

# KING IV APPLICATION

Principle	Summary of how Tharisa applies the King IV Principles
<b>Leadership, ethics and corporate citizenship</b>	
<p><b>1. Leadership</b> The governing body should lead ethically and effectively</p>	<p><b>Integrity</b> The Board is guided in all matters by the Board Charter, which sets out its role and responsibilities. The Board subscribes to and promotes the highest standards of integrity and good corporate governance, itself acting ethically and setting the tone for an ethical organisational culture. The Board’s ethical approach is further strengthened by the diverse experience of its non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent.</p> <p>Disclosure of other directorships, personal financial interests and any other conflicts of interest, and those of related persons, in any matter before the Board is a standing Board agenda item and a register is kept of all such disclosures. Directors recuse themselves from discussion on any matters in which they may have a conflict of interest.</p> <p>The values and principles of Tharisa are defined in the Company’s Code of Business Ethics and Conduct, which seeks to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations, in a manner that is beyond reproach.</p> <p>The Social and Ethics Committee assists the Board by monitoring ethical leadership and ethical behaviour, by reviewing the Company’s Code of Ethics and making recommendations to the Board for approval, reviewing results of whistleblowing activities, reviewing significant cases of employee conflicts of interest, misconduct or fraud, or any other unethical activity by employees or the Company and ensuring that the Company’s ethics performance is assessed, monitored, reported and disclosed.</p> <p><b>Competence</b> Upon appointment, all new directors are provided with induction materials to familiarise them with the Group’s operations, business environment and members of executive management. Periodic site visits are arranged for existing and new non-executive directors to improve their understanding of the Group’s operations.</p> <p>Directors are required to be diligent in discharging their duties to the Company, seek to acquire sufficient knowledge of the business of the Company and endeavour to keep abreast of changes and trends in the business environment and markets in which the Company operates, in order to be able to provide meaningful direction to the Company’s business activities and operations.</p> <p>The Nomination Committee, under leadership of the Lead Independent Director, conducts an evaluation of the effectiveness and performance of the Board, its committees, and individual directors. Results and any identified training requirements are discussed with individual directors if deemed necessary.</p> <p><b>Responsibility</b> The Board is responsible for control of the Company and the strategic direction of the Group. The Board exercises such control through the governance framework of the Board and its committees. The Board Charter contains a list of matters reserved for the Board.</p> <p>The non-executive directors bring diverse experience and expertise to the Board. They are required to have a clear understanding of the Group’s strategy and must be sufficiently familiar with the Group’s businesses to be effective contributors to the development of the Group’s strategy and identification and monitoring of risks faced by the Group. Non-executive directors are required to have sufficient time to perform their duties as directors and to make a meaningful contribution. They should be prepared to question and challenge the opinions of executive directors and provide fresh insight into the Group’s strategic direction.</p>
<b>Leadership, ethics and corporate citizenship</b> continued	
<p><b>1. Leadership</b> continued The governing body should lead ethically and effectively</p>	<p><b>Accountability</b> Certain responsibilities are reserved for the Board, while others are delegated to Board committees, each with formal mandates and terms of reference. This delegation, however, does not reduce the individual and collective responsibilities of Board members’ overall fiduciary duties and responsibilities.</p> <p><b>Fairness and transparency</b> The Board is the ultimate custodian of the governance framework, which commits the Company and its representatives to act according to the highest standards of fairness, accountability, responsibility, transparency, ethics and sustainability. The Board ensures that the Group is, and is seen to be, a responsible corporate citizen, by having regard not only to the financial aspects of the business of the Group, but also the impact that the business operations have on the environment and the societies in which it operates.</p>

Overview

Strategic Review

Operational Review

Sustainability

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement

**6**

Governance

Financial Review

Shareholder Information

# KING IV APPLICATION CONTINUED

## 2. Organisational ethics

The governing body should govern the ethics of the organisation in a way that supports the establishment of an ethical culture

The Board Charter outlines the Board's effective management of ethics. The Group's Code of Business Ethics and Conduct reaffirms the high standards of business conduct required of all employees, officers and directors of Tharisa. In most circumstances, the Code sets standards that are higher than the law requires.

