3D. RISK FACTORS

In conducting our business, we face many risks that may interfere with our business objectives. Some of these risks relate to our operational processes, while others relate to our business environment. It is important to understand the nature of these risks and the impact they may have on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Some of the most relevant risks are summarized below and have been organized into the following categories:

- Risks related to our business and operations;
- Risks related to the gold mining industry;
- Risks related to doing business in South Africa; and
- Risks related to ownership in our ordinary shares or American Depositary Shares, or ADSs.

Risks related to our business and operations

Changes in the market price for gold, which in the past has fluctuated widely, and exchange rate fluctuations affect the profitability of our operations and the cash flows generated by those operations

As the majority of our production costs are in Rands, while gold is generally sold in Dollars, our financial condition has been and could be materially harmed in the future by an appreciation in the value of the Rand. Due to the marginal nature of our group mines, any sustained decline in the market price of gold below the cost of production could result in the closure of our mines which would result in significant costs and expenditure, for example, incurring retrenchment costs earlier than expected, that would negatively and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We do not enter into forward contracts to reduce our exposure to market fluctuations in the Dollar gold price or the exchange rate movements of the Rand. We sell our gold and trade our foreign currency at the spot price in the market on the date of trade. If the Dollar gold price should fall and the regional functional currencies should strengthen against the Dollar, resulting in revenue below our cost of production and remain at such levels for any sustained period, we may experience losses and may be forced to curtail or suspend some or all of our operations. In addition, we might not be able to recover any losses we may incur during that period or maintain adequate gold reserves for future exploitation.

Exchange rates are influenced by global economic trends which are beyond our control. In fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 the Rand depreciated against the Dollar by 1.3% and 12.3% respectively (based on average exchange rates). June 30, 2008 even though the Rand depreciated against the Dollar during the fiscal year, it has depreciated by 40.7% since reached R13.44 = $1.00 (based on closing rates). At October 31, 2008 the Rand traded against the Dollar at R9.84 = $1,00 weakened against the Dollar 24% from June 30, 2008.

A decrease in the Dollar gold price and a strengthening of the foreign exchange rate of the Rand could result in a decrease in our profitability. In fiscal 2008 and 2007, 96% and 70% of production respectively, was from our South African mines providing significant exposure to the strengthening of the Rand and a decrease in profitability. As a result of disposing of our Australasian operations, we are more exposed to the Rand/Dollar exchange rate as all our operations are now located in South Africa. If the Rand had to again appreciate in such a manner, our operations could once again experience a reduction in cash flow and profitability and this would negatively and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Inflation may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations

South Africa has experienced high rates of inflation recently. Because we are unable to control the gold price, we sell our gold at market prices, it is possible that significantly higher future inflation in South Africa may result in an increase in operational costs in Rand, without a concurrent devaluation of the Rand against the Dollar or an increase in the Dollar price of gold. This could have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations and our financial condition. Significantly higher and sustained inflation in the future, with a consequent increase in operational costs, could result in operations being discontinued or reduced or rationalized at higher cost mines

We have a history of losses and may incur losses in the future.

We achieved net profits of R1.2 billion for fiscal 2008, however, in fiscal 2007 and 2006, we incurred losses of R1.2 billion and R144.5 million respectively. Since fiscal 2007 we have disposed of our loss making Australasian operations and refocused on our profitable South African operations, however we may incur losses in the future again. Our profits and cash flows of our operations are directly exposed to the strength of the Rand and higher input costs as we generally do not hedge. Our underground mines are also regarded as older, higher cost and lower-grade gold producers. In addition our ability to identify Ore Reserves that have reasonable prospects for economic extraction and to maintain sufficient controls on production and other costs will have a material influence on the future viability of our mines.

We may not be able to meet our cash requirements because of a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Management’s estimates on future cash flows are subject to risks and uncertainties, such as the gold price, production volumes, costs and seismicity. If we are unable to meet our cash requirements out of cash flows generated from our operations, we would need to fund our cash requirements from alternative financing and we cannot guarantee that any such financing would be available at all or on acceptable terms, or would be permitted under the terms of our existing financing arrangements. In the absence of sufficient cash flows or adequate financing, our ability to respond to changing business and economic conditions, to make future acquisitions, react to adverse operating results, meet our debt service obligations or fund required capital expenditures and increased working capital requirements may be adversely affected.

The failure to discover or acquire new Ore Reserves could negatively affect our cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

Our future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition are directly related to the success of our exploration and acquisition efforts in the regions in which we operate and any new regions that we identify for future growth opportunities. Our Ore Reserves for fiscal 2008 decreased by 7%, primarily due to the disposal of our interest in Emperor Mines Limited. In fiscal 2007, our Ore Reserves decreased by 35% primarily as a consequence of the closure and subsequent disposal of the Vatukoula mine and our interest in the Porgera Joint Venture. In fiscal 2006, our ore reserves increased with the acquisition of Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Limited, or Crown, ERPM and Emperor. Mining higher grade reserves in our underground mines is likely to become difficult in the future, due to the age of these mines and safety concerns and could result in increased production costs and reduced profitability. We can make no assurances that any new or ongoing exploration programs will result in new mineral producing operations that will sustain or increase our Ore Reserves. A failure to discover or acquire new Ore Reserves in sufficient quantities to maintain or grow the current level of our reserves will negatively affect our future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

To the extent that we seek to expand and grow through acquisitions we may experience difficulty managing these acquisitions and integrating them with our existing operations.

