

Randgold & Exploration Company Limited

**ANNUAL REPORT
2025**

2025

The board of Randgold & Exploration Company Limited (R&E) remains focused on the recovery of claims relating to assets allegedly misappropriated from it and frauds perpetrated against R&E, while simultaneously safeguarding the company's existing asset base.

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Corporate information

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(Registration number 1992/005642/06)

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ISIN: ZAE000008819

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Forward-looking statements

Certain statements in this document as well as oral statements that may be made by the officers, directors or employees of Randgold & Exploration Company Limited (“R&E” or “the company” or “Randgold”) acting on its behalf relating to the information herein, contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, specifically section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, are “forward-looking statements”. These include, without limitation, those statements concerning the frauds and misappropriations that are alleged to have been perpetrated against R&E and/or any of its subsidiaries (the “R&E group” or “the group”) and the periods affected thereby; the ability of the R&E group to recover any assets and/or investments allegedly misappropriated from the R&E group and/or damages arising therefrom; the outcome of any proceedings on behalf of, or against the R&E group; the time for completing any forensic investigation(s) and any claim(s); the amount of any claim(s) R&E is or is not able to recover against others and the ultimate impact on the previously released financial statements and results, assets and investments of the R&E group including the business, operations, economic performance, financial condition, outlook and trading markets of R&E and/or any of the companies in which R&E has invested. Although R&E believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct, particularly in light of the extent of the frauds and misappropriations allegedly perpetrated against the R&E group and/or uncovered to date. Actual results could differ materially from those implied by or set out in the forward-looking statements.

Among other factors, these include the extent, magnitude and scope of any fraud and misappropriation that may ultimately be determined to have occurred and the time periods, and facts related thereto, following any further investigation and the ultimate outcome of its forensic and other investigations to date; the ability of R&E to successfully assert any claim(s) it may have against any person for alleged fraud and/or misappropriation of the R&E group’s assets or otherwise and the solvency of any of such parties; the ability of any alleged perpetrators or any other party that has been sued by the R&E group to successfully countersue R&E in any of the litigation in which the R&E group is engaged at any stage; the acceptance of any statement and opinion by the shareholders of R&E; the ability of R&E to successfully defend any counterclaim(s) or proceedings against the R&E group; the ability of R&E and/or the forensic investigators to obtain and establish the necessary information with respect to the transactions, assets, investments, subsidiaries and associated entities of R&E in the context of the forensic investigations or any aspect thereof or that may require further investigation; the willingness and ability of the forensic investigators to issue any final opinions with respect thereto; the ability of R&E to implement improved systems; changes in economic and market conditions; fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates; the success of any business and operating initiatives, including any prospecting or mining rights; changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions; business and operational risk management; other matters not yet known to R&E or not currently considered material by R&E; and the risks identified in R&E’s press releases and other filings and submissions previously made with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

All forward-looking statements attributable to R&E, the R&E group and persons acting on its behalf, are qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. R&E expressly disclaims any obligation to release publicly any update or revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect any changes in expectations or any change in events or circumstances on which those statements are based unless otherwise required by law.

Group structure

RANDGOLD & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

100%

African Strategic Investment Holdings Limited

First Wesgold Mining Proprietary Limited

Refraction Investments Proprietary Limited

Free State Development and Investment
Corporation Proprietary Limited

Report of the chairman and the chief executive officer

Dear shareholder

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, your board worked towards its objective of making recoveries from third parties while safeguarding the asset base of the company.

The group's net asset value ("NAV") decreased by 22.4% in the 2025 financial year (2024: 18.8%). The 2025 results include R2.2m fair value gains on the group's reserves in securities and funds, which is similar performance compared to the fair value gains of R2.3m in 2024. R&E's total assets consist primarily of cash reserves held in share portfolios and funds. In 2020, to mitigate any further risks, the board moved a significant portion of the funds to a more conservatively managed money market fund with lower volatility than the general equity market.

The company's current agenda is restricted to:

- Pursuing legal claims as described in the Legal Report included in this annual report, while continuously assessing the commercial prudence of each action; and
- Limiting operational costs.

The challenge for 2026 is to continue to make good progress with the claims litigation process.

NAV statement as at 31 January 2026:

	January 2026 R'000	January 2025 R'000
ASSETS	50 916	62 506
Equipment	41	68
Other receivables	784	931
Investment in securities	46 073	60 867
Cash and cash equivalents	4 018	640
LIABILITIES	10 996	11 511
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	9 159	9 102
Other payables	1 837	2 409
Net asset value (R'000)	39 920	50 995
Shares (net)	71 585 172	71 585 172
Rand/share	R0.56	R0.71

Roderick Fehrsen

Independent Non-executive Chairman

Marais Steyn

Chief Executive Officer and
Financial Director

Report of the financial director

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the R&E finance team focused on managing operating costs and the pursuit of legal claims against third parties to recover losses arising from the alleged misappropriation of the company's assets and frauds perpetrated against it.

The key tasks included instructing attorneys and legal counsel while overseeing the preparation of forensic evidence relating to various civil claims and managing the logistics associated with court proceedings. R&E continues to fund its operations from settlements and investment income. Refer to page 35 of this document for the Legal Report containing an update relating to the claims which the R&E group is engaged in.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The 2025 group results reflected a loss for the year of R11.8 million (2024: R12.1 million). During 2025, income was derived primarily from finance income of R3.7 million (2024: R5 million) earned on investments in securities and money market funds. The group did not earn any income from recoveries in 2025 or 2024. The company spent R10 million (2024: R10 million) on personnel costs, R2.7 million (2024: R4.7 million) on legal and forensic fees and other operational costs totaled R4.4 million (2024: R4.7 million).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The major assets of the R&E group as at 31 December 2025 consisted of funds held in securities of R47.5 million (2024: R60.6 million). The board has adopted a low-risk approach to protect the group's investments in securities and funds, which are monitored daily in conjunction with a specialist treasury firm to maintain optimal returns with minimal associated risks.

The post-retirement medical benefit obligation of R9.2 million (2024: R9.1 million) is unfunded and the company continues to fulfil its medical aid scheme obligations. The R&E group had calculated tax losses as at 31 December 2025, but no deferred tax assets were raised as it is improbable that there will be future taxable profits against which to offset the tax losses.

CASH FLOW

The group's net cash inflow of R1.5 million (2024: R668 755) was the net result of interest and dividends earned together with the proceeds from the disposal and liquidation of investments in securities, less cash utilised to fund its operations during the year.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for 2026 is largely dependent on the progress and outcome of current legal matters. Expenditure on litigation is expected to be at a similar level as 2025. Until the claims in which the company is engaged have been finalised, this pattern of expenditure is likely to prevail.

Marais Steyn
Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director

Corporate Governance Report

INTRODUCTION

R&E and its directors are committed to the principles of good corporate governance and to applying ethical standards in conducting the business affairs of the R&E group.

The group further endorses the principles of transparency, integrity, fairness and accountability as advocated by the King IV Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 ("King IV™"). The directors believe that corporate governance should be appropriate to the size of the company, its complexity and structure, and the risks affecting it, providing a framework through which objectives are regularly set and monitored. During the 2025 financial year, the company applied the principles contained in King IV™ in a practical manner and to the extent possible.

CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The company constantly strives within its limitations to develop and improve existing corporate governance structures and practices to ensure continued compliance with the recommendations of King IV™ and other good governance practices.

With the recent adoption of King V™, the board, with the guidance of the company secretary, will actively implement steps to ensure that reporting for the 2026 financial period adopts best practice as envisaged in principle 4 of King V™.

CODE OF ETHICS

All the directors and employees subscribe to the core values of integrity, honesty and transparency. The company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct articulates the group's policy with respect to conflicts of interest, confidentiality, whistle-blowing, fair dealing as well as the protection and proper use of company assets.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The positions of chairman and chief executive officer are separately held, with a clear division of duties.

After a formal evaluation of the chairman, who has served in an independent capacity for four and a half years, it was concluded by the board that the chairman still exercises objective judgement and that there is no interest, position, association or relationship which, when judged from the perspective of a reasonable and informed third party, is likely to influence unduly or cause bias in decision-making. The evaluation of the independence of the chairman will be addressed annually. Due to the size and limited operations of the company, an independent non-executive member of the board has not been appointed as the lead independent director. In the event that the current chairman does not have the capacity to discharge his duties effectively, the appointment of a lead independent director will be considered.

The notice period according to the chief executive officer's employment contract is 3 months' written notice. There are no other contractual conditions relating to the termination of the chief executive officer. The chief executive officer has a number of other professional commitments and serves as a director on a number of boards not related to the company. The board has completed a formal evaluation of the chief executive officer, measuring his performance against a list detailing his duties and obligations to the company. The board is satisfied that the chief executive officer has discharged his duties effectively and that his other professional commitments and membership of governing bodies outside the organisation does not affect his performance as chief executive officer of the company. A succession plan is in place for the chief executive officer.

The independent non-executive directors have a wide range of diverse expertise, including financial and commercial experience that enables them to bring independent judgment to board deliberations and decisions. The board has carried out a formal self-evaluation and is satisfied that the composition of the board reflects the appropriate mix of knowledge, skills, experience and independence. The independence of the non-executive directors is formally assessed annually. Independent directors are considered to be independent in accordance with guidance indicated by the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended ("the Act") and King IV™.

The board meets at least bi-annually or when necessary. The board's effectiveness, both individually per director and collectively per committee, is constantly monitored, reviewed and discussed. This is an ongoing process scrutinised by the executive directors. In addition, the performance of the board is evaluated annually. This is a formal process conducted by the board members. At this stage, due to the size of the organisation, no external facilitators were utilised for the evaluation process. The performance of the board as a committee was measured against their duties as set out formally in their terms of reference. The board is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period and no remedial action is deemed necessary. The board is also of the opinion that the evaluation process is improving its performance and enabling the board to fulfil its duties effectively.

There is a balance of power and authority at the board level to ensure that no one director has unfettered powers of decision-making. The board continually strives to give strategic direction to the company for the benefit of its shareholders. A formal agenda is prepared for consideration at all meetings. The board has in place a delegation of authority framework and is satisfied that it contributes to role clarity and the effective exercise of authority and responsibilities. A board charter, setting out its mission, role, duties and responsibilities has been adopted and is updated annually as required.

The board recognises its responsibility to retain full and effective control over the company. The board also deliberates on all material matters, which are reserved for its consideration. The board further reviews practices for the mentoring of senior management and the board will continue to review the terms of reference for the various sub-committees of the board.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT OF DIRECTORS

No non-executive director has an employment contract with the company.

Directors have an obligation to attend and actively participate in meetings of the board and board committees on which they serve and to discharge their duties and responsibilities with due care. They are also expected to attend the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Please refer to the Remuneration Committee Report for details of directors' remuneration.

RETIREMENT BY ROTATION

Clause 26.3 of the company's memorandum of incorporation requires one-third of the non-executive directors to retire by rotation and to offer themselves for re-election by shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Accordingly, Mr RJ Fehrsen and Mr TS Dube will retire by rotation and have offered themselves for re-election. The abridged curriculum vitae of Mr Fehrsen and Mr Dube are provided on page 33 to 34 of this report.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

New appointments to the board of directors are formal and transparent and are considered by the board as a whole, assisted by the Nomination Committee where appropriate.

The procedures for the appointment of directors include the review of curricula vitae and interviews conducted by directors.

There were no new appointments to the board during the 2025 financial year.

On 16 January 2019, the Issuer Regulation Division of the JSE Limited granted dispensation to allow Mr M Steyn to fulfil the dual role as chief executive officer and financial director of the company permanently.

While there is no formal induction programme for new directors due to the low number of appointments and resignations, any new director will be afforded a personal orientation and induction process when required.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The board is responsible for the selection and appointment of the company secretary who must be a suitably qualified person as contemplated in section 86(2)(a) of the Act.

The company secretary is responsible for the duties set out in section 88(2) of the Act and for ensuring compliance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited ("JSE Listings Requirements").

Statucor (Pty) Ltd is the appointed company secretary of R&E represented by Mr Alun Rich.

The board has satisfied itself that they have the required competence, qualifications, expertise and capacity to carry out this function. The company has taken additional measures by appointing Outsourced CFO (Pty) Ltd represented by Ms Mione Latsky AGA (SA) and appointing an internal audit firm to independently review compliance and corporate governance.

Directors have access to the services and advice of the company secretary.

Where necessary, external experts are consulted to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and rules pertaining to the group's operations.

The company secretary has access to professional corporate governance external services and the board believes the arrangements currently in place are effective to enable all to fulfil their duties effectively.

The declaration by the company secretary required to be signed in terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Act appears on page 48 of this report.

STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION

The group aims, in all communication with stakeholders, to present a clear understandable assessment of the group's position. Consequently, in its financial reporting, formal announcements, media releases, annual meetings and dialogue with shareholders, the group's objectives are transparent and clear.

Engagement with material stakeholders is encouraged by the board and delegated and executed accordingly.

During the reporting period, the company focused on measuring all communication with stakeholders against the above objectives. The board believes that it has achieved its objectives as set out.

In future, the company will continue to engage its stakeholders on multiple levels. This will allow the effective and timely management of stakeholder queries or potential concerns.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee Terms of Reference were originally approved and adopted on 24 March 2004. A revised Terms of Reference to take account of the changes in company law, the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV™, was approved and adopted by the Audit and Risk Committee on 20 August 2025. The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually and updated when required. The Audit and Risk Committee comprises all the independent non-executive directors. Due to the size and limited operations of the company, the chairman of the board is currently a member of the Audit and Risk Committee. Meetings are normally attended by the company secretary as secretary to the Audit and Risk Committee, the external auditors, the internal auditors and, by invitation, the chief executive officer, who currently fulfils the dual role of chief executive officer and finance director.

The Audit and Risk Committee's terms of reference and responsibilities include, amongst others:

- The appointment and/or termination of the external auditors, including assessing their independence and objectivity;
- Approving the audit fee of the external auditors;
- Considering, in conjunction with the external auditors, the nature and scope of the audit;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the external audit;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls, overseeing the internal audit function and assisting the board by overseeing the effectiveness of the enterprise-wide risk management process;
- Ensure that appropriate financial reporting procedures exist and are working;
- Ensure that the appointment of the auditor is presented and included as a resolution at the upcoming annual general meeting;
- Considering the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the financial director;
- Reviewing and approving the accounting policies and practices and any proposed changes thereto;
- Assisting the directors in fulfilling their responsibilities;
- Ensuring that published financial reports are objective, complete and accurate; and
- Receiving and dealing with complaints related to accounting matters or any other improprieties.

The Audit and Risk Committee also meets with the external and internal auditors outside of formal committee meetings as frequently as is necessary.

Refer to page 42 of this document for the report from the Audit and Risk Committee and to page 18 of this report for the Risk Management Report. The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee mandate was originally approved and adopted on 24 March 2004. A revised Terms of Reference, to take account of the changes in company law, the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV™, was approved and adopted by the Nomination Committee on 20 August 2025. The document is reviewed annually and updated as required. It sets out the Nomination Committee's terms of reference, including objectives, duties, proceedings at meetings and membership.

The objectives of the Nomination Committee, as set out in its terms of reference, include the following – to assist the board to ensure that:

- The board has the appropriate composition for it to execute its duties effectively;
- Directors are appointed through a formal process; and
- Induction and ongoing training and development of directors take place.
- Formal succession plans for the board, chief executive officer and senior management appointments are in place.

The duties of the Nomination Committee, as set out in its terms of reference, include the following:

- Recommend the appointment of new executive, non-executive and independent non-executive directors (including recommending the general composition of the board and the balance between the executive, non-executive and independent non-executives appointed to the board);
- Regularly review the board structure, size and composition and make recommendations with regard to any adjustments that are deemed necessary;
- Identify and nominate candidates to fill board vacancies as and when they arise, as well as put in place plans for their succession;
- Recommend directors that are retiring by rotation, or re-election; and
- Report to shareholders as required.

In addition to the duties as set out in the committee's terms of reference and in line with the amended paragraph 5.7(j) of the JSE Listing Requirements, the Committee formally approved and adopted a new broader diversity policy. The newly adopted policy was followed for the new board appointments in the past and will be followed when any future decisions regarding new appointments to the board are made. The Board is satisfied with the current composition of the Board.

The Nomination Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Remuneration Committee mandate was approved and adopted with effect from 24 March 2004. A revised Terms of Reference to take account of the changes brought by the Act, the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV™ has been reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and was approved by the board on 20 August 2025. The document is reviewed annually and updated as required.

No remuneration consultants have been used during the reporting period.

The Remuneration Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

The Remuneration Committee will continue to implement the policy as approved by shareholders effectively in order to comply with all requirements and discharge their duties.

The group's remuneration policy, which is set out in part I of this report, and the implementation report, which is set out in part II of this report, will be proposed to shareholders for non-binding advisory votes at the upcoming annual general meeting in May 2026.

The Remuneration Committee comprises of the following members:

- Roderick John Fehrsen (Chairman);
- Tembani Samuel Dube;
- Patrick Ernest Burton; and
- Joel Martin Kesler.

The board has considered Mr Fehrsen's role as a member and chairman of the remuneration committee, whilst being the chairman of the board, and is satisfied that the applicable principles of King IV™ are complied with, bearing in mind, inter alia, that the majority of members are independent.

