
London Stock Exchange	HRM
Euronext Paris	HG
Euronext Brussels	HMY
Berlin Stock Exchange	HAM1

Warrants

JSE Securities Exchange	HARW
Nasdaq	HGMCW

Options

Chicago Board Options Exchange	QHG

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FCB Jonssons