Our objective is to grow our business by improving efficiency at our existing operations as well as through acquisitions. From time to time we consider the acquisition of mining assets including ore reserves, development properties, operating mines or mining companies. Our expansion through acquisitions of new gold mining operations involves a number of risks including:

- maintaining our financial and strategic focus while integrating the acquired business;
- implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies at the acquired business;
- assimilating the operations of an acquired business in a timely and efficient manner;
- unifying our periodic and year-end financial audit processes
- increasing pressures on existing management to oversee an expanding company;
- to the extent that we make an acquisition outside of markets in which we have previously operated, conducting and managing operations in a new operating environment;
- the market for acquisitions is competitive and we may not always be successful in identifying and purchasing assets that fit our strategy;
- the ability to conduct a comprehensive due diligence analysis could be restricted due to unavailable information;
- we may need to use a combination of historical and projected data in order to evaluate the financial and operational feasibility of the target assets. These analyses are based on a variety of factors including historical operating results, estimates of and assumptions about future reserves, cash and other operating costs, metal prices and projected economic returns and evaluations of existing or potential liabilities associated with the property and its operations. Other than historical operating results, all of these parameters could differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used, which could result in an incorrect evaluation of the quality of the assets to be acquired;
- our inability to make suitable acquisitions at an appropriate price could adversely affect our financial position and ongoing business, particularly if the Rand strengthens against the Dollar;
- we may experience difficulty in negotiating acceptable terms with the seller of the business to be acquired;
- we may not be able to obtain the financing necessary to complete future acquisitions;
- we may not be able to obtain necessary approvals from regulatory authorities;
- acquisitions financed through the issue of shares may result in a dilution in the value of our shares if the value of the business acquired is not realized; and
- we could experience financial loss through costs incurred in evaluating and pursuing failed acquisitions or overpaying for an acquisition.

Any problems experienced in achieving successful integration or in connection with an acquisition or the occurrence of any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may need to improve our internal controls over financial reporting and our independent auditors may not be able to attest to their effectiveness.

We have evaluated our internal controls surrounding the financial reporting process for the current fiscal period to allow management to attest to the effectiveness of these controls, as required by Section 404 of the United States Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We identified two material weaknesses within our internal controls surrounding the financial reporting process and have started implementing the appropriate remediation steps to address these deficiencies. We may also identify other significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the future. As a result, we could experience a negative reaction in the financial markets and incur additional costs in improving the condition of our internal controls and procedures. For a detailed discussion see Item 15 of "Controls and Procedures."

Increased production costs could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our historical production costs have varied significantly and we may not be able to accurately predict and adequately provide for our production costs. Production costs are affected by, amongst other things:

- labor stability, lack of productivity and increases in labor costs;
- increases in crude oil, steel, electricity and water prices;
- unforeseen changes in ore grades and recoveries;
- unexpected changes in the quality or quantity of reserves;
- unstable or unexpected ground conditions and seismic activity;
- technical production issues;
- environmental and industrial accidents;
- gold theft;
- environmental factors; and
- pollution.

The majority of our production costs consist of labor, steel, electricity, water, fuels, lubricants and other oil and petroleum based products. The production costs incurred at our operations have, and could in the future, exceed inflationary increases and could result in the restructuring of these operations at substantial cost. The majority of our South African labor force is unionized and their wage increase demands are usually above the then prevailing rate of inflation. In 2007, we entered into two year wage agreements with the National Union of Mine Workers, or NUM for our mines at Blyvoor, Crown and ERPM. At Blyvoor, a two-year agreement (effective from July 1, 2007) with NUM, United Association of South Africa or UASA and Solidarity was signed on October 31, 2007. This agreement resulted in effective wage increases of 9.5% for fiscal 2008 and will include a 7.5% increase for fiscal 2009. Similarly, two new wage agreements (effective from October 1, 2007) have been signed for Crown and ERPM. These agreements provide for effective wage increases of 9.6% and 9.3% for Crown in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009, effective wage increases of 14.2% and 10.8% for ERPM in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009, respectively. In the past, we have been impacted by price increases imposed by our South African steel suppliers and electricity and water suppliers. These, combined with the increases in labor costs, could result in our costs of production increasing above the gold price received. Discussions with suppliers to moderate price increases have been unsuccessful in the past.

The costs of fuels, lubricants and other oil and petroleum based products have increased in fiscal 2008 as a result of the general increase in the cost of crude oil in global markets. During fiscal 2007, the average brent crude oil price was approximately $55 per barrel and in fiscal 2008, the average brent crude oil price was approximately $96 per barrel. In the event that this increase continues, it could have a significant impact on our production costs.