Part I: Remuneration Policy

The group's remuneration philosophy is based on the following principles:

- Aligning executive remuneration with company performance and shareholder interests;
- Setting remuneration standards which attract, retain and motivate a competent executive team;
- Linking individual pay with operational and company performance in relation to strategic objectives; and
- Evaluating compensation of executives including approval of salary, equity and incentive-based awards.

In applying these principles to remuneration practices, management aims to be market competitive and ensures that good governance is observed in relation to all remuneration practices. In applying these principles, the Remuneration Committee aims to be transparent and achieve fair and responsible remuneration for management.

The Remuneration Committee determines the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executive managers. The basic "cost to company" package consists of a basic salary. These packages are linked to the expertise and knowledge required in the position. Basic "cost to company" is fixed for a period of 12 months and is subject to an annual review. Executive directors' increases are proposed by the chairman of the board, but are subject to prior review by the Remuneration Committee and final approval of the board. There is no restraint of trade in place for either of the executive directors. Changes to the remuneration of independent non-executive directors are approved by shareholders.

Please refer to our website www.randgoldexp.co.za where the remuneration policy is stored for public access.

Executive directors' remuneration

Randgold's executive remuneration structure has historically only comprised of guaranteed remuneration, without any variable recurring bonus arrangement, although there have been ad hoc bonuses paid in the past. During the 2023 financial year of the Company, the Remuneration Committee considered various alternatives with regard to the implementation of a bonus arrangement for the executive directors of the Company so as to more closely align the interest of the executive directors with those of the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Remuneration Committee and the Board have approved a cash bonus scheme for the executive directors ("Bonus Scheme"), the further terms and conditions of which are set out below under the heading "*Variable Remuneration*". An illustration of the potential impact of the Bonus Scheme is disclosed on page 16 of this report.

Guaranteed remuneration

Executive directors receive guaranteed packages. These guaranteed packages are reviewed annually in March. Salaries are set in relation to the scope and nature of an individual's role, experience and performance, to ensure market competitiveness and sustainable performance. There were no salary increases for the executive directors for the 2025 financial year (2024: 5%).

Variable remuneration – Bonus Scheme

The Remuneration Committee has determined the terms and conditions applicable to the Bonus Scheme regard being had to the nature of the Company's business and the role played by the executive directors in achieving same.

The Bonus Scheme will involve the payment of a once-off cash bonus to the executive directors, the value of which will be determined with reference to the increase of the net asset value of the Company. The relevant metrics are as follows:

- The cash bonus payable will be 10% of the amount that the net asset value of the Company at the time of determination ("NAV") exceeds the Base Value (defined below);
- The Base Value per share is set at R1.05 per share, considering the net number of shares in issue of 71 585 172 shares, being R75 164 430 ("Base Value");

- The NAV for purposes of this bonus will be limited to a maximum of R1.5 billion and calculated before any form of distributions to shareholders.
- The executive directors must be in the employ of the Company at the financial year end when the NAV is calculated.

Once the once-off bonus is paid, the bonus incentive will fall away. The Remuneration Committee shall at all times have full discretion in respect of the bonuses to be paid to the executive directors in accordance with the Bonus Scheme.

Illustration:

Assuming the company has a NAV as at the end of December 2025 of (say) R300 million, the Cash Bonus for the executive directors will be calculated as follows:

NAV:	R300 000 000	R4.19/share
Base Value:	(R75 164 430)	R1.05/share
Value Added:	R224 835 570	R3.14/share
10% Cash Bonus:	R22 483 557	R0.31/share

Executive service conditions

There are no fixed-term service conditions.

There are no obligations in executive employment contracts which give rise to payments on termination of employment or office.

Non-executive directors' fees

Non-executive directors receive fees for serving on the board and board committees. No non-executive director has an employment contract with the company and no consulting fees were paid to directors during the year.

The proposed fees for the 2026 financial year, which are subject to approval by shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting in May 2026, are included in the notice of the annual general meeting on page 100 of this report.

Remuneration governance

The Remuneration Committee operates under formal board-approved terms of reference. Their duties include but are not limited to the following:

Duties:

- To consider the remuneration policy and to set strategic objectives for remuneration management within the company's operations;
- To make all determinations and take any action that is reasonably appropriate or necessary in the course of establishing the compensation of the company's executives;
- To review and approve corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the chief executive officer, evaluate the performance of the chief executive officer in light of these goals and objectives, and set the compensation level of the chief executive officer based on this evaluation;
- To review, and make recommendations to the board where necessary, all new employment, consulting, retirement and severance agreements and arrangements proposed for the company's executives. The Remuneration Committee periodically evaluate existing agreements with the company's executives for continuing appropriateness;
- To determine specific remuneration packages for each executive director and executive officer of the company, including fringe benefits, and to review these annually; and
- To consider other matters relating to the remuneration of or terms of employment applicable to the executive directors and executive officers that may be referred to the Remuneration Committee by the board.

PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF REMUNERATION POLICY

Director's remuneration

Directors	Basic salary/fees		Bonus		Total	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Executive						
M Steyn	3 354	3 328	–	–	3 354	3 328
H Gischen	3 318	3 292	–	–	3 318	3 292
Non-executive						
JM Kesler	425	421	–	–	425	421
PE Burton	507	543	–	–	507	543
RJ Fehrsen	627	547	–	–	627	547
TS Dube	428	421	–	–	428	421
	8 659	8 552	–	–	8 659	8 552

(All amounts stated above are exclusive of VAT, where applicable.)

No payments were made during the reporting period on termination of employment or office.

Shareholder approval

The remuneration policy and implementation report set out above are proposed to shareholders in separate non-binding advisory votes in terms of the notice of the annual general meeting. In the event that either the remuneration policy or the implementation report, or both, are voted against by 25% or more of the votes exercised at the annual general meeting, the board of directors will engage with such shareholders in order to clarify the nature of and evaluate the validity of such objections and legitimate and reasonable concerns and will, where possible and prudent, given the objectives of the remuneration policy, take those objections and concerns into consideration when formulating any amendments to the company's remuneration policy.

Voting at the 2025 annual general meeting

At the annual general meeting on 15 May 2025, the shareholders endorsed the remuneration policy and the implementation report of the company by way of separate non-binding advisory votes of 99.56% and 99.76% in favour respectively. As the non-binding advisory votes were passed by the requisite majorities, no further engagement with shareholders was required.

The Remuneration Committee believes that they applied the remuneration policy effectively and complied with all requirements.

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

The board recognises the importance of effective risk management and acknowledges that it is accountable and responsible for ensuring that adequate procedures and processes are in place to identify, assess, manage and monitor key business risks.

Risk management

The Risk Register, which is currently in place, is reviewed at least annually, updated continuously and utilised as a working document in the risk management process. This is in line with the strategy adopted by the directors, included in the risk policy and management plan.

Risk appetite and tolerance

The board considers itself to be risk-averse. The board is satisfied that no member of management has exceeded his or her authority or acted contrary to the board's stated risk policy and that the group has not been exposed to unnecessary risk.

Current and imminent risks

The company's operational activities are limited and the key risks inherent to the organisation and their management relate only to the current basic function of the company. The top five inherent risks on the risk register as at December 2025 were:

Material risks:

- Key knowledge resides in key people, which may result in key knowledge being lost should those members of staff leave the company or the company changes legal representatives or service providers. This relates to the day-to-day operations of the company as well as the historic litigation knowledge by the legal representatives. The board are committed to retain key knowledge and regularly reviews the operational functions and the legal representatives involved to ensure that key knowledge is retained or carried over where changes do occur.
- Key electronic data may be lost, specifically company and historic litigation records. The operational data are held on secure cloud servers managed by third parties and the safe-keeping of litigation records are actively managed by the legal representatives.
- The legal representatives of the company may not fulfil their mandate appropriately. The executive directors are actively monitoring the legal representatives on a day-to-day basis. The executive team has significant litigation experience to fulfill this role.
- Not adhering to all applicable JSE Listings Requirements, resulting in fines. The company has recruited the services of an independent party as a JSE Sponsor.
- Unauthorised access to key data. The operational staff and the legal representatives are tasked with ensuring all access to key data is authorized.

The Audit and Risk Committee and the board are satisfied that the risks, as stated above, are currently being appropriately mitigated by management and that the residual risk is well below the level that is considered to be acceptable. The company is therefore not exposed to any undue risk. In future, the company will continue to monitor any changes in inherent key risks and address these changes accordingly.

SOCIAL AND ETHICS COMMITTEE

A Social and Ethics Committee Terms of Reference were adopted at a meeting of the board on 2 August 2011. The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually and updated as and when required. The Social and Ethics Committee is a formal sub-committee of the board.

The Social and Ethics Committee comprises of the following members:

- Roderick John Fehrsen (Chairman);
- Joel Martin Kesler;
- Patrick Ernest Burton;
- Tembani Samuel Dube;
- Marais Steyn; and
- Hilton Gisichen.

Members of the Social and Ethics Committee are appointed by the board and membership must include at least one independent non-executive director. The responsibility of the Social and Ethics Committee as set out by the Terms of Reference to monitor the company's activities with regard to the relevant legislation and codes of best practice in respect of:

Social and economic development, including the company's standing in respect of:

- The 10 principles set out in the United Nations Global Compact;
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") recommendations regarding corruption;
- The Employment Equity Act; and
- The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act.

Good corporate citizenship, including:

- The promotion of equality, prevention of unfair discrimination and reduction of corruption;
- Contribution to the development of the communities in which it operates; and
- Sponsorship, donations and charitable giving.

Environment, health and public safety, including the impact of the company's activities and its products or services.

Consumer relationships, including advertising, public relations and compliance with consumer protection laws.

- Labour and employment, including the company's standing in terms of the International Labor Organisation Protocol on Decent Work and Working Conditions.

During the reporting period, the company continued to adhere to its responsibility to model good corporate citizenship and take into account all factors (workplace, economy, society and environment) when making decisions. As the company operates as an investment company in the mining industry and does not have any active mining operations of its own, its potential impact on society and the environment is limited. The company continues to fulfil its obligations under the post-retirement medical benefit scheme. During 2025, R&E supported the Aitsa! After Care Centre situated in Stellenbosch. The centre provides food, educational stimulation, fun, sport and life skills programs for over 200 disadvantaged children. In future, the company will continue to focus on these areas and to pursue the values of being a good corporate citizen.

The committee has fulfilled its mandate as prescribed by the Companies Regulations to the Companies Act, and there were no instances of material non-compliance to disclose.

The Social and Ethics Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

ATTENDANCE

Attendance of meetings was as follows:

BOARD Directors		12 March 2025	20 August 2025
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman	P	P
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
M Steyn	Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director	P	P
H Gisken	Executive Director	P	P
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
JM Kesler	Non-executive Director	P	P

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE Members		12 March 2025	20 August 2025
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee	P	P
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman of the Board	P	P
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P

NOMINATION COMMITTEE Members		12 March 2025	20 August 2025
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman of the Nomination Committee	P	P
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
JM Kesler	Non-executive Director	P	P
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
M Steyn	Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director	P	P
H Gisken	Executive Director	P	P

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE		12 March	20 August
Members		2025	2025
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman of the Remuneration Committee	P	P
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
JM Kesler	Non-executive Director	P	P
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P

SOCIAL AND ETHICS COMMITTEE		12 March	20 August
Members		2025	2025
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman of the Social and Ethics Committee	P	P
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P
JM Kesler	Non-executive Director	P	P
M Steyn	Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director	P	P
H Gischn	Executive Director	P	P
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive Director	P	P

P – Indicates present

DEALING IN SECURITIES

The company has adopted a “closed period” policy, which complies with the JSE Listings Requirements. During this time, the directors, prescribed officers, company secretary and designated employees are prohibited from dealing in the company’s securities, either directly or indirectly, on the basis of unpublished price-sensitive information about the business. Identified employees are advised to that effect. A closed period arises automatically from the end of a financial reporting period until the publication of financial results, complying with the JSE Listings Requirements for that period. Additional closed periods may be declared from time to time if circumstances so warrant. Dealings in securities by directors and officers of the company require prior approval by the chairman or chief executive officer, depending on the person dealing in the securities. Any share dealings by directors, prescribed officers and the company secretary of the company are notified to the JSE for publication via the stock exchange news service of the JSE Limited (“SENS”).

Mr Gischn and Mr Kesler are indirectly entitled to call for repayment of R6,017,500 either in cash or in R&E shares at an effective rate of R1.383 per share (4,350,000 shares). This claim would be against a shareholder of R&E. There has been no change since the 2021 financial year.

No other director held any shares, directly or indirectly, in the company during 2025 or 2024 and up to the date of this report.

COMPLIANCE

Management as a whole takes responsibility for keeping abreast of all legal and regulatory changes that could affect the group. Through constant communication with the company's legal and tax advisors, as well as its close relationship with its corporate sponsor, the company ensures that it operates within all applicable laws, regulations and frameworks. In future, the company will stay committed to the process of compliance and will continue to focus on complying with all applicable laws, regulations and frameworks by working closely with legal and tax advisors.

The Randgold directors have confirmed that, to the best of their knowledge, Randgold (i) complied with the provisions of the Companies Act of South Africa, and (ii) operated in accordance with its memorandum of incorporation, during the year under review.

TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION GOVERNANCE

The board has delegated overseeing the governance of information technology ("IT") to the Audit and Risk Committee, while still remaining ultimately accountable. Management remains responsible for the day to day management of IT within the governance framework established by the board. Given the current size and scope of the company and the limited operations the company is engaged in, the board believes IT is aligned to the complexity of the current operations and considers it to be appropriate at this time.

During the reporting period, there were no significant changes in policy, significant acquisitions or any major incidents to report. In future management will continue to address IT matters in accordance with the governance framework and will evaluate the risk it presents to the operations of the company on a continual basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The company does not currently have any active mining operations and its impact on the environment is minimal. When new projects are assessed, a "triple bottom line" approach will be adopted.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability can be defined as the ability of an organisation to survive and grow for the foreseeable future without adversely impacting on its environment or stakeholders.

The directors perform a comprehensive risk assessment annually, examining the opportunities, risks and all factors inherent in managing the company. The directors have ascertained that, in line with the strategy adopted, the company has sufficient funds and resources to follow the strategy in 2026. However, it is important to record that pending the outcome of the outstanding legal matters, the company's commercial activities remain curtailed and restricted.

The strategy contained the following key outcomes:

- The continued progression of the litigation in which the company is engaged to recover funds where the most realistic prospect of recovery may exist;
- Retention of the listing of the company's shares on the JSE; and
- Ongoing review of the company's cost base related to the adopted strategy.

The conditions and factors pertaining to the sustainability of the company are regularly reviewed by the board of directors.

DIRECTOR AND OFFICER LIABILITY INSURANCE

The company has directors' and officers' liability insurance, which provides cover against legal action by third parties.

KING IV APPLICATION REGISTER

Herewith the Governance Report as it relates to the application of the 16 (applicable) principles as per part 5 of the King IV Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 ("King IV™").