A 24-hour safety and ethics hotline, monitored by an independent external party, facilitates the detection and resolution of safety and ethics violations. This confidential and anonymous hotline provides an impartial facility for employees, service providers, customers and other stakeholders to report any safety or ethics-related matter such as safety concerns, unsafe behaviour and practices, hazardous conditions, fraudulent activity, corruption, statutory malpractice, financial and accounting reporting irregularities and other deviations from safe and ethical behaviour. The Audit Committee ensures that arrangements are in place for the independent investigation of such matters and appropriate follow-up action.

## 3. Responsible corporate citizenship

The governing body should ensure that the organisation is, and is seen to be, a responsible corporate citizen

The Board ensures that the Group is, and is seen to be, a responsible corporate citizen by having regard not only for the financial aspects, but also the impact that the business operations have on the environment and the society in which they operate.

The Board Charter outlines the Board's responsibilities in this regard. Tharisa is committed to the promotion of sound safety, health and environmental practices in order to protect, enhance and invest in the wellbeing of the economy, society and the environment. The Board agrees with the principles of the 2015 Paris Agreement to mitigate climate change and the Group is taking steps to reduce its carbon footprint. Tharisa has evolved its approach to dealing with stakeholders and the environment, focusing actively on healing, rather than merely avoiding harm.

The Board focuses on these matters through its Risk, Safety, Health and Environment and Social and Ethics Committees.

The Social and Ethics Committee assists the Board by monitoring the Group's activities relating to good corporate citizenship and the impact of the Group's activities and its products or services on the environment, health and public safety, the Company's employment relationships and its contribution toward the educational development of its employees. In order to ensure that Tharisa is seen to be a responsible corporate citizen, the committee oversees and monitors, on an ongoing basis, the consequences of the Group's activities and outputs on:

- the workplace, by ensuring employment equity, fair remuneration, safety, health, dignity and development of employees and the Group's standing in relation to the International Labour Organisation Protocol on decent work and working conditions
- the economy, by working towards economic transformation
- the prevention, detection and response to fraud and corruption
- society, by upholding public health and safety, consumer protection, community development and protection of human rights and
- the environment, by ensuring the prevention of pollution, minimising waste disposal and protecting biodiversity.

## Strategy, performance and reporting

### 4. Strategy and performance

The governing body should appreciate that the organisation's core purpose, its risks and opportunities, strategy, business model, performance and sustainable development are all inseparable elements of the value creation purpose

The Board recognises that strategy, risk, performance and sustainability are inseparable. The Board is responsible for aligning the strategic objectives, vision and mission of the Group with performance and sustainability considerations. The Board reviews and approves Group strategy, ensuring alignment with the purpose of the Company, key value drivers, sustainability and legitimate interests and expectations of stakeholders.

In terms of the Board Charter, approval of the strategy, business plans and annual budgets and any subsequent material changes in strategic direction or material deviations in business plans and/or annual budgets are matters reserved for the Board.

The CEO provides executive leadership and is accountable to the Board for the implementation of strategies, objectives and decisions within the framework of the delegated authorities, values and policies of the Company, which include:

- developing the Company's strategy and vision for Board consideration and approval
- developing and recommending annual business plans and budgets that support the Company's long-term strategy to the Board
- monitoring and reporting to the Board on performance against and conformance with strategic imperatives
- ensuring that the Company has appropriate management structures and a management team to effectively carry out the Company's objectives, strategy and business plans.

**Strategy, performance and reporting** continued**5. Reporting**

The governing body should ensure that reports issued by the organisation enable stakeholders to make informed assessments of the organisation's performance, and its short, medium and long-term prospects

The Company has controls to ensure the integrity of the Integrated Annual Report. It is reviewed by the finance team, CFO, CEO, the Company Secretaries, senior management, JSE sponsor, external auditor and the Audit Committee to ensure that the information is a true reflection of the Group's activities, prior to approval by the Board.

The Audit Committee provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the quality and reliability of financial information and the financial statements of the Group. The Audit Committee also has an oversight role in the integrated reporting process and takes into account all factors and risks that may impact the integrity of the annual report.

The Board Charter sets out the Board's responsibilities in relation to reporting and the following are matters reserved for the Board:

- Adoption of any material change to or departure from the accounting policies and practices of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- Approval of annual financial statements and interim reports and of any ancillary documents related thereto.

**Governing structures and delegation****6. Primary role and responsibilities of the governing body**

The governing body should serve as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance in the organisation

The Board is the ultimate custodian of the governance framework, which commits the Company and its representatives to act according to the highest standards of fairness, accountability, responsibility, transparency, ethics and sustainability. The Board's approach to corporate governance strives to be stakeholder inclusive and based on good communication.