Our initiatives to reduce costs may not be sufficient to offset the increases imposed on our business, and could negatively affect our operations, operating results and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulations which could impose significant costs and liabilities.

Our operations are subject to increasingly extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment under various state, provincial and local laws, which regulate air and water quality, hazardous waste management and environmental rehabilitation and reclamation. Our mining and related activities impact the environment, including land, habitat, streams and environment near the mining sites. Delays in obtaining, or failures to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely impact our operations. In addition, the regulatory environment in which we operate could change in ways that could substantially increase costs to achieve compliance, therefore having a material adverse effect on our profitability.

We have made, and expect to make in the future, expenditures to comply with these environmental laws and regulations. We have estimated our aggregate Group Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Closure cost provision at R331.3 million as included at June 30, 2008. However, the ultimate amount of rehabilitation costs may in the future exceed the current estimates due to influences beyond our control, such as changing legislation or unidentified rehabilitation costs. The closure of operations without sufficient financial provision for the funding of rehabilitation liabilities, or unacceptable damage to the environment, including pollution or environmental degradation, may expose us and our directors to litigation and potentially significant liabilities.

Seismicity and other natural disasters could impact the going concern of our operations.

We run the inherent risk that seismic activity and/or other natural disasters could cripple our operations and affect their ability to continue production. Seismic activity has had, and may continue to have, a harmful effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. For example, on March 9, 2005, the North West Operations suffered the effects of an earthquake of 5.3 on the Richter scale. As a consequence of the extensive damage caused by the earthquake, the No. 5 Shaft of the North West Operations was closed. In addition there was continuing seismic activity in the area and on March 16, 2005, we closed the No. 2 Shaft because of concerns for the safety of employees.

Flooding at our operations may cause us to incur liabilities for environmental damage.

Flooding of underground mining areas is an inherent risk at our underground operations. If the rate of rise of water is not controlled, water from underground mining areas could potentially rise to the surface or decant into surrounding underground water sources. Due to the withdrawal of government pumping subsidies at Durban Deep and West Wits, we [illegible] pumping of underground water at these mines. Progressive flooding where these operations are located could eventually cause the discharge of polluted water to the surface and to local water sources.

Estimates of the probable rate of rise of water in those mines are contradictory and lack scientific support, however, should underground water levels not reach a natural subterranean equilibrium, and in the event that underground water rises to the surface, we may face claims relating to environmental damage as a result of pollution of ground water, streams and wetlands. These claims may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We have ageing assets, which exposes us to greater risk of our infrastructure failing, higher maintenance costs and potentially greater health, safety and environmental liabilities.

Our assets are made up predominantly of mature assets, which we acquired after they had reached the end of the planned production cycle under their previous owners, and our strategy has been to revive these assets through specialist planning and mining techniques. The ageing infrastructure and installations typical of these operations require constant maintenance and continuing capital expenditure. This materially increases our operational costs. In addition, the technology applied in many of our installations was not regularly updated and accordingly has become obsolete compared to the technology used in more modern mines. As a result the risk of technology failure is high, and the maintenance of these installations, costly.

Due to the nature of the business and because our marginal mines predominantly are comprised of aged infrastructures, we inherently run the risk of exposure to greater health, safety and environmental liabilities which we closely monitor but are unable to fully mitigate.

Limited tailings dam capacity at Crown exposes us to greater risk of financial loss due to lower production and health, safety and environmental liabilities.

Our ageing tailings facilities at Crown are exposed to numerous risks and events, the occurrence of which may result in the failure or breach of such a facility. These may include sabotage, failure to adhere to the codes of practice and natural disasters such as excessive rainfall and seismicity. In the event that we are limited on how much treated ore, sand or slime we can deposit at Crown’s deposition sites, we could be forced to stop or limit operations, the dams could overflow and the health and safety of our employees and communities living around these dams could be jeopardized. In the event that this occurs, our Crown operations will be adversely affected and this in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating result and financial condition.

Due to the nature of our business, our Company faces extensive health and safety risks.

Regrettably four people died in work-related incidents during fiscal 2008, compared to eight fatalities in fiscal 2007. Two of these fatalities were largely attributable to seismicity-related rockfalls, one was the result of a truck and tramming incident and the fourth occurred when a concrete silo collapsed in the wrong direction as it was being demolished. Subsequent to June 30, 2008 and up to October 31, 2008 five people died in work related incidents. Two of these fatalities were attributable to seismicity-related rockfalls, two fatalities were as a result of asphyxiation in a shaft conveyance and one employee was found dead underground after having been reported missing. According to section 54 of the Mine, Health and Safety Act of 1996, if an inspector believes that any occurrence, practice or condition at a mine endangers or may endanger the health or safety of any person at the mine, the inspector may give any instruction necessary to protect the health or safety of persons at the mine. These instructions could include the suspension of operations at the whole or part of the mine. While seismic monitoring continues to be an invaluable tool in the management of seismicity, there is still risk of seismic induced fatalities occurring which we may not be able to prevent. These incidents could lead to mine operations being halted and that will increase our unit costs due to loss of production. This could have amaterial adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Events may occur for which we are not insured which could affect our cash flows and profitability.