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
LEADERSHIP		
1.	The governing body should lead ethically and effectively.	<i>Ethics</i> The board of directors of Randgold constitutes the governing body and the directors hold one another accountable for decision making and ethical behaviour. The board has adopted a code of ethics. The board's responsibility for setting the tone for an ethical organisational culture is discharged by the company and corporate level governance, monitoring and reporting systems and structures are in place, as detailed in the Corporate Governance Report, to give effect hereto. Board members are under a legal duty to prevent conflicts of interest with the company and are obliged to make full disclosure of any areas or potential areas of conflict prior to any consideration or discussion by the board of such items, and do not take part in any discussions on such matters, being obliged to recuse themselves from any board meeting while such discussions are in progress. Disclosures of other directorships are tabled at the start of each board meeting and this is a standard agenda item. <i>Effectiveness</i> To ensure that the company's leadership is effective; board, committee or senior executive appointments are proposed to the board to ensure an appropriate mix of skills and independence of thought. Board members collectively possess a wide range of financial, commercial and technical knowledge, together with experience in the industry within which the company operates. Annual performance evaluations of the board, the Audit and Risk Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee are undertaken. The results thereof are communicated to the board and/or committees and addressed as needed. Due to the relative simplicity of the company's operations, hands-on induction of new directors is performed by the chief executive officer, who currently fulfils the dual role of chief executive officer and finance director.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
ORGANISATIONAL ETHICS		
2.	The governing body should govern the ethics of the organisation in a way that supports the establishment of an ethical culture.	The ultimate responsibility for the governance of ethics rests with the board. The board serves as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance for the company. The board commits to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (including the Bill of Rights) and accepts the principles of fairness, accountability, integrity and transparency. The board strives, as a minimum, to ensure compliance with all applicable legislation and regulations, leading standards and with its own code of ethics. The board is assisted in governing the ethics of the organisation by the Social and Ethics Committee. The board, assisted by its committees, is committed to maintaining an ethical culture, on transformation within the company, on fair, transparent and responsible remuneration and on the continued development and training of its employees. The board has adopted a zero-tolerance approach to fraud and the appropriate remedial action is taken should there be found to be any substance to the matter reported. The code of ethics adopted by the board commits the company and its employees to the highest ethical standards of conduct. Through the Social and Ethics Committee, the board adopted the principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption, as well as promoting the economic and social well-being of people. The policy on price-sensitive information was renewed and the declarations of interest policy, as set out in the board charter, allows for the governing of conflicts of interest. Planned areas of future focus will include the continued training of employees to ensure that the company embeds a culture of ethical behaviour in all of its operations and at all levels.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP		
3.	The governing body should ensure that the organisation is and is seen to be a responsible corporate citizen.	It is the responsibility of the board to ensure that the consequences of the company's activities do not adversely affect its status as a responsible corporate citizen in the areas of the workplace and the economies of the geographical areas within which it operates, with due regard to social and environmental issues. The Social and Ethics Committee is tasked with monitoring the company's activities in respect of good corporate citizenship. Their tasks include: • Promotion of equality, prevention of unfair discrimination and reduction of corruption; • Contribution to the development of the communities in which it is predominantly involved; and • Record of sponsorship, donations and charitable giving. During the period under review, there were no fines or penalties incurred. The company will continue to consider its responsibilities in the areas of the workplace, the economy, society in general and the environment; all being key interrelated factors in ensuring the sustainability of the company's businesses. Also, refer to the Social and Ethics Committee's report in the corporate governance section.
STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE		
4.	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 process.	The directors individually and collectively work to achieve the company's strategic objectives, to manage the risks and opportunities that could threaten or enhance the company's ability to provide sustainable long-term growth to stakeholders, to maintain and enhance efficiencies within the company's businesses and to support the people who rely on its businesses. The sustainability of the company's businesses is a key consideration and sustainability is evaluated at each board meeting. Formal policies governing environmental, corporate social investment, ethical and remuneration matters, form key components of the value creation process and are effective in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the company. Management has the responsibility of formulating and developing the strategy for the company. Budgets are presented to the board as well as strategic plans, and any risks and opportunities are identified and considered as part of this process within which the company operates.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP		
5.	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 board assumes responsibility for the integrity and transparency of the company's reporting and, assisted by the Audit and Risk Committee and the external auditor, oversees the issue of the company's annual financial statements and annual reports. The annual report provides stakeholders with information relating to the company's performance. Information is also made available to stakeholders via SENS and announcements which are also available on the company's website at www.randgoldexp.co.za. The publication of external reports and press releases, including SENS announcements, requires the prior approval of the company's chief executive officer, who currently fulfils the dual role of chief executive officer and finance director or as may be otherwise instructed.
PRIMARY ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNING BODY		
6.	The governing body should serve as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance in the organisation.	The board charter documents the board's role and responsibilities, including the focal role of setting the strategic direction of the company, approving policies and plans to give effect thereto, oversight and monitoring of the implementation of policies and plans by management together with reporting and disclosure. All policies are subject to compliance with the overarching policies set at board level. The board is supported by the committees and management reporting structures detailed in the Corporate Governance Report but remains ultimately responsible for corporate governance in the company and for the appropriate and transparent reporting of corporate governance.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNING BODY		
7.	The governing body should comprise the appropriate balance of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence for it to discharge its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively.	The names of the board members during the review period, together with details of their age, qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience, are disclosed in the annual report. King IV™ requires that the majority of directors shall be non-executive directors, the majority of whom shall qualify as independent and this requirement has been met. The independence of the non-executive directors is reviewed on an annual basis by the board against the criteria stipulated in King IV™. A chief executive officer has been appointed to the board. The chief executive officer fulfils the dual role of both chief executive officer and financial director. The arrangements for periodic, staggered rotation of non-executive directors are contained within the company's memorandum of incorporation and are duly applied. The process for nomination, election and appointment of board members is formal and transparent, as outlined in the Corporate Governance Report. The board as a whole considers and, if appropriate, approves recommendations, subject to shareholder approval. Due to the relative simplicity of the company's operations, hands-on induction of new directors is performed by the chief executive officer, who currently fulfils the dual role of chief executive officer and finance director. The board has carried out a formal self-evaluation and is satisfied that the composition of the board reflects the appropriate mix of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity and independence.
COMMITTEES OF THE GOVERNING BODY		
8.	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.	Standing board committees have been established, underwritten with approved terms of reference, in accordance with statutory requirements. These committees assist the board to effectively discharge its duties. The composition of these standing committees ensures that there is an appropriate balance of power and that an independent perspective is brought to board deliberations and that no single director has unfettered powers. The standing committees of the board, which are reported on more fully in the Corporate Governance Report, are the: • Audit and Risk Committee; • Social and Ethics Committee; • Remuneration Committee; and • Nomination Committee.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
EVALUATIONS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GOVERNING BODY		
9.	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, the Audit and Risk Committee, the Social and Ethics Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee conduct annual assessments as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report. Items identified for improvement are discussed and followed up to ensure the implementation of recommended actions. An assessment of the suitability and effectiveness of the chief financial officer is conducted annually by the Audit and Risk Committee and is confirmed in the Audit and Risk Committee's report in the annual financial statements. The suitability and effectiveness of the company secretary are reviewed by the board on an annual basis. The appointment of the chairman is reviewed by the board on an annual basis.
APPOINT AND DELEGATION TO MANAGEMENT		
10.	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.	The chief executive officer has a clearly defined role and is responsible for the implementation and execution of the board's strategy, policies and proposals presented to and approved by the board. To provide continuity of executive leadership, succession planning is in place for the chief executive officer and chairman. Succession plans are regularly reviewed to provide for succession in both emergency situations and over the longer term. The chief executive officer of R&E operates under clearly defined guidelines. The chief executive officer fulfils the dual role of both chief executive officer and financial director. Statucor Proprietary Limited is the appointed Company Secretary of R&E represented by Mr Alun Rich. The Board has satisfied itself that they have the required competence, qualifications, expertise and capacity to carry out this function. The company has taken additional measures by appointing Outsourced CFO Proprietary Limited, represented by Ms Mione Latsky AGA(SA) and appointing an internal audit firm to independently review compliance and corporate governance as it relates to financial controls.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
APPOINT AND DELEGATION TO MANAGEMENT <i>continued</i>		
10.	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. <i>continued</i>	The performance and independence of the company secretary are evaluated by the board on an annual basis and the board has satisfied itself as to the appropriateness. The company secretary reports to the board on all statutory, regulatory and governance matters concerning the company and to the chief executive officer on all other duties and administrative matters. In instances where delegation has taken place to management or committees, preapproved materiality levels and terms of references apply, respectively. Although the board has delegated certain powers and authorities to executive management and to board committees, the ultimate responsibility for retaining full and effective control of the company rests with the board. Decisions on strategy and other material matters are reserved for the board and there is a clear delineation of power between the board and management at all times.
RISK GOVERNANCE		
11.	The governing body should govern risk in a way that supports the organisation in setting and achieving its strategic objectives	The board assumes responsibility for the governance of risk by setting the direction for how risk is to be approached and addressed by the company in order to achieve its strategic group objectives. Without derogating from its overall responsibility for risk management the board delegates the implementation and execution of effective risk management to management. The board receives risk reports from management, which considers the risks that could impact the organisation. The risk reports, which are updated as and when needed, categorise the estimated impact and the likelihood of the risks identified, differentiating between residual risks and inherent risks, and advising the board of the controls established/ remedial action taken to mitigate the risk identified. Responsibility for effective risk management is spread across the company's management and parties to whom specific control functions have been outsourced to. The Audit and Risk Committee plays an integral oversight role in ensuring the ongoing effectiveness of these processes. The Audit and Risk Committee assists the board by providing an independent and objective view on the company's financial, accounting and control mechanisms and policies, information systems and internal controls, the going concern status of the company and compliance with all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. The chief executive officer is responsible for the management of risk. The Audit and Risk Committee receives an annual report from the internal audit function, providing feedback against the financial risks included in the risk register.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION GOVERNANCE		
12.	The governing body should govern technology and information in a way that supports the organisation setting and achieving its strategic objectives.	Given the current size and scope of the company and the limited operations the company is engaged in, the board believes IT is aligned to the complexity of the current operations and considers it to be appropriate at this time.
COMPLIANCE GOVERNANCE		
13.	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.	Responsibility for the implementation and execution of effective compliance management is delegated by the board to management. The board, however, retains ultimate responsibility for compliance with applicable laws, adopted non-binding rules, codes and standards. Through its board, committee and reporting structures, the board, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Social and Ethics Committee will be apprised of any incidences of non-compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and/or internal compliance benchmarks set by the company. Management is required to highlight any areas of non-compliance with the legislative or regulatory requirements applicable to the activities of the company which need to be addressed. Any material incidences of non-compliance and/or significant fines or penalties incurred are reported to the board and/or the Audit and Risk Committee and/or the Social and Ethics Committee of the board to ensure that appropriate remedial action is taken. Key applicable legal and regulatory matters are periodically brought to the board's attention as and when updates and/or changes occur. Should any material or repeated regulatory penalties, sanctions or fines for non-compliance with the company's statutory obligations be incurred, or should the company face criminal sanction or prosecution in respect thereof, details will be disclosed in the company's annual report. During the review period, there were no material findings of non-compliance with applicable legislation or regulations and there were no criminal sanctions or prosecutions. The company continues to operate as a responsible corporate citizen.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE		
14.	The governing body should ensure that the organisation remunerates fairly, responsibly and transparently so as to promote the achievement of strategic objectives and positive outcomes in the short, medium and long term.	The board assumes responsibility for the governance of remuneration and sets the direction for remuneration in the company. The board has appointed a Remuneration Committee to ensure that the company's executives and managers are fairly rewarded for their individual and joint contributions to the company's performance and that the company remunerates fairly, responsibly and transparently in the context of overall remuneration in the company to enable the company to achieve its strategic objectives and to secure positive outcomes in the short, medium and long term. To this end, the board has approved a remuneration policy. The main provisions of this policy are disclosed in the company's annual report, together with a background statement and an implementation report. At the annual general meeting on 15 May 2025, the shareholders endorsed the remuneration policy and the implementation report of the company by way of separate non-binding advisory votes of 99.56% and 99.76% in favour respectively. Voting at annual general meetings on the remuneration policy and implementation report and any required actions following from the exercise by shareholders of their votes was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa ("the Act"), the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited and King IV™. Directors' remuneration has been disclosed comprehensively in the company's annual financial statements.
ASSURANCE		
15.	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 board sets the direction for assurance services and functions but the responsibility for overseeing such arrangements is delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee, which is charged with supporting the integrity of information for internal decision-making use and for external reports. A combined assurance model has been developed and formally implemented by the company to effectively cover the company's significant risks and material matters. The model includes but is not limited to the company's established risk management and compliance functions and the external auditors, together with such other external assurance providers as may be appropriate or deemed necessary from time to time, including the company secretary, which provides assurance on aspects of corporate governance and a JSE sponsor which advises on the JSE Listings Requirements. The Audit and Risk Committee has satisfied itself as to the independence of the external auditor as well as the effectiveness of the chief audit executive (internal audit) and the internal audit function.

	PRINCIPLE	APPLICATION/EXPLANATION
STAKEHOLDERS		
16.	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 determines the stakeholder engagement strategy and delegates to management the responsibility for implementation and execution thereof. Stakeholders are kept apprised of the company's performance by the publication of the annual report, the interim and year-end results announcements and, should these be required, trading updates.

Curricula vitae

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

Roderick John Fehrsen (76) ("Rod")

*Independent
Non-executive Director
Chairman*

Date of appointment:
15 June 2021

Rod, a qualified Accountant, has a long business career. He served in various positions in the Anglovaal Industries Group of Companies. He also served for about 13 years as CEO of Plate Glass and Shatterprufe Industries' South African glass interests. Mr Fehrsen was also part of the listing of a multi-faceted marketing services group, Billboard Holdings, and further spent some time as a private entrepreneur. He joined Ethos Technology Fund in 2002 as a partner, where he spent about 6 years.

Marais Steyn (54) ("Marais")

*Chief Executive Officer
and Financial Director*

BComm (Hons), CA(SA)

Date of appointment:
13 December 2006

After qualifying as a chartered accountant, Marais was appointed as a manager in the audit and management consulting departments at KPMG. Subsequently, he managed and founded an auditing and corporate advisory firm serving the needs of various major corporations and parastatals. Prior to his appointment to the board of R&E, he served as financial director of Aflase Limited, a JSE-listed gold and uranium mining company.

Hilton Gischen (72) ("Hilton")

Executive Director

BProc

Date of appointment:
15 November 2019

Hilton was admitted as an attorney of the High Court of South Africa in 1978. He practised as a commercial attorney from 1979 to 2003 at Mallinck Ress Richman & Cloenberg attorneys, specialising in litigation and insolvency and ending his time at the firm as Senior Partner. He has since held various commercial positions, focusing on litigation, mergers and acquisitions and commercial legal matters pertaining to JSE listings. He joined Pan African Group of Companies (a Black Economic Empowerment corporation) for a number of years, providing him with valuable insight into the mining industry. He has also held various roles in consortiums tasked in mergers and acquisitions of listed entities and has co-founded a number of private entities. Hilton was appointed to the board of R&E as a non-executive director on 15 November 2019. He has subsequently taken up the role as an executive director to the board. The change in directorship came into effect on 29 January 2020.

**Tembani Samuel Dube
(82) ("Sam")***Independent
Non-executive Director*Date of appointment:
18 November 2020

Sam is a successful businessman with over 45 years of experience in the public and private sectors. He was a co-founder of Jubelie Project Management, a property development company with numerous successful housing projects for municipalities, provincial and national government. Prior to establishing Jubelie, he served as the black economic empowerment partner for the Power group of companies as well as a director of the Small Business Development Corporation (now known as Business Partners).

**Patrick Ernest Burton
(73) ("Patrick")***Independent
Non-executive Director*BComm (Hons) Financial
Management, Post Graduate
Diploma in Tax Law
Date of appointment:
23 May 2013

Patrick is a director of companies. His experience as a director includes non-executive positions in fishing, financial services and telecommunications.

Patrick is a member of the audit, risk, remuneration and nominations committees of PSG Financial Services Limited. He is also a member of the audit committee of PSG Life Limited, as well as a member of the audit committee and remuneration committee of Telviva (Pty) Limited.

**Joel Martin Kesler (53)
("Joel")***Non-executive Director*Date of appointment:
15 June 2021

Joel is a qualified Attorney, with degrees in Commerce and Law (Cum Laude) from the University of Cape Town. He has 25 years of experience in global merger and acquisitions, advisory, corporate finance and business development. From 2004 onwards, he has held a senior international executive board position with Atlatsa Resources Corporation, a public company previously listed on the NYSE (AMEX), TSX and JSE. He is a co-founder and principal of the Tomahawk Group, a multi-family office that holds a diversified private equity portfolio, including direct investments in mining and metals, oil and gas, industrials, technology, as well as speciality consumer products.

Legal Report

This legal report provides an update on the legal proceedings which the R&E Group is currently engaged in and addresses claims instituted by the R&E Group as well as claims against the Group.

This report should be read in conjunction with the company's previous reports, SENS announcements, updates, circulars and annual reports. Further detail and background to the legal proceedings in which the R&E Group has been involved since 2006 may be found on the company's website at www.randgoldexp.co.za.

CLAIMS PURSUED BY THE R&E GROUP

A. The action against Gold Fields Operations Limited (formerly Western Areas Limited) in the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg under case number 27627/2008

1. In 2008, R&E and its subsidiary African Strategic Investment (Holdings) Limited (ASI), as first and second plaintiffs respectively, instituted action in the High Court against Gold Fields Operations Limited (Gold Fields), Gold Fields is defending the action. R&E and ASI continue to advance the matter to trial, which remains their primary focus. A brief summary of the claims and procedural progress is set out below.
2. As presently pleaded, and subject to a pending application to amend, the action comprises five claims:
 - 2.1 Claims 1 to 4 concern the alleged misappropriation by Gold Fields of the R&E and ASI's shares in Randgold Resources Limited ("RRL"). RRL merged with Barrick Gold Corporation on 1 January 2019 in a share-for-share transaction. That merger forms part of the basis upon which the R&E and ASI calculate their damages. For convenience, reference is made in this report to "RRL shares".
 - 2.2 Claim 5 concerns the alleged misappropriation by Gold Fields of the R&E and ASI's 94 million shares in Aflase Limited (Aflase).
3. In essence, R&E and ASI allege that the directing and controlling minds of each of JCI and Gold Fields conspired to misappropriate the RRL and Aflase shares in order to:
 - 3.1 raise funds to provide JCI, its subsidiaries and Gold Fields with working capital to sustain operations, discharge liabilities and maintain financial stability; and
 - 3.2 reward those individuals constituting the directing and controlling minds of JCI and Gold Fields.
4. After the institution of the action, the proceedings were, by agreement stayed for a period pending the outcome of separate proceedings instituted by R&E against its former auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
5. In its initial plea, Gold Fields denies liability and raises, in summary, the following principal defences:
 - 5.1 Gold Fields contends that, in terms of the Apportionment of Damages Act 34 of 1956, the settlements concluded with the other joint wrongdoers compromised and discharged the claims against it, *alternatively*, that any damages recoverable from Gold Fields must be reduced to the extent to that R&E and ASI could have recovered from those parties.
 - 5.2 Gold Fields further contends that R&E failed to implement adequate controls to detect the alleged unlawful conduct alleged and was therefore the cause of its own loss.