The Board is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and believes that accountability, integrity, fairness, transparency and integrated thinking are essential to the Group's long-term sustainability and to its ongoing ability to create value for investors and other stakeholders.

The Board is responsible for aligning the strategic objectives, vision and mission of the Group with performance and sustainability considerations. In terms of the Board Charter, approval of the strategy, business plans and annual budgets and any subsequent material changes in strategic direction or material deviations in business plans and/or annual budgets are matters reserved for the Board. The Board ensures that risks impacting the business are adequately examined and mitigated by management.

The Board, its committees and individual directors have unrestricted access to all Company and Group information, the Company Secretaries, and may also consult external professional advisers in executing their duties.

The number of meetings of the Board and its committees held and attendance thereat is set out in the Integrated Annual Report.

The Board is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with the Board Charter during the financial year.

# KING IV APPLICATION CONTINUED

## Governing structures and delegation continued

### 7. Composition of the governing body

The governing body should comprise an appropriate balance of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence for it to discharge its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively

#### Composition

The unitary Board, which both leads and controls the Company, comprises three executive directors, being the Executive Chairman, CEO and CFO, and seven non-executive directors. Five of the seven non-executive directors are independent of management. The Board is structured in such a way such that there is a clear balance of authority, ensuring that no one director has unfettered powers.

#### Size and composition of the Board

The size of the Board is regulated by the Company's Articles of Association and directors are appointed through a formal process. The Nomination Committee assists with the process by identifying suitable candidates for appointment as directors. Directors are required to be individuals of high calibre and credibility with the necessary skills and experience to bring judgement independent of management, on issues of strategy, performance, resources, diversity, standards of conduct and evaluation of performance.

The Nomination Committee also assesses the structure and composition of the Board on an ongoing basis, taking into account the size of the Board and the knowledge, skills, experience and demographics of the directors to ensure it is appropriately diversified with regard to among others, gender, race, nationality, skills, geographic and industry experience, age, personalities and other characteristics of directors. Merit and diversity are the core considerations in ensuring that the Board and its committees have an appropriate blend of perspectives to effectively and competently discharge their duties having regard to the strategic direction of the Group. The Nomination Committee has adopted a Board level diversification policy without introducing a voluntary target. At present, the two female directors represent 20% of the total number of directors and 29% of the non-executive directors.

As part of the assessment process, the Nomination Committee considers the relationship between executive and non-executive directors and makes recommendations to the Board. The Board believes that there is an appropriate balance between executive and non-executive directors and is satisfied that the current members of the Board collectively possess the skills, knowledge and experience required to effectively discharge the responsibilities of the Board to achieve the Group's objectives, promote shareholder interests and to create value for stakeholders over the long term.

#### Independence

The Nomination Committee considers the independence of non-executive directors. Consideration is given, among others, as to whether the individual non-executive directors are sufficiently independent of the Company so as to effectively carry out their responsibilities as directors, whether they are independent in judgement and character and that there are no conflicts of interest in the form of contracts, relationships, shareholding, remuneration, employment or related-party disclosures that could affect their independence.

Independent non-executive directors serving for more than nine years are subject to a rigorous annual review by the Board to evaluate their continued independence. The Board assesses, among others, the presence or absence of any interest, position, association or relationship that could potentially influence or cause bias in their decision-making process.

#### Periodic rotation and nomination for re-election

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, one-third of non-executive directors must retire from office at each AGM. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election. Executive directors are not subject to retirement by rotation.

The Nomination Committee reviews and assesses the composition of the Board on an annual basis prior to recommending any individual director for election or re-election by shareholders at the AGM.

Board support for re-election is not automatic and directors who are seeking election or re-election are subject to a performance appraisal and the Board, upon recommendation by the Nomination Committee, makes a determination as to whether it will endorse a director standing for election or re-election.

#### Succession planning

The Board, assisted by the Nomination Committee, is responsible for overseeing succession planning and ensuring that appropriate strategies are in place to ensure the smooth continuation of roles and responsibilities of members of the Board and senior management.