Because of the nature of our business, we may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards against which we are unable to insure, including those in respect of past mining activities. Our existing property, business interruption and other insurance contains certain exclusions and limitations on coverage. We have insured property, including loss of profits due to business interruption in the amount of R9.0 billion. Claims for each and every event are limited by the insurers to R1.0 billion. Business interruption is only covered from the time the loss actually occurs and is subject to time and amount deductibles that vary between categories. General liability, fidelity, directors and officers, and other insurance cover is also in place.

Future insurance coverage may not cover the extent of claims brought against us, including claims for environmental, industrial or pollution related accidents, for which coverage is not available. If we are required to meet the costs of claims which exceed our insurance coverage, our costs may increase which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel our business may be harmed.

The success of our business will depend, in large part, upon the skills and efforts of a small group of management and technical personnel including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. In addition, we compete with mining and other companies on a global basis to attract and retain key human resources at all levels with appropriate technical skills and operating and managerial experience necessary to operate the business. The current environment of increased mining activity worldwide combined with the global shortage of key mining industry human resource skills exacerbates this challenge. Furthermore, attacks on foreign Africans by South Africans make it more difficult to attract and retain skilled employees. Factors critical to retaining our present staff and attracting additional highly qualified personnel include our ability to provide these individuals with competitive compensation arrangements, equity participation and other benefits. If we are not successful in retaining or attracting highly qualified individuals in key management positions, our business may be harmed. We do not maintain "key man" life insurance policies on any members of our executive team. The loss of any of our key personnel could prevent us from executing our business plans, which may result in decreased production, increased costs and decreased profitability.

Risks related to the gold mining industry

A change in the price of gold, which in the past has fluctuated widely, is beyond our control.

Historically, the gold price has fluctuated widely and is affected by numerous industry factors over which we have no control, including:

- the physical supply of gold from world-wide production and scrap sales, and the purchase, sale or divestment by central banks of their gold holdings;
- the demand for gold for investment purposes, industrial and commercial use, and in the manufacturing of jewellery;
- speculative trading activities in gold;
- the overall level of forward sales by other gold producers;
- the overall level and cost of production of other gold producers;
- international or regional political and economic events or trends;
- the strength of the Dollar (the currency in which gold prices generally are quoted) and of other currencies;
- financial market expectations regarding the rate of inflation;
- interest rates;
- gold hedging and de-hedging by gold producers; and
- actual or expected gold sales by central banks and the International Monetary Fund.

Our Company's profitability may be negatively impacted if revenue from gold sales drops below the cost of production for an extended period.

The exploration of mineral properties is highly speculative in nature, involves substantial expenditures, and is frequently unproductive.

We must continually replace Ore Reserves that are depleted by production. Notably during fiscal 2005, we lost access to the ore reserves from our North West Operations since Buffelsfontein, which owns the North West Operations, was placed into provisional liquidation on March 22, 2005. Additionally, with the disposal of the Vatukoula mine during fiscal 2007 and of our remaining interest in Emperor in fiscal 2008, we have lost access to our Australasian Operations' Ore Reserves. Our future growth and profitability will depend, in part, on our ability to identify and acquire additional mineral rights, and on the costs and results of our continued exploration and development programs. Gold mining companies may undertake exploration activities to discover gold mineralization, which in turn may give rise to new gold bearing ore bodies. Exploration is highly speculative in nature and requires substantial expenditure for drilling, sampling and analysis of ore bodies in order to quantify the extent of the gold reserve. Many exploration programs, including some of ours, do not result in the discovery of mineralization and any mineralization discovered may not be of sufficient quantity or quality to be mined profitably. If we discover a viable deposit, it usually takes several years from the initial phases of exploration until production is possible. During this time, the economic feasibility of production may change. Moreover, we rely on the evaluations of professional geologists, geophysicists, and engineers for estimates in determining whether to commence or continue mining. These estimates generally rely on scientific and economic assumptions, which in some instances may not be correct, and could result in the expenditure of substantial amounts of money on a deposit before it can be determined with any degree of accuracy whether or not the deposit contains economically recoverable mineralization. Uncertainties as to the metallurgical recovery of any gold discovered may not warrant mining on the basis of available technology. As a result of these uncertainties, we may not successfully acquire additional mineral rights, or identify new Proven and Probable Ore Reserves in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations in any of our properties. Our mineral exploration rights may also not contain commercially exploitable reserves of gold. The costs incurred on unsuccessful exploration activities are, as a result, not likely to be recovered and we could incur a write-down on our investment in that interest or the irrecoverable loss of funds spent.

There is uncertainty with our Ore Reserve estimates.