6. Gold Fields has joined JCI, the estate late Brett Kebble, Chris Lamprecht and Roger Kebble (since deceased) to the proceedings by way of Third-Party Notices and seeks a contribution from them in respect of the R&E and ASI's alleged losses. Mr Lamprecht and JCI are defending the Third-Party proceedings. They contend firstly that Gold Fields' right to join them has prescribed and that any right of contribution has lapsed. (Neither the estates of Brett or Roger Kebble are defending the proceedings.)
7. Following its joinder, JCI served a Third-Party notice on R&E, and ASI alleging that, if it is held liable to Gold Fields, Gold Fields' liability to R&E and ASI must be reduced in terms of an indemnity provided by R&E to JCI in a settlement agreement concluded between them on 20 January 2010 ("the R&E and JCI settlement agreement").
8. Since the filing of its Third-Party notice, JCI has been wound up (placed in liquidation).
9. In February 2019 the action was classified as a commercial court matter and Madam Justice Ingrid Opperman (Judge Opperman) was appointed to case manage the litigation, determine interlocutory applications and preside at the trial.
10. In January 2019, R&E and ASI launched an interlocutory application, seeking the leave of the Court to present the evidence of certain foreign witnesses by way of a video-conference links between the High Court and venues in the relevant foreign jurisdictions, primarily in order to reduce the costs associated with securing their attendance in South Africa.
11. The application was opposed by Gold Fields and argued before Judge Opperman in September 2019. On 28 November 2019 the application was dismissed with costs.
12. In August 2020 Gold Fields served an extensive request for further discovery. R&E delivered its response in December 2020.
13. On 24 August 2021, Gold Fields amended its plea, contending that:
 - 13.1 In terms of the R&E/JCI settlement agreement, any amount or contribution payable by JCI pursuant to a Third-Party award in favour of R&E, is not enforceable in full, but only to the extent of the difference between the Third-Party award and the contribution payable by JCI;
 - 13.2 Accordingly, any award obtained against Gold Fields cannot be enforced in full, but only to the extent that it exceeds the contribution payable by JCI, *alternatively*, Gold Field's liability falls to be reduced *pro tanto* having regard to the terms of the R&E/JCI settlement agreement.
14. On 10 May 2024, R&E and ASI served a notice of intention to amend their Particulars of Claim. At the same time they delivered a number of witness statements upon which they intend to rely at the trial. Additional witness statements were served in June 2024.
15. Gold Fields, formally objected to the proposed amendment on various grounds, including alleged prejudice and prescription, and raised a number of technical objections. R&E and ASI thereafter launched an Application for Leave to Amend the Particulars of Claim (the first amendment application) acknowledging certain technical points raised and indicated that these would be corrected in a revised draft Amended Particulars of Claim to be placed before the court when the application was to be heard.
16. Gold Fields contended that the procedure adopted was irregular and called upon R&E and ASI to withdraw the application. Although R&E and ASI did not accept that the process was irregular and in order to avoid unnecessary procedural disputes and delays, the application was withdrawn and a fresh Notice of Intention to Amend was delivered on 6 February 2025. If granted the amendment will materially simplify the claims and significantly shorten the anticipated duration of the trial.
17. The proposed amendment limits the original claims relating to the RRL share portfolio and the Alease shares to a claim arising for the alleged theft of 10,560,000 RLL shares, together with the dividends that would have accrued on those shares. The dividend component relates to the periods from the theft to 31 December 2018 and from 1 January 2019 (date of Randgold – Barrick merger) to date of judgement in respect of 64,711,680 Barrick shares that would have been received pursuant to the merger.

18. Gold Fields delivered an objection to the fresh Notice of Intention to Amend on 30 April 2025 and on 26 June 2025, the R&E and ASI delivered an Application for leave to Amend their Particulars of Claim. On 17 July 2025, Gold Fields delivered a Notice to Oppose the Application for Leave to Amend and thereafter its Answering Affidavit on 15 September 2025.
19. On 8 October 2025, R&E and ASI delivered further witness statements and on 31 October 2025 their Replying Affidavit.
20. By agreement between parties' attorneys, R&E and ASI filed their heads of argument on 28th of February 2026. Gold Fields is required to file its heads of argument by 31st of March 2026. A joint practice note will be filed by 7 April 2026, after which the matter will be ready for argument.
21. A date for the hearing of the Application to amend is in the process of being arranged.

B. OTHER ACTIONS BY WAY OF SUMMONS WERE INSTITUTED OUT OF THE JOHANNESBURG HIGH COURT IN 2008 BY THE R&E GROUP WHICH REMAIN PENDING ARE:

1. Sixteen claims against one or more of the following defendants: Hendrik Buitendag, John Stratton (a former director of JCI), Charles Cornwall (a former director of JCI), Lieben Swanevelder (the former group accountant of JCI), Lunga Ncwana (a former director of R&E and a director of Equitant Trading (Pty) Limited) and Chris Lamprecht (a former financial director of R&E, JCI and Gold Fields) based on the alleged theft of shares belonging to the R&E Group; alternatively, the void issue and allotment of shares in R&E's issued share capital for no value. The action is defended, and its status remains unchanged since R&E's previous legal report.
2. Claims against Bookmark Holdings (Pty) Ltd, Sello Rasathaba and Chris Lamprecht relating to the alleged cover-up of various RRL share thefts and the damages which flowed therefrom. The action is defended, and its status remains unchanged since R&E's previous legal report.
3. Claims against Hendrik Buitendag, Chris Lamprecht and John Stratton relating to a trading account ostensibly conducted by R&E at a firm of stockbrokers known as Tlotlisa Securities (Pty) Limited, which is alleged to have been used for the scrip lending/borrowing of shares for the benefit of the JCI Group and others associated with it. The action is defended, and its status too remains unchanged since R&E's previous legal report.
4. Claims against Patricia Beale, a former company secretary of JCI, comprising of seven claims. The action is defended, and its status similarly remains unchanged since R&E's previous legal report.

C. CLAIMS BROUGHT AGAINST THE R&E GROUP

Certification application for permission to institute a class action against various companies, including R&E, brought by mineworkers/their dependants arising from silicosis and/or tuberculosis allegedly contracted on gold mines in South Africa

1. Following an order being granted by the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division Johannesburg on 20 August 2013 to consolidate an application by various former mineworkers, alternatively dependants of former mineworkers (who sought permission to proceed with a class action against several mining companies, including against R&E, which initially opposed the application), on 13 May 2016, the Gauteng Local Division of the High Court handed down judgment in the matter of Nkala and Others v Harmony Gold Mining Co Ltd and Others, known as the 'Nkala judgment'.
2. In its judgment, the High Court ordered the certification of two separate industry wide classes, being a silicosis class and pulmonary tuberculosis class. The application to have the two classes certified was purely procedural, the Court not being required to determine the merits of the applicants cause of action, nor to adjudicate the facts on which their cause of action will be founded. The High Court also ordered that claims for general damages may be transmitted from the estate of a deceased mine worker who dies after the date of the certification application to their dependants.

3. R&E was cited as the twenty-ninth respondent in the application, it being alleged that R&E controlled and or managed certain mines during 1993 to 1996 (which R&E denied) and that consequently, R&E may be a wrongdoer liable for damages suffered by former mineworkers, alternatively by dependants of former mineworkers (which R&E also denies).
4. Several of the mining companies in the Nkala judgement thereafter applied for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal ("SCA") against the certification. Whilst R&E did not participate in the appeal process, it however agreed to be bound by the judgement of the SCA.
5. On 3 May 2018, several of the mining companies (including Harmony Gold, Gold Fields, African Rainbow Minerals, Sibanye-Stillwater, AngloGold Ashanti and Anglo American) concluded a holistic settlement of the certification application. These mining companies agreed to settle the claims against them or capable of being brought or instituted against them by the claimants arising from or related to silicosis and/or tuberculosis (but excluding certain specified preserved claims). In doing so, they agreed to establish a fund to compensate current and former mineworkers and their dependants on the basis that the settlement would be binding on all members of the classes, other than those persons who give notice that they wish to be excluded from the classes. R&E initially (without prejudice to its rights and without admitting liability), participated in the settlement discussions. Ultimately however, R&E decided that the terms of the settlement proposed were not favourable taking into account the period when it is alleged that R&E had control and/or managed the mines concerned. On 26 July 2019, the settlement agreement was made an order of Court by the High Court.
6. Two of the appellants who did not form part of the settlement, namely DRD Gold Limited and East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, proceeded with an appeal to the SCA against both the certification order of the classes and against the declaratory order granted by the High Court concerning the transmissibility of general damages to dependants.
7. On 6 February 2023, the SCA handed down judgment in DRD Gold Ltd and Another v Nkala and Others dismissing the appeal. The SCA found that (i) certification of the classes is no more than a procedural mechanism to facilitate the determination of the class action (which could be altered by the court hearing the class action at a later stage); and (ii) the transmissibility of general damages was not an appealable decision, as this will only be made at a later stage.
8. The appellants in those matters did not petition an appeal to the Constitutional Court.
9. In May 2023, Richard Spoor Attorneys (who represents the silicosis class), informed R&E that in light of the dismissal of the appeal, the class action will therefore be proceeding against the remaining respondent/defendant companies being DRD Gold, ERPM, Simmer & Jack and R&E.
10. R&E intends defending all claims that may be made against it.

D. GENERAL

1. For further information in regard to all of the claims and proceedings in which the R&E Group has been involved, refer to R&E's website at www.randgoldexp.co.za.
2. Other than as disclosed on R&E's website and elsewhere in this report, no formal legal proceedings were instituted against the company and its subsidiaries out of a court or by way of arbitration.
3. The Board of R&E continues to assess the matters in which it and the R&E group remain engaged and to evaluate the commercial and other practicalities associated with such matters.

Prospecting rights

PROSPECTING RIGHTS

All prospecting rights were sold during previous financial years.

R&E does not own any prospecting rights.

Annual Financial Statements

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Preparation of these annual financial statements

Mr Marais Steyn CA(SA), Financial Director, is responsible for these annual financial statements and has supervised the preparation thereof in conjunction with Ms Mione Latsky AGA(SA) representing Outsourced CFO (Pty) Ltd. These annual financial statements have been audited in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

COMPANIES ACT COMPLIANCE

The company has complied with section 94 of the Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008, as amended) ("the Companies Act") and the King IV Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 ("King IV"), except for items disclosed in this report. In addition, the board is of the opinion that the requirements of regulation 42 of the Companies Regulations, 2011, which requires at least one-third of the members of a company's audit committee to have academic qualifications, or experience in economics, law, corporate governance, finance, accounting, commerce, industry, public affairs or human resource management, have been met.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee comprises of the following members:

- Patrick Ernest Burton (Chairman);
- Roderick John Fehrsen; and
- Tembani Samuel Dube.

FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee operates within formal terms of reference approved by the board. The committee is satisfied that it has met its responsibilities as stipulated in the terms of reference.

The committee is also satisfied that it has complied with its legal, regulatory and other responsibilities.

The committee discharges its responsibilities by meeting formally at least twice a year to review the group's interim and annual results before publication, to receive and review internal audit reports and reports from the external auditor. They also meet with management to review their progress on key issues relating to financial controls and risks and deal with other matters falling within its terms of reference. Committee members review company trading statements on an ad hoc basis.

The findings and recommendations of the committee are reported to the board at the following board meeting.

The committee meets informally on an ad hoc basis with the internal auditor, the external auditor and management to address key issues as the need arises, specifically to consider risk assessment and management, review the audit plans of the external and internal auditors and to review accounting, auditing, financial reporting, corporate governance, and compliance matters. The internal audit plan and internal audit conclusions are similarly reviewed and approved by the committee.

The committee discharges all audit and risk committee responsibilities of all the subsidiaries within the group. The external and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the committee.

The committee is responsible for overseeing the internal audit function.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR APPOINTMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

The Audit and Risk Committee has satisfied itself that the external auditor is independent of the company, as set out in section 94(8) of the Companies Act, which includes considering previous appointments of the auditor, the extent of other work undertaken for the company and compliance with criteria relating to independence or conflicts of interest as prescribed by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors. Requisite assurance was sought and provided by the auditor that internal governance processes within the audit firm support and demonstrate its claim to independence.

The committee ensured that the appointment of the auditor complied with the Companies Act and any other legislation relating to the appointment of auditors. There is a formal procedure that governs the process whereby the auditor is considered for non-audit services. In general, the auditor is not engaged for non-attest services, unless, in the opinion of the committee, the extent of the service is not significant. No non-audit services were provided by the external auditor during the current reporting period.

The committee has agreed to the fee for the 2025 financial year of R855 420 (2024: R807 000), which consist of an audit fee of R752 600 (2024: R710 000) for Randgold and Exploration Company Limited and a fee of R102 820 (2024: R97 000) for the review of subsidiary financial statements. The fee is considered appropriate for the work foreseen at the time.

The committee has reviewed the engagement partner's quality reports and has considered the performance and quality to be satisfactory.

We appointed KPMG Inc. as our independent external auditor in terms of the JSE Listing Requirements paragraph 5.7(h)(iii).

The committee has satisfied itself that the external auditor is independent of R&E, as set out in section 94(8) of the Companies Act.

KEY AUDIT MATTER

The Audit and Risk Committee notes the key audit matter raised by the external auditors and set out in their independent auditor's report. The committee has considered and evaluated this matter and is satisfied that it has been addressed correctly.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the accounting policies and the financial statements of the company and is satisfied that they are appropriate and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The committee has reviewed the annual financial statements and recommended them to the board for approval.

The Audit and Risk Committee has ensured that appropriate financial reporting procedures exist and are working, as contemplated in paragraph 5.7(h)(ii) of the JSE Listings Requirements.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

In considering the integrity of the company's financial information and the effectiveness of internal financial controls, the committee relies on the work performed by the internal auditor, representations by management and the external auditor's management report. In particular, in accordance with the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa, the internal audit function performed a formal, documented review of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the company's system of internal financial controls during the year. No exceptions were noted.

Based on these interactions, nothing has come to the attention of the committee that would lead it to believe that an adequate and appropriate system of internal control is not in place. The committee has advised the board accordingly.

INTEGRATED REPORTING AND COMBINED ASSURANCE

The Audit and Risk Committee has considered the company's sustainability information and has assessed its consistency with operational and other information known to the committee members, and for consistency with the annual financial statements. Nothing has come to the committee's attention that would lead to the conclusion that the sustainability information is not reliable.

The sustainability strategy of Randgold contains the following key points:

1. A continuation of the litigation program to recover funds where there is the most realistic prospect of recovery.
2. Retain the listing of the company's shares on the JSE.
3. Continue to review the company's cost base in view of the adopted strategy.
4. Review and investigate any opportunities to expand and maximize wealth creation for Randgold's stakeholders.

The company's risk register (as mentioned in the risk management report) forms the basis when evaluating combined assurance. The board has delegated the responsibility for implementing combined assurance to Management; the Audit and Risk Committee fulfils an oversight function and, in consultation with management, establishes the level of assurance necessary on each risk, as contained in the risk register when engaging with service providers. The committee is satisfied that the combined assurance model implemented by the company is effective to address significant risks and material matters.

The committee has however decided that, due to the limited operations of the company, an integrated report is onerous at this stage and the committee has recommended to the board that annual financial statements be compiled excluding an integrated report. The committee has reviewed the annual financial statements and recommended them to the board for approval.

GOING CONCERN

The Audit and Risk Committee has considered the going concern status of the company and of the group and has made recommendations in this regard. The board's statement on the going concern status of the company and of the group is supported by the Audit and Risk Committee.

GOVERNANCE OF RISK

The role of the committee is to assist the board to ensure that the company has implemented an effective policy and plan for risk management that will enhance the company's ability to achieve its strategic objectives; and that the disclosure regarding risk is comprehensive, timely and relevant. The committee believes that the organisation has an effective risk management process that is appropriate to its size and limited scope of operations.

EVALUATION OF THE EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE OF FINANCIAL DIRECTOR AND FINANCE FUNCTION

In accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements, as well as the recommended practices of King IV, the Audit and Risk Committee must on an annual basis consider and be satisfied with the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the financial director. The committee has satisfied itself in terms of paragraph 5.7(h)(i) of the JSE Listings Requirements that the financial director of the company, Mr Marais Steyn, as well as the finance function of the company, has the appropriate expertise and experience.

The committee is satisfied that in respect of the financial year and to the date of this report:

- Financial reporting risks have been identified and mitigated;
- A satisfactory system of internal financial controls is in place;
- Fraud risks relating to financial reporting have been considered and mitigated; and
- IT risks relating to financial reporting have been considered and mitigated.

No material weaknesses in financial controls that resulted in material financial loss, fraud or errors were identified during the year under review.

On 9 November 2018, the Audit and Risk Committee made a request to the JSE for dispensation regarding the role of a full-time financial director as contemplated in paragraph 5.7(e) of the JSE Listings Requirements and to allow for a joint financial director and chief executive officer. The Audit and Risk Committee proposed to appoint the current chief executive officer, Mr Marais Steyn, to the dual role of chief executive officer and financial director on the basis that R&E has limited operations. On 16 January 2019, the JSE granted dispensation from the requirements of paragraph 5.7(e) of the JSE Listings Requirements to allow for a joint financial director and chief executive officer as requested.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The board appointed an outsourced independent service provider, Moore Risk Services, to provide internal audit services with effect from 23 August 2013.