**Governing structures and delegation** continued**7. Composition of the governing body** continued

The governing body should comprise an appropriate balance of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence for it to discharge its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively

**Induction and mentorship**

Upon appointment, all new directors are provided with the necessary information to induct them in their fiduciary duties and responsibilities. In this respect, the induction programme typically includes Articles of Association, the Board Charter, committee terms of reference, information on directors' and officers' insurance, a guide to the JSE Listings Requirements and a memorandum on dealings in securities, market abuse and insider trading. Periodic visits are arranged for new and existing non-executive directors to improve their understanding of the Group's operations.

All directors, new and existing, have access to the Company Secretaries for guidance as to the manner in which their responsibilities should be discharged in the best interests of the Group.

It is the Executive Chairman's role to mentor and enhance directors' confidence, especially new or inexperienced directors and to encourage them to make an active contribution at meetings and to undergo training if required.

**Conflicts of interests**

Disclosure of other directorships, personal financial interests and any other conflicts of interest, and those of related persons, in any matter before the Board is a standing Board agenda item and a register is kept of all such disclosures. Directors recuse themselves from discussion on any matters in which they may have a conflict of interest. Non-executive directors are required to inform the Board of any proposed new directorships and the Board reserves the right to review such additional appointments to ensure that no conflict of interest would arise and to ensure that a director accepting a new appointment would be able to continue to fulfil his or her obligations as a member of the Board.

**Lead independent non-executive director**

The Lead independent non-executive director chairs the Nomination Committee, Safety, Health and Environment Committee and Social and Ethics Committee, facilitates meetings of the non-executive directors and is a member of the Audit, Remuneration, Risk and Social and Ethics Committees. He acts as a sounding board to the Executive Chairman and the CEO and leads the non-executive directors in the appraisal of the Executive Chairman and CEO. He provides leadership and advice to the Board when the Executive Chairman has a conflict of interest, without detracting from the authority of the Executive Chairman. He acts as an intermediary for the other Board members and shareholders with regard to concerns that have not been resolved through the normal channels.

**8. Committees of the governing body**

The governing body should ensure that its arrangements for delegation within its own structures promote independent judgement, and assist with balance of power and the effective discharge of its duties

The Board is assisted in fulfilling its duties by well-structured committees, namely the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Remuneration Committee, Nomination Committee, Safety, Health and Environment Committee, Social and Ethics Committee and New Business Committee. These committees function according to the Board-approved terms of reference in executing their mandates for which the Board remains ultimately responsible. The terms of reference of all committees are available on the Company's website.

The committees are appropriately constituted and all committees are empowered to obtain such external independent advice as may be required to enable them to discharge their duties. The majority of the directors on the committees are non-executive and independent.

Details of the various Board committees, their composition, role and responsibilities are set out in the Integrated Annual Report.

**9. Evaluation of performance of the governing body**

The governing body should ensure that the evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees, its chair and its individual members, support continued improvement in its performance and effectiveness

The Board and its committees conduct annual or biennial self-evaluation of the performance of the Board, its committees, the Executive Chairman, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and individual directors. The results of the evaluations are reviewed and considered by the Nomination Committee, the Board and the respective committees. The Lead Independent Director, assisted by the Company Secretary, coordinates the evaluation process. The Board is satisfied that the evaluation process assists in the improvement of performance and effectiveness of the Board.

# KING IV APPLICATION CONTINUED

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## Governing structures and delegation continued

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### 10. Appointment and delegation to management

The governing body should ensure that the appointment of, and delegation to, management contribute to role clarity and the effective exercise of authority and responsibilities

#### CEO

The Board's authority conferred on management is delegated through the CEO and the authority and accountability of management is accordingly considered to be the authority and accountability of the CEO. The CEO is the highest decision-making officer in the Group and is accountable to the Board for the successful implementation of the Group strategy and overall management of the Group.

In addition to the CEO's responsibilities relating to the development and implementation of the Group strategy, he is responsible for:

- recommending or appointing the executive members and ensuring proper succession planning and performance appraisals
- ensuring that the assets of the Company are properly maintained and safeguarded and not unnecessarily placed at risk
- setting the tone from the top in providing ethical leadership and creating an ethical environment and not causing or permitting any decision, internal or external practice or activity by the Company that may be contrary to commonly accepted business practice, good corporate governance or professional ethics
- acting as the chief spokesperson of the Company.

The CEO is not a member of any Board committees other than the Risk Committee, which comprises the whole Board, and the Social and Ethics Committee. He attends the Audit, Remuneration, Nomination Committee and Safety, Health and Environment Committee meetings as an invitee, if required.