Our Ore Reserve figures described in this document are the best estimates of our current management as of the dates stated and are reported in accordance with the requirements of Industry Guide 7 of the SEC. These estimates may be imprecise and may not reflect actual reserves or future production. Should we encounter mineralization or formations different from those predicted by past drilling, sampling and similar examinations, reserve estimates may have to be adjusted and mining plans may have to be altered in a way that might cause our results of operations and financial condition to decline. Moreover, if the price of gold declines, or stabilizes at a price that is lower than recent levels, or if our production costs, and in particular our labor costs, increase or recovery rates decrease, it may become uneconomical to recover Ore Reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization. Under these circumstances, we would be required to re-evaluate our Ore Reserves. Short-term operating factors relating to the Ore Reserves, such as the need for sequential development of orebodies and the processing of new or different grades, may increase our production costs and decrease our profitability during any given period. These factors have and could result in reductions in our Ore Reserve estimates, which could in turn adversely impact upon the total value of our mining asset base and our business, operating results and financial condition.

Gold mining is susceptible to numerous events that could have an adverse impact on a gold mining business.

The business of gold mining takes place in underground mines, open pit mines and surface operations for the retreatment of rock dumps and tailings dams. These operations are exposed to numerous risks and events, the occurrence of which may result in the death of, or personal injury to, employees, the loss of mining equipment, damage to or destruction of mineral properties or production facilities, monetary losses, delays in production, environmental damage, loss of the license to mine and potential legal claims. The risks and events associated with the business of gold mining include, but are not limited to:

- environmental hazards and pollution, including the discharge of gases, toxic chemicals, pollutants, radioactive materials and other hazardous material into the air and water;
- seismic activity which could lead to rock bursts, cave-ins, pit slope failures or, in the event of a significant event, total closure of sections or the entire underground mine;
- unexpected geological formations which reduce or prevent mining from taking place;
- flooding, landslides, sinkhole formation, ground subsidence, ground and surface water pollution, and waterway contamination;
- underground fires and explosions, including those caused by flammable gas;
- accidents caused from and related to drilling, blasting, removing, transporting and processing material, and the collapse of pit walls and tailings dams;
- decrease in labor productivity due to labor disruptions, work stoppages, disease, slowdowns or labor strikes.

In addition, deep level underground mines in South Africa, as compared to other gold mining countries, involve significant risks and hazards not associated with open pit or surface rock dump and tailings dam retreatment operations. These risks and hazards include underground fires, encountering unexpected geological formations, unanticipated ground and water conditions, fall-of-ground accidents and seismic activity. The level of seismic activity in a deep level gold mine varies based on the rock formation and geological structures in the mine. The occurrence of any of these hazards could delay production, increase production costs and may result in significant legal claims.

Risks related to doing business in South Africa

Political or economic instability in South Africa may reduce our production and profitability.

We are incorporated and own operations in South Africa. As a result, political and economic risks relating to South Africa could reduce our production and profitability. Large parts of the South African population are unemployed and do not have access to adequate education, health care, housing and other services, including water and electricity. Government policies aimed at alleviating and redressing the disadvantages suffered by the majority of citizens under previous governments may increase our costs and reduce our profitability. In recent years, South Africa has experienced high levels of crime. These problems have impeded fixed inward investment into South Africa and have prompted emigration of skilled workers. As a result, we may have difficulties attracting and retaining qualified employees.

Recently, the South African economy has been growing at a relatively slow rate, inflation and unemployment have been high by comparison with developed countries, and foreign currency reserves have been low relative to other emerging market countries. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, inflation in South Africa reached highs of 20.6%. This increase in inflation resulted in considerable year on year increases in operational costs. The inflation rate in South Africa still remains relatively high, as of June 2008, the Consumer Price Inflation Index, or CPIX, stood at 11.6%, up from 6.4% in June 2007. The increase in inflation continued as it reached a recent high in September 2008 of 13.6%. Continuing high levels of inflation in South Africa for prolonged periods, without a concurrent devaluation of the Rand or increase in the price of gold, could result in an increase in our costs which could reduce our profitability.

The situation in Zimbabwe continues to destabilize southern Africa. The most obvious manifestation of this was the spate of xenophobic attacks on foreign Africans by South Africans that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. ERPM was directly affected by this violence in that two employees died during this period and attendance was down at the operation for several days. Although these attacks appear to be contained for the time being, the challenge for the South African Government remains to improve the judicious immigration policy in the long run.

Additionally, the political situation in South Africa remains uncertain resulting from the deep divide in the population in terms of support for the President of the African National Congress (ANC), Jacob Zuma. Thabo Mbeki lost his presidency of the ANC on December 18, 2007 when the ANC chose Jacob Zuma as the new president of the ANC. Mbeki formally announced his resignation as President of South Africa with effect from September 25, 2008 at which time Deputy President of the ANC, Kgalema Motlanthe, took over. As our next political elections are set to take place in 2009, this continued political uncertainty could negatively affect our business and our profitability.

Power stoppages or increases in the cost of power could negatively affect our results and financial condition.