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for ensuring that the company's internal audit function is independent and has the necessary resources, standing and authority within the company to enable it to discharge its duties. Furthermore, the committee oversees cooperation between the internal and external auditors and serves as a link between the board of directors and these functions.

The committee considered and recommended the internal audit Terms of Reference for approval by the board.

The Terms of Reference governs the authority and responsibilities of the various role-players. The engagement partner of the outsourced service provider has been appointed as the chief audit executive in terms of the Terms of Reference and reports directly to the committee.

In 2013 the committee approved a three-year risk-based audit programme in terms of which the outsourced service provider will address those risks and controls identified by the committee as being key to financial reporting, sustainability and stakeholder reporting. The three-year contract was evaluated and extended until 31 December 2018. The contract has since been reviewed annually, with the last review done in August 2025.

The chief audit executive appointed performs his duties effectively and diligently.

Directors' responsibility statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors have the pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the group annual financial statements and company annual financial statements of Randgold & Exploration Company Limited, comprising the consolidated and separate statements of financial position at 31 December 2025 and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards, the Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee (collectively "JSE Financial Reporting Requirements") and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. In addition, the directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the company and its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the group financial statements and company financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

APPROVAL OF GROUP ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND COMPANY ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The group annual financial statements and company annual financial statements of Randgold & Exploration Company Limited, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the board of directors on 20 March 2026 and signed by:

Roderick Fehrsen

Independent Non-executive Chairman

27 March 2026

Johannesburg, South Africa

Declaration by the Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The director, whose name is stated below, hereby confirms that:

- a) the annual financial statements set out on pages 58 to 97, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of R&E in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS");
- b) to the best of my knowledge and belief, no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading;
- c) internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to R&E and its consolidated subsidiaries has been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of R&E and the R&E group;
- d) the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled my role and function as executive director with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls;
- e) where I have not been satisfied, I have disclosed to the audit committee and the auditors any deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls, and have remediated the deficiencies or taken steps to remedy the deficiencies; and
- f) I am not aware of any fraud involving directors.

Marais Steyn

Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director

27 March 2026

Johannesburg, South Africa

Declaration by the company secretary

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, in terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of this Act and that all such returns appear true, correct and up to date in respect of the financial period reported on.

Statucor (Pty) Ltd

Company Secretary

Per Alun Rich

27 March 2026

Johannesburg, South Africa

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Randgold & Exploration Company Limited ("R&E" or "the company") is a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. The company's registered office during the year under review was located at Suite 25, Third floor, Katherine & West Building, 114 West Street, Sandown, Sandton, 2196. The group annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the company and its subsidiary companies (together referred to as "the group" and individually as "group entities"). R&E is a company that invests its cash reserves and currently pursues legal claims.

R&E was incorporated in South Africa as a public company on 29 September 1992 to take over the gold interests of Rand Mines Limited, being South Africa's oldest mining house.

R&E contends that it was the victim of widespread frauds and thefts of its assets, in the period 1999 to 2005, which resulted in the company being deprived of the majority of its assets. On 1 August 2005 R&E was suspended on the JSE as a result of it not being able to produce audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2004, as required under the JSE Listings Requirements. Following its suspension, R&E appointed forensic auditors to determine (amongst other matters) the whereabouts of R&E's substantial investment in Randgold Resources Limited (which comprised the majority of R&E's asset base).

Based on the forensic investigations, legal assessments and the opinion of counsel, R&E embarked on a process of attempting to recover damages in respect of the alleged misappropriation of its assets and frauds perpetrated against it. Some significant recoveries have been made to date.

Following the publication of audited financial results for the financial years ended 31 December 2007, 2008 and 2009, the board of R&E sought a re-listing of its ordinary shares on the JSE, thereby allowing shareholders to trade their ordinary shares in R&E.

The JSE subsequently approved the relisting of R&E effective 4 June 2010 under the abbreviated name "Randgold" and share code "RNG".

While the company does not trade, the board of R&E remains focused on the recovery of claims relating to assets allegedly misappropriated from it and frauds perpetrated against R&E, while simultaneously safeguarding the company's existing asset base.

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Recoveries made from third parties

During 2025, R&E earned no revenue from any settlements with third parties (2024: Rnil). R&E continued working towards recoveries from third parties while safeguarding the asset base of the company. Refer to the Legal Report contained on page 35 of this annual report for an update on the recovery from third party matters.

SHARE CAPITAL

Full details of the company's ordinary share capital are set out in note 11 to the group financial statements.

Material resolutions

Special resolutions passed at the annual general meeting held 15 May 2025:

1. Authorise company to remunerate non-executive directors for services as recommended by the remuneration committee; and
2. Authorise the board of the company to provide financial assistance to related or inter-related companies.

Ordinary resolutions passed at the annual general meeting held 15 May 2025:

1. Re-election of Mr PE Burton as a director;
2. Re-election of Mr JM Kesler as a director;
3. To re-appoint Mr PE Burton as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee;
4. To re-appoint Mr RJ Fehrsen as member of the Audit and Risk Committee;
5. To re-appoint Mr TS Dube as member of the Audit and Risk Committee;
6. To re-appoint Mr RJ Fehrsen as member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
7. To re-appoint Mr PE Burton as a member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
8. To re-appoint Mr JM Kesler as a member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
9. To re-appoint Mr TS Dube as a member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
10. To re-appoint Mr M Steyn as a member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
11. To re-appoint Mr H Gisken as a member of the Social and Ethics Committee;
12. To re-appoint KPMG Inc. as the auditor of the Company;
13. To pass a non-binding advisory vote on the Company's remuneration policy;
14. To pass a non-binding advisory vote on the Company's implementation report on the remuneration policy.

Corporate resolutions passed at the directors' meeting held 12 March 2025:

1. Authorisation granted to the company secretary to sign the annual compliance certificate as required by the JSE Listings Requirements;
2. Approval of the annual financial statements of R&E for the year ended 31 December 2024;
3. Authorisation granted to Mr RJ Fehrsen to sign the annual financial statements of R&E for the year ended 31 December 2024; and
4. Authorise R&E to provide financial support to its subsidiaries.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

None of the subsidiaries subject to independent reviews have any modified conclusions in the independent review reports for the year ended 31 December 2025.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared during the year (2024: Rnil).

SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars of the subsidiaries of the R&E group are given on page 90. The attributable interest of the group in the income and losses of its subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December 2025 is:

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Aggregate amount of profit after taxation	900	1 342
Aggregate amount of losses after taxation	(13)	(93)

DIRECTORATE

Directors in office for the year at the date of this report are:

Name	Designation
RJ Fehrsen	Independent Non-executive Chairman
M Steyn	Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director
H Gischen	Executive
TS Dube	Independent Non-executive
PE Burton	Independent Non-executive
JM Kesler	Non-executive

Mr PE Burton resigned as chairman of the Company on 30 June 2024, while remaining on the board as an independent non-executive director and a member of the relevant Committees. Mr RJ Fehrsen was appointed as chairman of the Company on the same day.

On 16 January 2019, the Issuer Regulation Division of the JSE Limited granted dispensation to allow Mr Marais Steyn to fulfil the dual role as chief executive officer and financial director of the company on a permanent basis.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

Mr Gischen and Mr Kesler are indirectly entitled to call for repayment of R6,017,500 either in cash or in R&E shares at an effective rate of R1.383 per share (4,350,000 shares). This claim would be against a shareholder of R&E. There has been no change since the 2021 financial year.

No other director held any shares in the group, directly or indirectly, for the 2025 or 2024 financial years and up to the date of this report.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary in office at the date of this report was Statucor (Pty) Ltd represented by Mr Alun Rich.

PUBLIC OFFICER AND FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Mr M Steyn CA(SA) is the present incumbent who was appointed as Public Officer on 27 February 2019.

AUDITORS

KPMG Inc. will continue in office as auditors for the company and its subsidiaries in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

At the annual general meeting, shareholders will be requested to re-appoint KPMG Inc., as well as the designated auditor, Mr Ivan Engels, as the independent external auditors of R&E.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material events subsequent to the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

GOING CONCERN

The group made a total comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 of R11.8 million (2024: R12.1 million) and as of that date the total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R40.7 million (2024: R52.4 million) with a current ratio of 79.83 (2024: 95.04).

The directors have no reason to believe that the group will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on the forecast and available short-term funds within its investments in securities and cash resources which is sufficient to cover its obligations as they fall due within the next 12 months. The going concern basis has therefore been adopted in preparing the financial statements. These financial statements support the viability of the group.

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RANDGOLD AND EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Randgold and Exploration Company Limited (the group and company) set out on pages 58 to 97, which comprise the group and company statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the group and company statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the group and company statements of changes in equity and the group and company statements of cash flows for the year then ended, material accounting policies and notes to the group and company financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Randgold and Exploration Company Limited as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group and company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In terms of the IRBA Rule on Enhanced Auditor Reporting for the Audit of Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities, published in Government Gazette No. 49309 dated 15 September 2023 (EAR Rule), we report:

Final materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set quantitative thresholds and overlay qualitative considerations to help us determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our procedures, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in the aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Randgold & Exploration Company Limited continued

Final materiality and how we determined it	Consolidated financial statements: R430 000 determined as 0.85% (rounded) of total assets
	Separate financial statements R420 000 determined as 0.80% of total assets
Rationale for the benchmark and percentage applied	We chose total assets as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the metric which best reflects the focus of the users of the group and company financial statements given that the main objective of the group and company is the recovery of claims relating to assets while simultaneously safeguarding the existing asset base.
	The percentages applied was based on our professional judgement after consideration of the qualitative factors that affect the group and company.

Group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

We performed risk assessment procedures to determine which of the group's components are likely to include risks of material misstatement to the group financial statements and which further audit procedures to perform at these components to address those risks. Our judgement included assessing the size of the components, nature of assets, liabilities and transactions within the components as well as specific risks.

In total, we identified 4 components. Of those, we identified 1 component at which further audit procedures were performed on the entire financial information of the component, either because audit evidence needed to be obtained on all or a significant proportion of the component's financial information, or that component represents a pervasive risk of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements.

We also identified 3 components at which specific further audit procedures are required to address specific risk of material misstatements.

Accordingly, we performed audit procedures on 4 components. We did not involve component auditors in performing the audit work on any of the components.

We also performed an analysis at an aggregated group level on the remaining financial information, taking into consideration the group's operational and legal structure.

Key audit matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In terms of the EAR Rule, we are required to report the outcome of audit procedures or key observations with respect to the key audit matters and these are included below.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Recognition and disclosure of legal matters Refer to the contingent assets and contingent liabilities accounting policy and note 13 in the consolidated financial statements. This matter relates to both the consolidated and separate financial statements	
The group and the company are involved in a number of historical legal actions, including claims to recover damages arising from the alleged misappropriation of assets previously held by the group and the company. The directors have assessed whether any of these legal actions give rise to provisions, contingent assets or contingent liabilities at year end. Contingent assets (refer to note 13.1): These legal actions include claims to recover losses relating to the misappropriation of assets in the past. However, given the status of these cases the directors do not believe that it would be appropriate to disclose a contingent asset at year end. Contingent liabilities (refer to note 13.2.1): The group and company are also a respondent in a class action lawsuit brought by mineworkers and their dependents arising from silicosis and/or tuberculosis contracted on gold mines in South Africa in the past. A formal claim has not yet been instituted against the group and company. The quantification of damages and the extent of the group's and company's liability (if any) cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. Accordingly, a contingent liability has been disclosed. These legal proceedings required significant auditor attention due to the significant potential impact these matters may have on the consolidated and separate financial statements and is therefore considered to be a key audit matter.	Our response to the key audit matter included performing the following audit procedures: • We assessed the competence and objectivity of external legal counsel representing the group and company in the legal proceedings through performing an assessment of the qualifications, experience, memberships and possible independence threats of the group's and company's legal counsel. • We obtained written confirmation from the group's and company's external legal counsel of pending legal claims, probable outcomes and probable losses in relation thereto. • We obtained an understanding of any new developments in relation to the historical legal matters affecting the group and company in the current year by inspecting public information on these matters and analysing the legal report provided by the group's and company's legal counsel. • We assessed whether the recognition and/or disclosure of these legal matters in the consolidated and separate financial statements met the requirements of IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets based on our understanding of these matters. Based on the procedures performed above in respect of the determination of a contingent liability and non-disclosure of a contingent asset, we did not identify any significant matters requiring further consideration in concluding on the procedures performed.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Randgold and Exploration Company Limited Annual Report 2025" which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit and Risk Committee's Report and the Declaration by the company secretary as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group and company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group and company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group and company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Audit tenure

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that KPMG Inc. has been the auditor of Randgold and Exploration Company Limited for nineteen years.

KPMG Inc.

Registered Auditor

Per IM Engels

Chartered Accountant (SA)

Registered Auditor

Director

27 March 2026

The Halyard

4 Christiaan Barnard Street

City Centre

Cape Town

8000

Group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Revenue		–	–
Personnel expenses	2	(10 090)	(10 063)
Change in fair value of investments in securities	3	2 297	2 353
Other operating expenses	5	(7 084)	(9 465)
Loss from operating activities		(14 877)	(17 175)
Finance income	4	3 713	5 091
Loss before taxation		(11 164)	(12 084)
Taxation	6	–	–
Loss for the year		(11 164)	(12 084)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items of other comprehensive loss that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial losses	14	(602)	(59)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11 766)	(12 143)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	12	(15.60)	(16.88)

Group statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		43	70
Equipment	7	43	70
Current assets		50 452	62 157
Investments in securities	8	47 567	60 657
Other receivables	9	209	316
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2 676	1 184
Total assets		50 495	62 227
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity		40 704	52 470
Ordinary share capital	11	716	716
Retained earnings		39 988	51 754
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	14	9 159	9 102
Current liabilities			
Other payables	16	632	654
Total equity and liabilities		50 495	62 227

Group statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Attributable to equity holders of the company		
	Ordinary share capital R'000	Retained earnings R'000	Total equity R'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	716	63 897	64 613
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(12 143)	(12 143)
Loss for the year		(12 084)	(12 084)
Other comprehensive loss		(59)	(59)
Balance at 31 December 2024	716	51 754	52 470
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11 766)	(11 766)
Loss for the year		(11 164)	(11 164)
Other comprehensive loss		(602)	(602)
Balance at 31 December 2025	716	39 988	40 704
Note	11		

Group statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash flow from operating activities		1 492	669
Cash utilised in operations	19	(2 221)	(4 423)
Interest received	4	3 116	4 507
Dividend received	4	597	585
Taxation paid		–	–
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 492	669
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1 184	515
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	2 676	1 184

Accounting policies

for the year ended 31 December 2025

REPORTING ENTITY

Randgold & Exploration Company Limited (the “company” or “R&E”) is a company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. The group financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “group” and individually as “group entities”). Where reference is made to “the group” in the accounting policies, it should be interpreted as referring to the company where the context requires, unless otherwise noted.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The group and company financial statements relate to the consolidated and separate financial statements. The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the international accounting standards board (IFRS® Accounting Standards), the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, JSE Listings Requirements and the Companies Act of South Africa. The consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 20 March 2026.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Financial instruments held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Post-retirement medical benefit obligation is measured annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Any gains and losses arising from the remeasurement are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the group are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the company. All financial information presented in Rand has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS® Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are detailed in the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements where applicable.

Estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about the assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2025 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in note 13 (contingencies and commitments).

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

Material accounting policies

All accounting policies have been applied consistently, in all material respects, to all years presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements. In the current year, the company has adopted all new and revised IFRS® Accounting Standards that are relevant to its operations and effective for the financial year commencing 1 January 2025. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the below noted IFRS® Accounting Standards were adopted, where relevant. None of the newly adopted policies had a significant financial impact on the group and the company.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective periods beginning on or after
IAS 21 amendment Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the company has control. The company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the group financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the group.

When the group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are reflected at cost less impairment losses in the separate financial statements of R&E.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from inter-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the group financial statements. Unrealised losses on transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains except that they are only eliminated to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Recognition and classification

All financial instruments are initially recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts, takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

Financial assets

The group classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

The classification depends on the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the group changes its business model from managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

Financial liabilities

The group classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

ii. Initial measurement

Financial assets

When a financial asset is recognised initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

The group and company invests its cash reserves in both investments in securities, measured at fair value through profit or loss and investments classified as cash equivalents, measured initially at fair value.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and it is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, that meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, the 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

The group had cash and cash equivalents and investments in securities as financial assets at the financial year end. The company's financial assets consisted of investments in subsidiaries, loans to subsidiary companies, other receivables and investments in securities.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and other payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The group and company had post-retirement medical benefit obligation and other payables as financial liabilities at the financial year end.

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

iii. Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. Associated cash flows are recognised as operating in nature.

Financial assets at amortised cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash investments, cash balances and call deposits, and are stated at amortised cost.

Other payables

Other payables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amounts due to/from subsidiaries

Amounts due to/from subsidiaries (which are eliminated on consolidation) are stated at amortised cost using the effective-interest method less impairment losses in the company financial statements.

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Each ordinary share entitles the holder to one voting right.

Treasury shares

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares that are not cancelled are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognised in retained earnings.

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

IMPAIRMENT

Financial assets

The group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the group measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the credit risk on the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the group measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve months expected credit losses.

Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss, if incurred.

DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

Investments in securities

- The fair value is determined from inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either direct or indirectly.

Cash and cash equivalents

- The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates its carrying value.

Amounts due from subsidiaries; other receivables and other payables

The fair value of amounts due from subsidiaries is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. Other receivables and other payables are short term in nature and the carrying value approximates fair value.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are those that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the services have been rendered. Remuneration to employees is charged to profit or loss. An accrual is made for accumulated leave, incentive bonuses and other short-term employee benefits.

Defined benefit plans – post-retirement medical benefit obligation

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately (using the projected unit credit method) for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined with reference to market yield on high-quality corporate bonds or on government bonds if high-quality corporate bonds are not available. In a South African context, government bonds are used. The calculation is performed at the reporting date by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans through other comprehensive income, while interest cost is recognised as part of personnel expenses.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent assets, including potential favourable outcomes of current claims against third parties, are not recognised in the statement of financial position unless realisation is virtually certain. Recognised claims against third parties are reflected as recoveries in profit or loss.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position unless the outflow of economic resources is probable and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

REVENUE

Revenue constitutes recoveries.

Recoveries

Recoveries, mainly constituting claims against third parties, are recognised when the right to the receipt thereof is established and the recovery is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the receipt is due.

DIVIDEND INCOME

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established and is recognised in finance income.

MANAGEMENT FEES

The holding company charges its subsidiaries management fees for services rendered. Management fees are recognised as services are rendered over time.

FINANCE INCOME

Finance income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, and comprises primarily income received on funds held in portfolios classified as investments in securities and cash and cash equivalents. Finance income on cash and cash equivalents is accrued using the effective-interest method.

INCOME TAX

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. An income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current taxation

Current taxation comprises taxation payable or receivable, calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income or loss for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment of taxation payable for previous years. The amount of income tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. Interest and penalties on taxation payable are included in finance costs or other operating expenses, respectively in profit or loss. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax base. The following temporary differences are not provided for:

- The initial recognition of goodwill;
- The initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and
- Differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the associated unused tax losses can be offset. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

As per note 15, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against

Accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

which the group entities can utilise the benefits thereof.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all ordinary shares.

SUMMARY OF STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

There are new or revised Accounting Standards, interpretations and amendments in issue that are not yet effective. These include the following Standards, interpretations and amendments and do not at the finalisation of the group and company financial statements have a significant impact or are expected to have a significant impact in future:

Standard/Interpretation		Effective periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 1 amendment	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	1 January 2026
IFRS 7 amendment	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2026
IFRS 9 amendment	Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 10 amendment	Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2026
IAS 7 amendment	Statement of Cash flows	1 January 2026
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 amendments	Contract Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1 January 2027

Notes to the group financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. SEGMENT REPORTING

The group operates in a single reportable operating segment as an investment holding company with cash resources. No segment reporting is therefore provided.

2. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses include remuneration to directors and the post-retirement medical benefit obligation expense:

Directors' emoluments (refer to note 18 for additional disclosure)

Directors' emoluments – Company costs*

Post-retirement medical benefit (refer to note 14 for additional disclosure)

2025 R'000	2024 R'000
8 659	8 552
638	634
793	877
10 090	10 063

* Company costs under personnel expenses include Company contributions relating to payroll contributions, as well as a portion of VAT on directors fees not deductible under an apportionment agreement with SARS.

3. CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

Fair value movements of Investments in securities:

– Realised gain

– Fair value adjustment through profit or loss

1 743	975
554	1 378
2 297	2 353

Fair value movements represent the change in the estimated fair value as determined from the perspective of the market participants who holds the securities as assets (refer note 8).

4. FINANCE INCOME

Interest income – cash and cash equivalents

Interest income – investments in securities

Dividend income – investments in securities

2025 R'000	2024 R'000
3	5
3 113	4 501
3 116	4 507
597	585
3 713	5 091

5. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Administration costs

Financial statement audit

Independent review fees

Consulting fees

Forensic fees*

Insurance

Legal fees*

Listing and corporate action fees

Management and performance fees – Nedbank Private Wealth Investment portfolio (refer note 8)

Other expenses

Travel expenses

258	246
831	807**
111	103**
941	1 039
48	738
702	675
2 604	4 024
666	695
470	386
440	416
13	336
7 084	9 465

* The prior year's increased cost was due to intensive services provided by counsel and expert witnesses working on and preparing the case against Gold Fields.

** The audit fees line item has been broken down from prior year to better present the split in fees.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. TAXATION

Recognised in profit or loss

Reconciliation of effective taxation rate

South African normal tax rate

Exempt income: dividends received

Dividend income

Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes

Expenses – capital in nature: legal fees

Expenses – not tax deductible: SARS interest and penalties

Change in unrecognised deferred tax asset

Effective tax rate

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
	–	–
	%	%
South African normal tax rate	27.00	27.00
Exempt income: dividends received	1.37	1.31
Dividend income	1.37	1.31
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	(6.17)	(10.67)
Expenses – capital in nature: legal fees	(6.00)	(10.58)
Expenses – not tax deductible: SARS interest and penalties	(0.17)	(0.09)
Change in unrecognised deferred tax asset	(22.20)	(17.64)
Effective tax rate	–	–

Refer to note 15 where more information is given regarding the assessed loss. Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes relates to certain legal fees and forensic fees, refer to note 5.

7. EQUIPMENT

Owned assets

Computer equipment

	2025		
	Cost R'000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment R'000	Carrying value R'000
Computer equipment	181	(138)	43
	181	(138)	43

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

7. EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Owned assets

Computer equipment

2025			
Carrying value at beginning of the year R'000	Additions R'000	Depreciation R'000	Carrying value at end of the year R'000
70	–	(27)	43
70	–	(27)	43

2024		
Cost R'000	Accumulated depreciation and impairment R'000	Carrying value R'000
181	(111)	70
181	(111)	70

Owned assets

Computer equipment

The carrying amount of assets can be reconciled as follows:

2024			
Carrying value at beginning of the year R'000	Additions R'000	Depreciation R'000	Carrying value at end of the year R'000
97	–	(27)	70
97	–	(27)	70

Owned assets

Computer equipment

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
8. INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund	7 801	21 568
Nedgroup Investments Core Income Fund	21 545	19 836
Nedbank Private Wealth Investment Portfolio	18 221	19 253
	47 567	60 657
Opening balance – Investments in securities	60 657	74 160
Acquisition of securities	5 705	3 980
Proceeds from disposal	(21 091)	(19 836)
Fair value adjustment through profit or loss	2 297	2 353
Closing balance	47 567	60 657
The financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss, as purchase and sale decisions are made continuously. These investments are held for trading purposes and the fair values are determined by reference to the market values as disclosed on the statements from the asset managers. The portfolio is conservatively managed with lower volatility than the general equity market. The investments are held in the Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund, Nedgroup Investments Core Income Fund and an investment portfolio administered by Nedbank Private Wealth. The funds within the Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund and the Nedgroup Investment Core Income Fund are mostly invested within term deposits and hold a spread of high-grade fixed income instruments, predominantly of a floating rate nature. The investment portfolio administered by Nedbank Private Wealth contains investments in equity instruments. These investments are held for trading purposes and the fair values are determined by reference to the market values as disclosed on the statements from the asset managers. The group's exposure to market risks and fair value measurements associated with the investments are further disclosed in note 17.		
9. OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Non-financial instruments:		
Prepayments and deposits	209	316
	209	316
10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank balances	2 600	1 112
Call deposits	37	35
Secured call deposit	38	37
	2 676	1 184

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
11. ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
105 000 000 (2024: 105 000 000) ordinary shares	1 050	1 050
Issued		
74 585 065 (2024: 74 585 065) ordinary shares	746	746
2 999 893 (2024: 2 999 893) treasury shares	(30)	(30)
	716	716

The ordinary shares have a par value of 1 cent each. A special resolution from shareholders are required for any changes to issued or authorised shares.

Treasury shares

At the reporting date, a subsidiary of R&E held 2 999 893 R&E shares as treasury shares (2024: 2 999 893)

	2025 Per share (in cents)	2024 Per share (in cents)
12. EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Basic loss and diluted loss per ordinary share	(15.60)	(16.88)
The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on losses of R11.2 million (2024: R12.1 million) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company and a weighted average of 71 585 172 (2024: 71 585 172) ordinary shares in issue during the year. The weighted average number of shares was determined by adjusting the shares issued by the treasury shares held (74 585 065 less 2 999 893).		
Headline loss and diluted headline loss per share	(15.60)	(16.88)
The calculation of headline and diluted headline loss per share is based on headline losses of R11.2 million (2024: R12.1 million) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company and a weighted average of 71 585 172 (2024: 71 585 172) ordinary shares in issue during the year.		

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Reconciliation between basic loss for the year and headline loss		
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the company	(11 164)	(12 084)
Headline loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the company	(11 164)	(12 084)

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The group and the company are involved in a number of historical legal actions, including claims to recover damages arising from the alleged misappropriation of assets previously held by the R&E group and the company. The directors have assessed whether any of these legal actions give rise to provisions, contingent assets or contingent liabilities at year end.

13.1 Contingent assets

Given the status of these claims and the nature of litigation generally, the directors are unable to confirm that the claims will be successful and therefore do not believe that there are any that may be described as contingent assets that require disclosure in the financial statements at year end. Refer to pages 35 to 38 of this document for the Legal Report containing an update relating to the claims which the R&E group is engaged in.

13.2 Contingent liabilities

13.2.1 Certification application for permission to institute a class action against various companies, including R&E, brought by mineworkers or their dependents arising from silicosis and/or tuberculosis allegedly contracted on gold mines in South Africa

R&E is cited as a respondent in an application brought by various former mineworkers, alternatively dependents of former mineworkers who requested permission to proceed with a class action against several mining companies (including Anglo American South Africa Limited, Gold Fields Limited, AngloGold Ashanti Limited, Harmony Gold Limited, Sibanye Gold Limited, Durban Roodepoort Deep Limited and R&E amongst others).

On 13 May 2016, the Johannesburg High Court handed down its judgment in the application, in favour of the applicants (the “13 May 2016 judgment”). In summary, the Court found amongst others that sufficient common issues existed to certify two industry-wide classes, being a silicosis class and a tuberculosis class and outlined a two-stage process affording the affected persons to opt-in or opt-out of the classes concerned.

On 21 September 2016, the Supreme Court of Appeal (“SCA”) granted the respondents permission to appeal against all aspects of the 13 May 2016 judgment. The appeal was due to be heard at the end of March 2018, however, in January 2018 it was postponed by agreement between the parties, for the parties to pursue settlement.

On 3 May 2018, the applicants and Harmony Gold, Gold Fields, African Rainbow Minerals, Sibanye-Stillwater, AngloGold Ashanti and Anglo American concluded a holistic settlement of the certification application, in which these mining companies agreed to settle the claims against them and to establish a fund to compensating current and former mineworkers and their dependents on agreed terms.

R&E initially participated in the settlement discussions with these parties, however ultimately decided that the terms of the settlement proposed were not favourable taking into account the period that it was alleged that R&E had control and/or managed the mines concerned, which it denies.

On 26 July 2019, the settlement agreement was made an order of Court by the Johannesburg High Court.

Two of the appellants who did not form part of the settlement, namely DRD Gold Limited and East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, proceeded with their appeal to the SCA against both the certification order of the classes and against the declaratory order granted concerning the transmissibility of general damages to dependants.

On 6 February 2023, the SCA handed down judgment in DRD Gold Ltd and Another v Nkala and Others dismissing the appeal. The SCA found that (i) certification of the classes is no more than a procedural mechanism to facilitate the determination of the class action (which could be altered by the court hearing the class action at a later stage); and (ii) the transmissibility of general damages was not an appealable decision, as this will only be made at a later stage.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

As the appellants did not petition the Constitutional Court, in May 2023, Richard Spoor Attorneys (who represents the silicosis class), informed R&E that in light of the dismissal of the appeal, the class action would be proceeding against the remaining respondent/defendant companies being DRD Gold, ERPM, Simmer & Jack and R&E.

In the event that the matter was to proceed further, the applicants will be required to institute action against the remaining respondents. The quantification of such damages and the extent of R&E's liability (if any) is not possible to determine with any degree of certainty at this stage.

There are various reasons for this, such as:

1. one of the grounds relied upon by the applicants for the inclusion of R&E as a respondent to the certification application was an allegation that R&E owned, operated and/or advised Harmony Gold Mine, the ERPM Gold Mine, the Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine, the Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mine, the Doornfontein Gold Mine and the Buffelsfontein Gold Mine (the mines) during the period 1993 to 1996;
2. in its answering affidavit, R&E stated that it at no stage owned the mines, nor did it exercise control over them. For this reason, R&E adopted the view that it was wrongly joined to the certification proceedings. R&E disputes that a claim can be brought against it on the basis that it either owned or controlled the mines. This issue will be raised during the next stage of the proceedings;
3. the certification application raised a number of complex factual and legal questions, which will also arise in any subsequent summons action against R&E. These questions include such matters as: (i) where the gold miner who suffered from tuberculosis or silicosis (referred to for convenience as the gold miner) worked; (ii) in which section of the mine he worked; (iii) whether the mine in question had greater or lesser concentrations of silica dust; (iv) the silicosis prevention programs of each mine; (v) the type of equipment used to combat silica dust; (vi) the extent (or otherwise) to which health and safety procedures were followed by the gold miner; and (vii) what steps were taken by the gold miner to minimise the extent of silica dust in the air as well as other relevant considerations. The gold miner may in addition have moved to one of the mines allegedly owned or operated by R&E (which it denies) to a mining section for three years, whereafter he may have left that mine and joined another gold mine in a moderate silica environment.

In these circumstances, it is difficult to determine which gold mine is liable to compensate the gold miner and to what extent. It is also unclear as to how damages will be quantified. Assuming that a Court was to hold all of the mines liable, the extent of liability to be apportioned between the respective gold mines will also need to be determined. A further consideration is that there is insufficient information at this stage regarding the identity of the gold miners who are alleged to enjoy a claim against R&E and what the dynamics of their employment history at any one or other of the mines is.

13.2.2 Contingent liabilities arising from litigation with Gold Fields Limited

1. Arising from R&E's aborted first application to amend its particulars of claim (which was withdrawn following a technical objection raised by Gold Fields), R&E tendered to pay Gold Fields' wasted costs. The costs can only be established on taxation or the amounts payable being agreed between the parties.
2. In its second application to amend its particulars of claim, which is presently proceeding, R&E has:
 - (a) Tendered to pay the costs of the application as it is obliged to do, save in the event that Gold Fields unreasonably opposes it, in which case Gold Fields may be directed to pay the costs thereof; and
 - (b) Tendered to pay Gold Fields' wasted costs that may be occasioned by the amendment.

These costs will be subject to the outcome of the application to amend.

The quantum of the costs for both of the above 2 matters relating to Gold Fields are at this stage undeterminable.

13.3 Commitments

Other than the potential cost orders, the group does not have any material commitments.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

14. POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The company pays post-retirement medical benefits to a closed group of retired employees. The plan is unfunded as it is governed by the Medical Aid Schemes Act of 1998. The company has provided in full for its post-retirement medical cost obligations based on the latest calculations by independent actuaries at 31 December 2025, which include appropriate mortality tables and assuming long-term estimates of increases in medical costs and appropriate discount rates.

At 31 December 2025 the scheme had 18 members (2024: 20 members).

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Present value of post-retirement medical benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation	9 159	9 102
Movement in Defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	9 102	9 518
Employer contribution	(1 338)	(1 352)
Benefits paid during the year	(1 338)	(1 352)
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	793	877
Interest cost	793	877
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	602	59
Actuarial gain – financial assumptions	(310)	(200)
Actuarial loss – other sources	912	259
Closing balance	9 159	9 102
	2025 %	2024 %
Actuarial assumptions		
The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:		
Healthcare cost inflation	4.9%	5.9%
Discount interest rate	7.8%	9.4%
Post-retirement mortality rate	PA90–1 Ultimate	PA90–1 Ultimate

Sensitivity analysis

The assumption that tends to have the greatest impact on the sensitivity analysis results is the rate of healthcare cost inflation relative to the discount rate. These actuarial assumptions are listed on the next page.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
14. POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT OBLIGATION (CONTINUED)		
A one percentage point change in the healthcare inflation rate will change the obligation to the amounts below:		
One percent increase	9 637	9 569
One percent decrease	8 721	8 673
A one percentage point change in discount rate on healthcare cost will change the obligation to the amounts below:		
One percent increase	8 696	8 650
One percent decrease	9 674	9 602
A one percentage point change in the post-employment mortality rate will change the obligation to the amounts below:		
One year increase	8 683	8 642
One year decrease	9 651	9 575
Defined benefit obligation		
The expected contribution for the year ending 31 December 2026 is R1 326 000 (2025: R1 355 000).		
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5.75 years (2024: 5.75 years). The following undiscounted payments are expected contributions to be made in future years:		
Within 12 months	1 326	1 355
Between 1 to 2 years	1 267	1 304
Between 2 to 5 years	3 412	3 571
Over 5 years	9 309	10 981
	15 314	17 211

Risk exposure

Through the post-retirement medical benefit obligation the group is exposed to the following main risks:

- Health care costs tend to increase with average age of members, which will increase the obligation
- The obligation is linked to medical aid cost inflation and higher inflation will lead to a higher obligation
- The obligation is to provide the benefit for the life of each member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the obligation

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
15. DEFERRED TAXATION		
Deferred taxation is attributable to the following:		
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	2 473	2 458
Calculated tax losses	211 379	208 644
	213 852	211 102
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised to the following extent		
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(213 852)	(211 102)
	–	–
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised because management has assessed it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the group entities can utilise the benefits. The gross deductible temporary differences relating to the post-retirement medical benefit obligation is R9 159 000 (2024: R9 102 000) and the gross calculated tax losses is R782 885 277 (2024: R772 755 706).		
16. OTHER PAYABLES		
Financial instruments:		
Other payables	408	416
Non-financial instruments:		
Employee-related payables	217	228
VAT payable	7	10
	632	654

The fair value of other payables approximate their carrying value, due to the short term nature of these financial liabilities.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in equity market prices, interest rates, liquidity risk and credit risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the group's financial instruments as set out in this note.