The non-executive directors monitor and evaluate the CEO in achieving the approved targets and objectives and the results of such evaluation are considered by the Remuneration Committee to guide it in its appraisal of the performance and remuneration of the CEO.

The Board and Nomination Committee oversee succession planning of the CEO and other senior executives and officers.

The roles of the Executive Chairman and the CEO are not fulfilled by the same person and there is a clear distinction between the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the CEO, as set out in the Board Charter.

#### Subsidiary companies and delegation of authority

While boards of subsidiary companies function independently, the Company requires decision-making involvement in a defined list of matters to ensure that material decisions are in the interest of the Group.

The Group has approved delegation of authorities matrices in place, which govern the delegation of authority and value limits within the Group and ensure that all transactions are approved appropriately. The Board is satisfied that the approved delegation of authorities matrices contribute to role clarity and the effective exercise of responsibilities.

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#### Company Secretaries

The role of the Company Secretaries is, inter alia, to provide guidance and advice to the Board with respect to statutory, regulatory and corporate governance-related matters. In addition to their statutory duties, the Company Secretaries provide individual directors, the Board as a whole, and the various committees with guidance as to the manner in which their responsibilities should be discharged in the best interests of the Group.

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretaries are matters reserved for the Board as a whole.

The Board formally assesses and considers the performance and qualifications of the Company Secretaries and is satisfied that the Company Secretaries are competent, suitably qualified and experienced, while maintaining an arm's length relationship with the Board.

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**Governance functional areas**

**11. Risk governance**

The governing body should govern risk in a way that supports the organisation in setting and achieving its strategic objectives

The Board has delegated responsibility to monitor risk activities of the Company to the Risk Committee while remaining ultimately accountable. The Risk Committee comprises the full Board. The Board has delegated the responsibility to design, implement and monitor Tharisa’s risk management plan to the senior management. The Board, through the Risk Committee, sets limits for the levels of risk tolerance and appetite and the implementation and management of the risk management plan is monitored by the Risk Committee. Management performs risk assessments on a continuous basis and provides regular feedback to the Risk Committee and the Board.

A risk register is maintained by management and presented to the Risk Committee and the Board to ensure continuous monitoring of the management of risk. The Risk Committee and the Audit Committee provide assurance to the Board regarding the efficacy of the risk management process, after consultation with the internal and external auditors, where applicable.

**12. Technology and information governance**

The governing body should govern technology and information in a way that supports the organisation setting and achieving its strategic objectives

The Board Charter commits the Board to assuming ultimate responsibility for ensuring that effective IT systems, internal control, auditing and compliance policies, procedures and processes are implemented in order to avoid or mitigate key IT-related business risks. The Board has delegated responsibility for the governing of IT to the Audit Committee. Assurance on the IT systems and processes is provided by the Group’s internal auditors and findings are reported to the Audit Committee, which ensures that any and all material findings are addressed appropriately.

**13. Compliance governance**

The governing body should govern compliance with applicable laws and adopted, non-binding rules, codes and standards in a way that supports the organisation being ethical and a good corporate citizen

Tharisa is incorporated in Cyprus and is subject to Cyprus Companies Law. The Board believes that the Company is compliant with both Cyprus Companies Law and the Company’s Articles of Association. Being listed on the JSE and LSE, Tharisa is subject to the JSE Listings Requirement, and the requirements of King IV. It is also subject to the LSE Listings Rules and Disclosure and Transparency Rules applicable to a standard listing, as well as Cyprus disclosure and transparency legislation.

Compliance with financial reporting requirements and accounting standards falls within the ambit of the Audit Committee.

The Group’s statutory and regulatory compliance resides with the Legal, Risk and Compliance Officer and reports on compliance are presented to the Audit and Social and Ethics Committees.

In addition to the formal authorisation processes required for dealing in the Company’s shares, the Group has various policies and procedures in place governing the declaration of interests, accepting and granting of gifts and approved delegation of authorities matrices, governing the delegation of authority and value limits within the Group.

The Board is also of the opinion that the Company is compliant with the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV in all material respects, other than having an Executive Chairman and not having an in-house independent internal audit function. The former has been mitigated by the appointment of David Salter as the Lead Independent Director and the latter by the appointment of Deloitte as the internal auditor of the Group.