Our mining operations are dependent on electrical power supplied by Eskom, South Africa's state owned utility company. As a result of a substantial increase in demand and insufficient generating capacity, Eskom has warned that the country could face disruptions in electrical power supply. The available generating capacity of electricity was constrained mainly as a result of unplanned maintenance at some of Eskom's power stations, insufficient supply of coal to the coal fired plants and skills shortages. On January 25, 2008, Eskom announced that they could no longer guarantee the supply of electricity to the South African mining industry. Eskom subsequently cut off power supply to the mining industry for five days and a number of power outages followed over several months thereafter. Eskom did manage to contain electricity stoppages but the fact remains that the country's current reserve capacity is insufficient and the risk of electricity stoppages is expected to continue through 2013. Apart from the five-day closure, our production has not been affected, however further power supply stoppages or power cost increases could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

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

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS, and tuberculosis which is closely associated with the onset of the disease and is exacerbated in the presence of HIV/AIDS, represents a very serious health care challenge in the mining industry. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, is the virus that causes AIDS and South Africa has one of the highest HIV infection rates in the world. It is estimated that approximately 35% - 40% of the mining industry workforce in South Africa are HIV positive. The exact extent to which our mining workforce within South Africa is infected with HIV/AIDS is unknown at this stage. The existence of the disease poses a risk to us in terms of the potential reduction in productivity and increase in medical costs.

The treatment of occupational health diseases and the potential liabilities related to occupational health diseases may have an adverse effect on the results of our operations and our financial condition.

The primary area of focus in respect of occupational health within our operations is noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), occupational lung diseases (OLD) and tuberculosis (TB). We provide occupational health services to our employees at occupational health centers and continue to improve preventive occupational hygiene initiatives. If the costs associated with providing such occupational health services increase, such increase could have an adverse effect on the results of our operations and our financial condition.

Furthermore, the South African Government, by way of a cabinet resolution in 1999, proposed alignment and possible combination of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) that provides for compensation to miners who have OLD, TB and combinations thereof, and the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) that provides for compensation to non-miners who have OLD. If the outlined combination of ODMWA and COIDA were to occur, the level of compensation claims we could be subject to could increase and consequently have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Government policies in South Africa may adversely impact our operations and profits.

Government Regulation

The mining industry in South Africa is extensively regulated through legislation and regulations issued through the government's administrative bodies. These involve directives in respect of health and safety, the mining and exploration of minerals, and managing the impact of mining operations on the environment. A variety of permits and authorities are required to mine lawfully, and the government enforces its regulations through the various government departments.

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002

On May 1, 2004, the new Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, or the MPRD Act, was enacted, which places all mineral and petroleum resources under the custodianship of the state. Private title and ownership in minerals, or the "old order rights," are to be converted to "new order rights," essentially the right to mine. The MPRD Act allows the existing holders of mineral rights a period of five years to apply for the conversion of used old order rights, and one year for the conversion of unused old order rights. Once these periods have lapsed, the holders may have to compete to acquire the right to mine minerals previously held under old order rights. We have submitted the respective applications in order to comply with the requirements of the Mining Charter as described below. To the extent that we are unable to convert some of our old order rights, we may have a claim for compensation based on expropriation. It is not possible to forecast with any degree of certainty whether a claim will be enforceable against the State, and if enforceable the level of compensation we will receive, if any. Factors that are taken into account are market value, as well as the history of acquisition of these rights.

Where new order rights are obtained under the MPRD Act, these rights will not be equivalent to the existing property rights. The area covered by the new order rights may be reduced by the State if it finds that the prospecting or mining work program submitted by an applicant does not substantiate the need to retain the area covered by the old order rights. The duration of the new order rights will no longer be perpetual but rather, in the case of new order mining rights, for a maximum of 30 years with renewals of up to 30 years each and, in the case of prospecting rights, up to five years with one renewal of up to three years. In addition, the new order rights will only be transferable subject to the approval of the Minister of Minerals and Energy. Mining or prospecting must commence within one year or 120 days, respectively, of the mining right or prospecting right becoming effective, and must be conducted continuously and actively thereafter. The new rights can be suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Minerals and Energy in the event of a breach or, in the case of mining rights, non-optimal mining in accordance with the mining work program.

The implementation of the MPRD Act will result in significant adjustments to our property ownership structure. We have lodged applications to convert all of our older rights, however, to the extent that we are unable to convert some of our old order rights to new order rights, and that the exclusive rights to minerals we enjoyed under the previous statutory regime are diminished, the operations of the MPRD Act may result in significant adjustments to our property ownership structure, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the underlying value of our operations.

Taxation reform and mining royalties

The South African government has declared its intention to revisit the taxation regime of South African gold mining companies. The South African gold mining industry is taxed under the gold taxation formula which recognizes the high level of capital expenditure required to sustain a mining operation over the life of the mine. This results in an additional tax benefit not afforded to other commercial companies. In addition, the South African Government initially indicated that it was looking at a revenue based royalty for mining companies, as outlined in the draft Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Bill, 2003, or Royalty Bill, which was released in March 2003 for comment. Two more drafts of the Royalty Bill were subsequently released on October 11, 2006 and December 6, 2007 after going through several revisions. The Royalty Bill was promulgated by government on August 14, 2008. The most significant feature of the Royalty Bill is that the royalty is to be determined in accordance with a formula based system and no longer to be a predetermined specific rate for the different types of minerals. The royalty will be deductible for normal income tax purposes. Payment of royalties will commence on May 1, 2009 but only on new and converted mining rights. As at October 31, 2008, none of our old order mining rights had been converted to new order mining rights. The introduction of similar revenue based royalties or any future tax reforms would have an adverse effect on the business, operatingresults and financial condition of our operations.