Market risk – security prices

Market price risk arises from changes in fair value of investments in securities. Investments in securities are made up of money market and share investment portfolios administrated by independent asset managers. Changes in the fair value of the securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, caused by factors specific to the individual instruments invested in, or factors affecting all similar securities traded on the market. The portfolios are conservatively managed with lower volatility than the general market. Exposure to market risk is further limited through diversification.

A change of one percentage point in the market price at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below before the effects of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit/(loss) for the year	
	1% increase R'000	1% decrease R'000
Investments in securities (refer note 8)		
31 December 2025	476	(476)
31 December 2024	613	(613)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the group's cash and cash equivalents. The group has policies in place to ensure that transactions are entered into with counterparties with an appropriate credit history. An adequate level of allowances for impairment is maintained.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment, the identified impairment loss was immaterial and cash is placed with banking institutions with high credit ratings.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position as included in note 10.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the group's reputation.

The group currently has sufficient short-term funds within its investments in securities and cash and cash equivalents to settle obligations as they become due.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturity profile of contractual undiscounted financial liabilities are as follows:

	Contractual cash flow R'000	Within one year R'000
Other payables (refer note 16)		
31 December 2025	408	408
31 December 2024	416	416

Interest rate risk

The group has exposure to interest rate risk only on variable rate instruments in the form of cash and cash equivalents.

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of cash and cash equivalents held at the reporting date were held for the full year.

A change of one percentage point in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below before the effects of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

	Profit/(loss) for the year	
	1% increase R'000	1% decrease R'000
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)		
31 December 2025	27	(27)
31 December 2024	12	(12)

Fair value of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents and other payables

The carrying amount approximates the fair values because of the short maturity of such instruments.

Investments in securities

The group uses a three-level hierarchy to categorise the inputs used in measuring fair value. The levels within the hierarchy are described below, with Level 1 having the highest priority and Level 3 having the lowest.

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

A comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of the group's investments in securities carried at fair value is set out below:

		Carrying amount		Fair value	
		2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Fair value measurement using					
Financial assets					
Investments in securities	Level 1	14 643	15 532	14 643	15 532
Investments in securities	Level 2	32 924	45 125	32 924	45 125

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

18. RELATED PARTIES

Key management

Other than the executive directors, there were no other key members of management during 2025 or 2024. (Refer to note 6 in the company financial statements for details regarding investments in and loans to subsidiaries.)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Executive directors do not receive directors' fees or committee fees, and their remuneration is disclosed hereunder.

The company has no liability in respect of retirement provisions for executive directors.

Directors	Basic salary/fees		Bonus		Total	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Executive						
M Steyn	3 354	3 328	–	–	3 354	3 328
H Gisken	3 318	3 292	–	–	3 318	3 292
Non-executive						
JM Kesler	425	421	–	–	425	421
PE Burton	507	543	–	–	507	543
RJ Fehrser	627	547	–	–	627	547
TS Dube	428	421	–	–	428	421
	8 659	8 552	–	–	8 659	8 552

All amounts above are exclusive of VAT, where applicable.

Mr Gisken and Mr Kesler are indirectly entitled to call for repayment of R6,017,500 either in cash or in R&E shares at an effective rate of R1.383 per share (4,350,000 shares). This claim would be against a shareholder of R&E. There has been no change since the 2021 financial year.

No other related party transactions or balances are applicable. Refer to Note 6 of the separate company financial statements for the related party transactions relating to intergroup balances and transactions.

19. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash utilised in operations

Loss before taxation

(11 164) (12 084)

Adjustment for:

Finance income

(3 713) (5 091)

Change in fair value of investments in securities

(2 297) (2 353)

Depreciation

27 27

Post-retirement medical benefit obligation – interest cost

793 877

Cash flows from operations before working capital changes

(16 354) (18 624)

Decrease in other receivables

107 136

Decrease in other payables

(22) (439)

Acquisition of investments in securities – refer to note 8

(5 705) (3 980)

Proceeds from disposal/trading of investments in securities – refer to note 8

21 091 19 836

Post retirement medical benefit obligation – benefits paid – refer to note 14

(1 338) (1 352)

Cash utilised in operations

(2 221) (4 423)

Notes to the group financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2025

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material events subsequent to the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

21. NET ASSET VALUE AND NET TANGIBLE ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

Net asset value per share (cents)

2025

2024

57

73

Net tangible asset value per share (cents)

57

73

The net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net asset value attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company or shareholders' equity of R40.7 million (2024: R52.4 million) by the total number of ordinary shares outstanding at year-end of 71 585 172 (2024: 71 585 172). The net tangible asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net tangible asset value attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company or shareholders' equity of R40.7 million (2024: R52.4 million) by the total number of ordinary shares outstanding at year-end of 71 585 172 (2024: 71 585 172). The number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2025 has been adjusted for the 2 999 893 (2024: 2 999 893) treasury shares held.

22. GOING CONCERN

The group made a total comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 of R11.8 million (2024: R12.1 million) and as of that date the total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R40.7 million (2024: R52.4 million) with a current ratio of 79.83 (2024: 95.04).

The directors have no reason to believe that the group will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on the forecast and available short-term funds within its investments in securities and cash resources which is sufficient to cover its obligations as they fall due within the next 12 months. The going concern basis has therefore been adopted in preparing the financial statements. These financial statements support the viability of the group.

Company

Annual Financial Statements

Company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Revenue		–	–
Management fee income – subsidiary companies		186	189
Impairment reversal – investment in subsidiaries	1	702	944
(Impairment)/Reversal of impairment – loans to subsidiaries	1	(181)	719
Change in fair value of investments in securities	2	1 538	1 596
Personnel expenses	15	(10 090)	(10 063)
Other operating expenses	4	(6 863)	(9 203)
Loss from operating activities		(14 709)	(15 817)
Finance income	3	3 365	4 775
Loss before taxation		(11 344)	(11 042)
Taxation	5	–	–
Loss for the year		(11 344)	(11 042)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items of other comprehensive loss that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial losses	15	(602)	(59)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11 946)	(11 102)

Company statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 (Restated)*	1 January 2024 R'000 (Restated)*
ASSETS				
Non-current assets		8 504	8 011*	6 375*
Equipment	15	43	70	97
Investment in subsidiaries	6	6 334	5 631*	4 687*
Loans to subsidiary companies	6	2 127	2 310	1 591
Current assets		44 118	56 525	70 118
Other receivables	7	1 611	1 481	1 296
Investments in securities	8	41 346	54 159	68 336
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1 160	885	486
Total assets		52 622	64 536*	76 493*
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Shareholders' equity		42 834	54 780*	65 882*
Ordinary share capital	11	746	746	746
Retained earnings		42 088	54 034*	65 136*
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	15	9 159	9 102	9 518
Current liabilities				
Other payables	12	629	654	1 093
Total equity and liabilities		52 662	64 536*	76 493*

* Amount restated. Refer to note 19 for more information.

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Attributable to equity holders of the company		
	Ordinary share capital R'000	Retained earnings R'000 (Restated*)	Total equity R'000 (Restated*)
Balance at 31 December 2023 as previously stated	746	66 302	67 048
Adjustment – refer to note 19	–	(1 166)	(1 166)
Restated balance at 1 January 2024	746	65 136	65 882
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11 102)	(11 102)
Loss for the year		(11 042)	(11 042)
Other comprehensive loss		(59)	(59)
Balance at 31 December 2024	746	54 034	54 780*
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11 946)	(11 946)
Loss for the year		(11 344)	(11 344)
Other comprehensive loss		(602)	(602)
Balance at 31 December 2025	746	42 088	42 834
Note	11		

* Amount restated. Refer to note 19 for more information.

Company statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash flow from operating activities		275	399
Cash utilised in operations	14	(3 090)	(4 377)
Interest received	3	2 972	4 382
Dividend received	3	392	393
Taxation		–	–
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		275	399
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		885	486
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	1 160	885

Notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
1. REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS RECOGNISED IN PROFIT OR LOSS		
Impairment reversal – investment in subsidiary	702	944
(Impairment)/Reversal of impairment – loans to subsidiaries	(181)	719
The impairment on the investment in the subsidiary, Free State Development and Investment Corporation Proprietary Limited, was reversed due to an increase in the recoverable amount of the subsidiary. The subsidiary's net asset value improved, as a result of fair value increases on investments in securities that it holds. The recoverable amount of R6 333 673 (2024: R5 631 450 (restated, refer note 19)) is based on fair value less cost of disposal and is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.		
The impairment on the loan to the subsidiary, Refraction Investments Proprietary Limited, was raised due to a decrease in the recoverable amount of the subsidiary, as a result of fair value decreases on investments in equity securities it holds.		
2. CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES		
Fair value movements of investments in securities	1 538	1 596
Fair value movements represent the change in the estimate fair value as determined from the perspective of the market participant who holds the securities as assets (refer note 8).		
3. FINANCE INCOME		
Interest income – cash and cash equivalents	2	3
Interest income – investments in securities	2 971	4 379
	2 973	4 382
Dividend income – investments in securities	392	393
	3 365	4 775
4. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administration costs	425	374
Financial statement audit	831	807**
Independent review fees	111	103**
Consulting fees	941	1 039
Forensic fees*	48	738
Insurance	702	675
Legal fees*	2 604	4 024
Listing and corporate action fees	666	695
Management and performance fees – Nedbank Private Wealth portfolio (refer note 8)	303	258
Other expenses	233	490
	6 863	9 203

* The prior year increased costs was due to intensive services provided by counsel and expert witnesses working on and preparing the case against Gold Fields.

** The audit fees line item has been broken down from prior year to better present the split in fees.

Notes to the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

5. TAXATION

Recognised in profit or loss

Recognised in other comprehensive income

Reconciliation of effective taxation rate

South African normal tax rate

Exempt income

Dividend income

Reversal of impairment – loans to and investments in subsidiaries

Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes

Expenses – capital in nature: legal fees

Expenses – not tax deductible: SARS interest and penalties

Change in unrecognised deferred tax asset

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
	–	–
	–	–
	%	%
	27.00	27.00
	2.07	5.00
	0.89	0.96
	1.18	4.04
	(6.08)	(11.61)
	(5.91)	(11.51)
	(0.17)	(0.10)
	(22.99)	(20.39)
	–	–

Expenses capital in nature relates to certain legal fees and forensic fees, refer to note 4.

6. INVESTMENT IN AND LOANS TO SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the subsidiaries are set out as follows:

	Issued share capital R'000	Effective holding		Shares at cost		Due from subsidiaries	
		2025 %	2024 %	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 (Restated*)	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Direct holdings							
African Strategic Investment (Holdings) Limited	**	100	100	–	–	–	–
First Wesgold Mining Proprietary Limited	340	100	100	21 080	21 080	65 167	65 167
Free State Development and Investment Corporation Limited	2 223	100	100	207 518	207 518	–	–
Refraction Investments Proprietary Limited	**	100	100	**	**	45 512	45 510
At cost				228 598	228 598	110 679	110 677
Accumulated impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries				(222 264)	(222 967)*	–	–
Accumulated impairment losses on loans				–	–	(108 552)	(108 366)
				6 334	5 631*	2 127	2 310

* Amount restated. Refer to note 19 for more information.

** Less than R1 000

Notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. INVESTMENT IN AND LOANS TO SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The impairment of investments in subsidiaries is determined annually by comparing the carrying values thereof to the subsidiaries' fair value less cost to sell at the reporting date, to ensure the carrying values of the investments as disclosed in the company's statement of financial position reflects the recoverable values.

The assessment of impairment for loans to subsidiaries is conducted on an annual basis in accordance with the IFRS 9 Expected Credit Losses model. This process involves comparing the carrying values of these loans to the anticipated future credit losses, ensuring that the values reported in the company's statement of financial position accurately reflect the recoverable amounts.

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 (Restated*)
Investment in subsidiaries	6 334	5 631 *
Amounts due from subsidiaries	2 127	2 310
	8 461	7 941 *

* Amount restated. Refer to note 19 for more information.

All amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, payable on demand and are interest free. The directors do not have the intention to recall any of the loans within 12 months.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Financial instruments:

Other receivable

Other receivable – intercompany

Non-financial instruments:

Prepayments and deposits

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
	188	296
	1 403	1 166
	20	19
	1 611	1 481

8. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund

Nedgroup Investments Core Income Fund

Nedbank Private Wealth Investment Portfolio

	7 801	21 568
	21 545	19 836
	12 000	12 755
	41 346	54 159
Opening balance – Investments in securities	54 159	68 336
Acquisition of securities	3 778	2 685
Proceeds from disposal	(18 128)	(18 458)
Fair value adjustment through profit or loss	1 538	1 596
Closing balance	41 346	54 159

The financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss, as purchase and sale decisions are made continuously. These investments are held for trading purposes and the fair value are determined by reference to the market values as disclosed on the statements from the asset managers. The portfolio is conservatively managed with lower volatility than the general equity market. The investments are held in the Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund, Nedgroup Investments Core Income Fund and an investment portfolio administered by Nedbank Private Wealth. The funds within the Ninety One Corporate Money Market Fund and the Nedgroup Investment Core Income Fund are mostly invested within term deposits and hold a spread of high-grade fixed income instruments, predominantly of a floating rate nature. The investment portfolio administered by Nedbank Private Wealth contains investments in equity instruments.

These investments are held for trading purposes and the fair values are determined by reference to the market values as disclosed on the statements from the asset managers. The company's exposure to market risks and fair value measurements associated with the investments are further disclosed in note 13.

Notes to the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
9. DEFERRED TAXATION		
Deferred taxation is attributable to the following:		
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation	2 473	2 458
Calculated tax losses	100 108	97 295
	102 581	99 753
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised to the following extent		
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(102 581)	(99 753)
	–	–

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because management has assessed it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can utilise the benefits therefrom.

The gross deductible temporary differences relating to the post-retirement medical benefit obligation is R9 159 000 (2024: R9 102 000) and the gross calculated tax losses is R370 769 667 (2024: R360 352 307).

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank balances	1 115	842
Call deposits	6	6
Secured call deposit	38	37
	1 160	885
11. ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
105 000 000 (2024: 105 000 000) ordinary shares	1 050	1 050
Issued		
74 585 065 (2024: 74 585 065) ordinary shares	746	746
The ordinary shares have a par value of 1 cent each. A special resolution from shareholders are required for any changes to issued or authorised shares.		
12. OTHER PAYABLES		
Financial instruments		
Other payables	405	416
Non-financial instruments		
Employee-related payables	217	228
VAT payable	7	10
	629	654

The fair value of other payables approximate their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these financial liabilities.

Notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in equity market prices and interest rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company's financial instruments as set out in this note.

Market risk – security prices

Market price risk arises from changes in fair value of investments in securities. Investments in securities are made up of money market and share investment portfolios administered by independent asset managers. Changes in the fair value of the securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, caused by factors specific to the individual instruments invested in, or factors affecting all similar securities traded on the market. The portfolios are conservatively managed with lower volatility than the general market. Exposure to market risk is further limited through diversification.

The maximum exposure to market risk is represented by the carrying amount of investments in securities.

A change of one percentage point in the market price at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below before the effects of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit/(loss) for the year	
	1% increase R'000	1% decrease R'000
Investments in securities (refer to note 8)		
31 December 2025	413	(413)
31 December 2024	546	(546)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's loans to subsidiary companies and cash and cash equivalents. The company has policies in place to ensure that transactions are entered into with counterparties with an appropriate credit history. An adequate level of provisions is maintained.

The carrying value of loans to subsidiary companies represents loans receivable from subsidiaries, Refraction Investments (Proprietary) Limited, of R2 131 375 (2024: R2 310 193) (gross amount of R45 512 376 (2024: R45 509 876) less cumulative impairment of R43 381 001 (2024: R43 199 683)) and First Wesgold Mining (Pty) Ltd (gross amount of R65 166 797 (2024: R65 166 797) less cumulative impairment of R65 166 797 (2024: R65 166 797)). The directors are able to use their influence, as representative of the shareholder of the subsidiary, to manage the recoverability of the carrying amount (refer note 6).