# KING IV APPLICATION CONTINUED

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## Governance functional areas continued

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### 14. Remuneration governance

#### Remuneration policy

The Remuneration Committee ensures that the policies around the remuneration of directors and executives are fair and effected responsibly. The remuneration policy applies to all employees who are permanently employed and is not applicable to employees of third-party contractors. The non-executive directors' fees are determined by the Board.

The objective of the Group's remuneration policy is to establish responsible, fair and equitable reward, which does not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, family responsibility, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, HIV status, conscience, belief, political opinion, culture, language, birth or on any other arbitrary ground.

The Group's remuneration policy reflects the dynamics of the market and the context in which the Group operates. The policy plays a vital role in attracting, motivating and retaining employees, management and directors with the necessary skills to effectively manage operations and grow the business, creating a strong performance-orientated environment and aligning employee and shareholders' interests. The Group regularly seeks and uses remuneration survey services.

The Group aims to create and enforce a high-performance culture that motivates employees to achieve more than just satisfactory levels of performance by differentiating between excellent and mediocre performance. By ensuring that employees are recognised and rewarded for their performance in a fair and equitable manner, the Group strives to remunerate employees equitably according to the value they contribute to the Group.

Basic remuneration packages and benefits are set at a competitive level by benchmarking prevailing market rates in the mining industry and are reviewed on an annual basis.

Guaranteed cost-to-company remuneration consists of a cash component plus certain benefits.

Short-term and long-term incentives are geared to a number of performance factors in the business and achievement of individual performance. The remuneration philosophy establishes accountability by linking total reward to business objectives in a fair and transparent manner in a bid to find a balance between shareholder return requirements, affordability and incentivisation.

#### Remuneration policy and remuneration implementation report

The Company provides full disclosure of remuneration of executive and non-executive directors as well as key management, as required by the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV.

The remuneration policy is published in the remuneration policy and remuneration implementation report, which forms part of the Integrated Annual Report, and is subject to separate non-binding advisory votes by shareholders at the AGM.

### 15. Assurance

The governing body should ensure that assurance services and functions enable an effective control environment, and that these support the integrity of information for internal decision making and of the organisation's external reports

The Audit Committee oversees the combined assurance framework and receives regular reports on assurance matters from the external auditor, internal auditors and executive management.

The Audit Committee oversees the internal audit function, including reviewing the effectiveness of internal controls, approving the annual internal audit plans and fees, and recommending appointment of the internal auditors.

The Audit Committee approves the non-audit services provided by the external auditors, recommends approval of the audit fees, considers the effectiveness and independence of the external auditor, and recommends the appointment/reappointment of the external auditor.

The Risk Committee and the Audit Committee provide assurance to the Board regarding the efficacy of the risk management process, after consultation with the internal and external auditors, where applicable.

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## Stakeholder relationships

### 16. Stakeholder relationships

In the execution of its governance role and responsibilities, the governing body should adopt a stakeholder-inclusive approach that balances the needs, interests and expectations of material stakeholders in the best interests of the organisation over time

The Board has delegated authority to management to proactively deal with stakeholder relationships.

Stakeholder perceptions are closely managed through engagement on multiple levels, which allows management to manage and mitigate any potential issues, reducing the likelihood of reputational risk.

The Board and management are striving to achieve the appropriate balance between various stakeholder groupings, in the best interests of the Company.

The Cyprus Companies Law and the JSE Listings Requirements contain appropriate protection of shareholders and the Articles of Association do not remove such protection. Senior management and the investor relations team ensure that all shareholders are treated equitably.

Senior management ensures that timely, relevant and accurate information is provided to all stakeholders to maintain their trust and confidence in the Group.

The CEO and CFO, (supported by the investor relations function) interact with institutional investors on a regular basis on the performance of the Group through presentations and scheduled meetings. The Company also participates in selected international conferences and conducts roadshows internationally.

A wide range of information and documents, including copies of presentations given to investors, Integrated Annual Reports and notices of shareholder meetings, are made available on the Company's website [www.tharisa.com](http://www.tharisa.com) on an ongoing basis. Shareholders are encouraged to visit the investors' section of the website frequently to be kept informed of relevant shareholder information.

The Board encourages directors, shareholders and relevant stakeholders to attend the AGM and other shareholders' meetings. The AGM is also attended by the chairmen of the Audit, Remuneration and Social and Ethics committees and the designated partner responsible for the external audit.