The Broad Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter

The Broad Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry, or Mining Charter (effective from May 1, 2004), establishes certain numerical goals and timeframes to transform equity participation in the mining industry in South Africa. The goals set by the Mining Charter include that each mining company must achieve 15 percent ownership by historically disadvantaged South Africans of its South African mining assets within five years and 26 percent ownership within ten years from May 1, 2004. This is to be achieved by, among other methods, the sale of assets to historically disadvantaged persons on a willing seller/willing buyer basis at fair market value. When considering applications for the conversion of existing rights, the State will take a “scorecard” approach, evaluating the commitments of each company to the different facets of promoting the objectives of the Mining Charter. Failure on our part to comply with the requirements of the Mining Charter and the “scorecard” could subject us to negative consequences. We may incur expenses in giving additional effect to the Mining Charter and the “scorecard”, including costs which we may incur in facilitating the financing of initiatives towards ownership by historically disadvantaged persons. There is also no guarantee that any steps we might take to comply with the Mining Charter would ensure that we could successfully acquire new order mining rights in place of our existing rights. In addition, the terms of such new order rights may not be as favorable to us as the terms applicable to our existing rights. We run the risk of losing our mining rights if we do not comply with the requirements stipulated in the Mining Charter. This could have an adverse affect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Land claims

Our privately held land and mineral rights in South Africa could be subject to land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (as amended), or Land Rights Act. Under the Land Rights Act, any person who was dispossessed of rights to land in South Africa as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is granted certain remedies, including the restoration of the land. The initial deadline for such claims was December 31, 1998. We have not been notified of any land claims, but it is possible that administrative delays in the processing of claims could have delayed such notification. Any claims of which we are notified in the future could have a material adverse effect on our right to the properties to which the claims relate and prevent us using that land and exploiting any mineral reserves located there. This could have an adverse affect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

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

Labor costs constitute 41% of our production costs for fiscal 2008, 39% for fiscal 2007 and 35% for fiscal 2006. As of June 30, 2008, we employ and contract 7,627 people, of whom, approximately 70% are members of trade unions or employee associations. We have entered into various agreements regulating wages and working conditions at our mines. Unreasonable wage demands could increase production costs to levels where our operations are no longer profitable. This could lead to accelerated mine closures and labor disruptions.

In recent years, labor laws in South Africa have changed in ways that significantly affect our operations. In particular, laws that provide for mandatory compensation in the event of termination of employment for operational reasons and that impose large monetary penalties for non-compliance with the administrative and reporting requirements of affirmative action policies could result in significant costs to us. In addition, future South African legislation and regulations relating to labor may further increase our costs or alter our relationship with our employees. Labor cost increases could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Labor unrest and xenophobia could affect production.

We may experience labor unrest at our operations. In particular, during October and November 2002, ERPM experienced some labor unrest during which several striking contract workers were wounded and two workers were killed by employees of a private security company. Furthermore, during fiscal 2008, South Africa fell victim to a slue of xenophobic attacks when a series of riots started in the township of Alexandria. This violence of locals attacking migrants from other African countries had a direct impact on our operations at ERPM. Three employees died and attendance was down at the operation for several days. Although these attacks have been contained, the challenge for the South African Government is to come up with a long-term and judicious immigration policy. A repeat of such events could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The global economic crisis could have an adverse effect on our results.

2008 has marked a global economic crisis. Some of the indicators of this include high oil prices, global inflation, a credit crisis that has led to the bankruptcy of large investment and commercial banks in various nations around the world, increased unemployment and the possibility of global recession. In the long-term, all of these indicators could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Our financial flexibility could be materially constrained by South African currency restrictions.

South African law provides for exchange control regulations, which restrict the export of capital from the Common Monetary Area, including South Africa. The Exchange Control Department of the South African Reserve Bank, or SARB, is responsible for the administration of exchange control regulations. In particular, South African companies:

- are generally not permitted to export capital from South Africa or to hold foreign currency without the approval of SARB;
- are generally required to repatriate, to South Africa, profits of foreign operations; and
- are limited in their ability to utilize profits of one foreign business to finance operations of a different foreign business.

While the South African Government has relaxed exchange controls in recent years, it is difficult to predict whether or how it will further relax or abolish exchange control measures in the future. For further information see Item 10D.: “Exchange Controls.”

Risks related to ownership of our ordinary shares or ADSs

Your ability to sell a substantial number of ordinary shares may be restricted by the limited liquidity of ordinary shares traded on the JSE.

In July 2006, we delisted from the Australian Stock Exchange and currently our primary listing for our ordinary shares is only the JSE. The principal trading market for our ADSs is the Nasdaq Capital Market, or Nasdaq. On a historical basis, the trading volumes and liquidity of shares listed on the JSE have been low in comparison with the Nasdaq. For the 12 months ended June 30, 2008, 31% of the ordinary shares publicly traded were traded on the JSE. The limited liquidity of the ordinary shares traded on the JSE could limit your ability to sell a substantial number of ordinary shares on the JSE in a timely manner, especially by means of a large block trade.

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

The market price of our ordinary shares or ADSs could fall if substantial amounts of ordinary shares or ADSs are sold by our stockholders, or there is the perception in the marketplace that such sales could occur. Current holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs may decide to sell them at any time. Sales of our ordinary shares or ADSs, if substantial, or the perception that these sales may occur and be substantial, could exert downward pressure on the prevailing market prices for our ordinary shares or ADSs, causing their market prices to decline. Trading activity of hedge funds and the ability to borrow scrip in the market place will increase trading volumes and may place our share price under pressure.

our rights as a shareholder are governed by South African law, which differs in material respects from the rights of shareholders under the laws of other jurisdictions.

Our Company is a public limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Republic of South Africa. The rights of holders of our ordinary shares, and therefore many of the rights of our ADS holders, are governed by our memorandum and articles of association and by South African law. These rights differ in material respects from the rights of shareholders in companies incorporated elsewhere, such as in the United States. In particular, South African law significantly limits the circumstances under which shareholders of South African companies may institute litigation on behalf of a company.

We may be subject to an increase in compliance costs with our continued efforts to increase the transparency of our reporting requirements and changing corporate governance initiatives.

As a result of our listings on the Nasdaq Capital Market and JSE, we are required to comply with new and changing reporting requirements that have over recent years emphasized an increase in the transparency of public disclosure. The associated regulatory standards set forth by the exchanges' governing bodies may change over time and may be subject to interpretation. As a result we may not execute the application of these standards properly and will congruently experience an increase in compliance efforts. For example, management's required assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 commands the need for additional resources from our external auditors who are required to attest to our internal control over financial reporting. Maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure is highly prioritized in our organization and with our best efforts to comply with these laws efficiently and effectively and any future legislative introductions or changes, we will continue to incur the related costs.

It may not be possible for you to effect service of legal process, enforce judgments of courts outside of South Africa or bring actions based on securities laws of jurisdictions other than South Africa against us or against members of our board.

Our company, certain members of our board of directors and executive officers are residents of South Africa. In addition, our cash producing assets are located outside the United States and a major portion of the assets of members of our board of directors and executive officers are either wholly or substantially located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of legal process, within the United States or elsewhere outside South Africa, upon most of our directors or officers, including matters arising under United States federal securities laws or applicable United States state securities laws.

Moreover, it may not be possible for you to enforce against us or the members of our board of directors and executive officers judgments of courts outside South Africa, including the United States, based on the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of those countries, including those of the United States. A foreign judgment is not directly enforceable in South Africa, but constitutes a cause of action which will be enforced by South African courts provided that:

- the court which pronounced the judgment had jurisdiction to entertain the case according to the principles recognized by South African law with reference to the jurisdiction of foreign courts;
- the judgment is final and conclusive (that is, it cannot be altered by the court which pronounced it) the judgment has not lapsed;
- the recognition and enforcement of the judgment by South African courts would not be contrary to public policy, including observance of the rules of natural justice which require that no award is enforceable unless the defendant was duly served with documents initiating proceedings, that he was given a fair opportunity to be heard and that he enjoyed the right to be legally represented in a free and fair trial before an impartial tribunal;
- the judgment was not obtained by fraudulent means;
- the judgment does not involve the enforcement of a penal or revenue law; and
- the enforcement of the judgment is not otherwise precluded by the provisions of the Protection of Businesses Act, 1978 (as amended), of South Africa.

It is the policy of South African courts to award compensation for the loss or damage actually sustained by the person to whom the compensation is awarded. Although the award of punitive damages is generally unknown to the South African legal system that does not mean that such awards are necessarily contrary to public policy. Whether a judgment was contrary to public policy depends on the facts of each case. Exorbitant, unconscionable, or excessive awards will generally be contrary to public policy. South African courts cannot enter into the merits of a foreign judgment and cannot act as a court of appeal or review over the foreign court. South African courts will usually implement their own procedural laws and, where an action based on an international contract is brought before a South African court, the capacity of the parties to the contract will usually be determined in accordance with South African law. It is doubtful whether an original action based on United States federal securities laws may be brought before South African courts. A plaintiff who is not resident in South Africa may be required to provide security for costs in the event of proceedings being initiated in South Africa. Furthermore, the Rules of the High Court of South Africa require that documents executed outside South Africa must be authenticated for the purpose of use in South African courts. It is not possible therefore for an investor to seek to impose criminal liability on us in a South African court arising from a violation of United States federal securities laws.