The past and current year impairment reversals/changes to loans receivables from subsidiary companies are mainly attributable to the change in the subsidiary companies own net asset value and measured at current values. The main assets in subsidiary companies are investments in securities, carried at fair value through profit or loss. Any potential future expected credit losses will be from fluctuations because of changes in market prices of the investments in securities held by the subsidiary companies.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position as included in notes 6, 7 and 10.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The maturity profile of contractual financial liabilities are as follows:

	Contractual cash flow R'000	Within one year R'000
Other payables (refer note 12)		
31 December 2025	405	405
31 December 2024	416	416

Notes to the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk

The company has exposure to interest rate risk on financial assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents.

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of cash and cash equivalents held at the reporting date were held for the full year.

A change of one percentage point in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below before the effects of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit/(loss) for the year	
	1% increase R'000	1% decrease R'000
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)		
31 December 2025	4	(4)
31 December 2024	4	(4)

Fair value of financial instruments

Other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other payables

The carrying amount approximates the fair values because of the short maturity of such instruments.

Investments in securities

The company uses a three-level hierarchy to categorise the inputs used in measuring fair value. The levels within the hierarchy are described below, with Level 1 having the highest priority and Level 3 having the lowest.

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

A comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of the company's investments in securities carried at fair value is set out below:

		Carrying amount		Fair value	
		2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Fair value measurement using					
Financial assets					
Investments in securities	Level 1	9 731	10 344	9 731	10 344
Investments in securities	Level 2	31 615	43 815	31 615	43 815

Notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
14. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Cash utilised in operations		
Loss before taxation	(11 344)	(11 042)
Adjustment for:		
Interest income	(3 365)	(4 775)
Impairment reversal – Investment in subsidiaries	(702)	(944)
Depreciation	27	27
Impairment/(Reversal of impairment) – loans to subsidiaries	181	(719)
Change in fair value of investments in securities	(1 538)	(1 596)
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation – interest cost	793	877
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes	(15 947)	(18 173)
Increase in other receivables	(130)	(185)
Decrease in other payables	(25)	(439)
Proceeds from disposal of investments in securities – refer to note 8	18 128	18 458
Acquisition of investments in securities – refer to note 8	(3 778)	(2 685)
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation – benefits paid – refer to note 15	(1 338)	(1 352)
Cash utilised in operations	(3 090)	(4 377)
15. NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ALSO APPLICABLE TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GROUP AND COMPANY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES ARE THE SAME):		
Personnel expenses		2
Equipment		7
Contingencies and commitments		13
Post-retirement medical benefit obligation		14

Notes to the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

16. RELATED PARTIES

Subsidiaries

The company has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries.

Material related parties balances

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000 (Restated*)
Investment in subsidiaries	6 334	5 631 *
Amounts due from subsidiaries included in other receivables	1 403	1 166
Loans due from subsidiaries	2 127	2 310

* Amount restated. Refer to note 19 for more information.

All amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, payable on demand and are interest free. The carrying amount approximates the fair value since the amounts are payable on demand. The directors do not have the intention to recall any of the loans within 12 months. Refer to note 6 for more information.

Key management

The directors and executive officers, and details of emoluments paid – refer to note 18 of the group financial statements. Other than the directors, there were no other members of key management during 2025 and 2024.

Material related parties transactions

Management fee income – refer to the company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investments in subsidiaries – refer to note 6.

Mr Gisken and Mr Kesler are indirectly entitled to call for repayment of R6,017,500 either in cash or in R&E shares at an effective rate of R1.383 per share (4,350,000 shares). This claim would be against a shareholder of R&E. There has been no change since the 2021 financial year.

17. GOING CONCERN

The company made a total comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 of R11.9 million (2024: R11.1 million) and as of that date the total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R42.8 million (2024: R54.7 million (restated, refer note 19)) with a current ratio of 70.14 (2024: 86.43).

The directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on the forecast and available short-term funds within its investments in securities and cash resources which is sufficient to cover its obligations as they fall due within the next 12 months. The going concern basis has therefore been adopted in preparing the financial statements. These financial statements support the viability of the company.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material events subsequent to the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Notes to the company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025

19. CORRECTION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERROR – INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

During the year, it was discovered that the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries was previously misstated due to a calculation error of the fair value less cost to sell. As a consequence the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries was overstated and the related impairment reversals were overstated. The statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity have been restated to correct this error.

The changes had no impact on the company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or the company statement of cash flows or any impact on tax for the year ended 31 December 2024.

	As previously stated R'000	Adjustment R'000	Restated R'000
Statement of Financial Position			
1 January 2024			
Non-Current Assets	7 541	(1 166)	6 375
Investment in subsidiaries	5 853	(1 166)	4 687
Total Assets	77 659	(1 166)	76 493
Shareholders' equity	67 048	(1 166)	65 882
Retained Earnings	66 302	(1 166)	65 136
Total Equity and Liabilities	77 659	(1 166)	76 493
31 December 2024			
Non-Current Assets	9 178	(1 166)	8 011
Investment in subsidiaries	6 797	(1 166)	5 631
Total Assets	65 703	(1 166)	64 536
Shareholders' equity	55 946	(1 166)	54 780
Retained Earnings	55 200	(1 166)	54 034
Total Equity and Liabilities	65 703	(1 166)	64 536

Randgold & Exploration Company: shareholder analysis tables

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

REGISTER DATE: 31 DECEMBER 2025

ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL: 74 585 065 SHARES

SHAREHOLDER SPREAD	No. of shareholders	%	No. of shares	%
1 – 1 000 shares	3 969	90.70	441 085	0.59
1 001 – 10 000 shares	291	6.65	952 198	1.28
10 001 – 100 000 shares	85	1.92	2 668 967	3.58
100 001 – 1 000 000 shares	21	0.48	6 105 113	8.19
1 000 001 shares and over	11	0.25	64 417 702	86.37
Total	4 376	100	74 585 065	100

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS	No. of shareholders	%	No. of shares	% ISC
American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)	2	0.05	4 006 539	5.37
Banks	52	1.19	9 325 557	12.50
Brokers	16	0.37	1 418 536	1.90
Close Corporations	5	0.11	21 302 205	28.56
Endowment Funds	2	0.05	150	0.00
Individuals	4 160	95.06	6 340 090	8.50
Insurance Companies	1	0.02	60 000	0.08
Investment Advisor	1	0.02	6 411 913	8.60
Mutual Funds	1	0.02	26 372	0.04
Nominees and Trusts	74	1.69	176 789	0.24
Other Corporations	16	0.37	119 751	0.16
Pension Funds	1	0.02	233 897	0.31
Private Companies	45	1.03	25 163 266	33.74
Total	4 376	100	74 585 065	100

PUBLIC/NON-PUBLIC SHAREHOLDERS	No. of shareholdings	%	No. of shares	%
Non-public shareholders	1	0.02	2 999 893	4.02
R&E subsidiary	1	0.02	2 999 893	4.02
Public shareholders	4 375	99.98	71 585 172	95.98
Total	4 376	100	74 585 065	100

Randgold & Exploration Company: shareholder analysis tables (continued)

Beneficial shareholders holding 3% or more	No. of shares	%
Zerban's Cake & Coffee Shop CC	21 300 000	28.56
Pacol Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd ¹	16 985 212	22.77
Marr Holdings (Pty) Ltd	6 411 913	8.60
The Bank of New York Mellon Dr	4 005 289	5.37
Charisma Holdings (Pty) Ltd	3 750 000	5.03
Investec Bank Ltd ²	3 280 821	4.40
Refraction Investment (Pty) Ltd	2 999 893	4.02

¹ On 19 February 2026, Pacol Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd disposed of all its beneficial interest in the securities of the Company.

² On 19 February 2026, Investec Bank Ltd acquired a beneficial interest in the securities of the Company, such that the total of all beneficial interest held by Investec Bank Ltd amounts to 28.31% of the Company's total issued ordinary share capital.

Fund Manager holding 5% or more	No. of shares	%
Marr Holdings (Pty) Ltd	6 411 913	8.60

Notice of annual general meeting

RANDGOLD & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
(Registration number: 1992/005642/06)
Share code: RNG
ISIN: ZAE000008819
("R&E" or "the Company" or "Randgold")

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF R&E

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the Company that the annual general meeting ("the meeting" or "the AGM") of R&E will take place virtually on Wednesday, 13 May 2026 at 11:00 and will be accessible via electronic communication only, to consider and, if deemed fit, passing, with or without modification, the following ordinary and special resolutions in the manner required by the memorandum of incorporation of the Company, the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended ("the Companies Act") and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited ("JSE").

PURPOSE

The purpose of the meeting is to transact the business set out in the agenda below.

1. AGENDA

Presentation of the audited annual financial statements of the Company, including the remuneration committee report, the social and ethics committee report and the reports of the directors and the audit and risk committee for the year ended 31 December 2025, for shareholders to consider. The annual report of the Company, containing the complete audited annual financial statements, is available at www.randgoldexp.co.za or can be obtained from the Company, at no charge, at its registered office during office hours.

2. TO CONSIDER AND, IF DEEMED FIT, APPROVE, WITH OR WITHOUT MODIFICATION, THE FOLLOWING ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS

Note: For any of the ordinary resolutions numbers 1 to 14 to be adopted, more than 50 percent of the voting rights exercised on each such ordinary resolution must be exercised in favour thereof.

2.1 Retirement and re-election of directors

2.1.1 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 1

"Resolved that Mr RJ Fehrsen, who retires by rotation in terms of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company and, being eligible and offering himself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected as a director of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Roderick John Fehrsen (76) ("Rod")

Independent Non-executive Chairman

Date of appointment: 15 June 2021

Rod, a qualified Accountant, has a long business career. He served in various positions in the Anglovaal Industries Group of Companies. He also served for about 13 years as CEO of Plate Glass and Shutterprufe Industries' South African glass interest. He was part of the listing of a multi-faceted marketing services group, Billboard Holdings, and further spent some time as a private entrepreneur. He joined Ethos Technology Fund in 2002 as partner, where he spent about 6 years.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

2.1.2 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 2

"Resolved that Mr TS Dube, who retires by rotation in terms of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company and, being eligible and offering himself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected as a director of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Tembani Samuel Dube (82) ("Sam")

Independent Non-executive director

Date of appointment: 18 November 2020

Sam is a successful businessman with over 45 years of experience in the public and private sectors. He was a co-founder of Jubelie Project Management, a property development company with numerous successful housing projects for municipalities, provincial and national government. Before establishing Jubelie, he served as the black economic empowerment partner for the Power group of companies as well as a director of the Small Business Development Corporation (now known as Business Partners).

The reason for ordinary resolutions numbers 1 and 2 is that the Memorandum of Incorporation of the Company and the Listings Requirements of the JSE ("JSE Listings Requirements") require that a component of the non-executive directors rotate at every annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, may offer themselves for re-election as directors.

2.2 Re-appointment of the members of the audit and risk committee of the Company

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, all references to the audit and risk committee of the Company are a reference to the audit committee as contemplated in the Companies Act.

2.2.1 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 3

"Resolved that Mr PE Burton, being eligible, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the audit and risk committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Patrick Ernest Burton (73) ("Patrick")

Independent Non-executive director

Date of appointment: 23 May 2013

Patrick is a director of companies. His experience as a director includes non-executive positions in fishing, financial services and telecommunications. Patrick is a member of the audit, risk, remuneration and nominations committees of PSG Konsult Limited. He is also a member of the audit committee of PSG Life Limited, as well as a member of the audit committee and remuneration committee of Telviva (Pty) Limited.

2.2.2 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 4

"Resolved that Mr RJ Fehrsen, being eligible, subject to the approval of the ordinary resolution number 1 above, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the audit and risk committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Shareholders should note that Mr RJ Fehrsen is the chairman of the board of directors and will not chair the audit and risk committee.

A summary of Mr Fehrsen's curriculum vitae has been included in paragraph 2.1.1 above.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

2.2.3 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 5

"Resolved that Mr TS Dube, being eligible, subject to the approval of the ordinary resolution number 2 above, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the audit and risk committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

A summary of Mr Dube's curriculum vitae has been included in paragraph 2.1.2 above.

The reason for ordinary resolutions numbers 3, 4 and 5 is that the Company, being a public listed company, must appoint an audit committee and the Companies Act requires that the members of such audit committee be appointed, or re-appointed, as the case may be, at each annual general meeting of a company.

2.3 Re-appointment of the members of the social and ethics committee of the Company

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, all references to the social and ethics committee of the Company are a reference to the social and ethics committee as contemplated in the Companies Act.

2.3.1 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 6

"Resolved that Mr RJ Fehrsen, being eligible, subject to the approval of the ordinary resolution number 1 above, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

A summary of Mr Fehrsen's curriculum vitae has been included in paragraph 2.1.1 above.

2.3.2 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 7

"Resolved that Mr PE Burton, being eligible, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

A summary of Mr Burton's curriculum vitae has been included in paragraph 2.2.1 above.

2.3.3 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 8

"Resolved that Mr JM Kesler, being eligible, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Joel Martin Kesler (53) ("Joel")

Non-executive director

Date of appointment: 15 June 2021

Joel is a qualified Attorney, with degrees in Commerce and Law (Cum Laude) from the University of Cape Town. He has 25 years of experience in global mergers and acquisitions, advisory, corporate finance and business development. From 2004 onwards, he has held a senior international executive board position with Atlatsa Resources Corporation, a public company previously listed on the NYSE (AMEX), TSX and JSE. He is a co-founder and principal of the Tomahawk Group, a multi-family office that holds a diversified private equity portfolio, including direct investments in mining and metals, oil and gas, industrials, technology, as well as speciality consumer products.

2.3.4 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 9

"Resolved that Mr TS Dube, being eligible, subject to the approval of the ordinary resolution number 2 above, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

A summary of Mr Dube's curriculum vitae has been included in paragraph 2.1.2 above.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

2.3.5 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 10

"Resolved that Mr M Steyn, being eligible, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Marais Steyn (54) ("Marais")

Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director

Date of appointment: 13 December 2006

Marais, a qualified Accountant, was a manager in the audit and management consulting departments at KPMG for several years. Subsequently, he managed and founded an auditing and corporate advisory firm serving the needs of various major corporations and parastatals. He also served as financial director of Aflease Limited, a JSE-listed gold and uranium mining company.

2.3.6 ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 11

"Resolved that Mr H Gisken, being eligible, be and is hereby re-appointed as a member of the social and ethics committee of the Company, as recommended by the board of directors of the Company, until the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Summary curriculum vitae of Hilton Gisken (72) ("Hilton")

Executive Director

Date of appointment: 15 November 2019

Hilton, a qualified Attorney, practiced as a commercial attorney from 1979 to 2003 at Mallinck Ress Richman & Closenbergs Attorneys, specializing in litigation and insolvency. He has since held various commercial positions, focusing on litigation, mergers and acquisitions and commercial legal matters pertaining to JSE listings. He joined Pan African Group of Companies (a black economic empowerment corporation) for a number of years.

The board is satisfied that the directors are suitably skilled and experienced and collectively have the appropriate experience and qualifications to fulfil their Social and Ethics Committee obligations as set out in sections 72 of the Companies Act and 43 of the Companies Regulations.

The reason for ordinary resolutions numbers 6 to 11 is that the Company, being a public listed company, must appoint a social and ethics committee and the Companies Act requires that the members of such social and ethics committee be appointed, or re-appointed, as the case may be, at each annual general meeting of a company.

The board therefore recommends to the shareholders the appointment of the members named above and is of the view that the Social and Ethics Committee complies with the relevant regulatory requirements and that the members have the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience to enable the Social and Ethics Committee to perform its duties as required.

2.4 Re-appointment of auditor

ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 12

"Resolved that KPMG Inc. be and is hereby re-appointed as auditor of the Company for the ensuing financial year or until the next annual general meeting of the Company, whichever is later, with the individual auditor being Mr Ivan Engels, as registered auditor and partner in the firm, on the recommendation of the audit and risk committee of the Company."

The reason for ordinary resolution number 12 is that the Company, being a public listed company, must have its financial results audited and such auditor must be appointed or re-appointed as the case may be, at each year's annual general meeting of the Company as required by the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

2.5 Non-binding advisory vote on remuneration policy

ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 13

“Resolved that the Company’s remuneration policy, as set out in the Annexure to this notice of annual general meeting, be and is hereby endorsed by way of a non-binding advisory vote.”

The reason for ordinary resolution number 13 is that the King IV Report on Corporate Governance™ for South Africa, 2016 (“King IV™”) recommends, and the JSE Listings Requirements require, that the remuneration policy of a company be tabled for a non-binding advisory vote by shareholders at each annual general meeting of such company. This enables shareholders to express their views on the remuneration policy adopted. The effect of ordinary resolution number 13, if passed, will be to endorse the Company’s remuneration policy. Ordinary resolution number 13 is of an advisory nature only and failure to pass this resolution will therefore not have any legal consequences relating to existing remuneration agreements. However, the board will consider the outcome of the vote when considering amendments to the Company’s remuneration policy.

2.6 Non-binding advisory vote on the Company’s implementation report on the remuneration policy

ORDINARY RESOLUTION NUMBER 14

“Resolved that the Company’s implementation report regarding the remuneration policy, as set out in the Annexure to this notice of annual general meeting, be and is hereby endorsed by way of a non-binding vote.”

The reason for ordinary resolution number 14 is that King IV™ recommends, and the JSE Listings Requirements require, that the implementation report on a company’s remuneration policy be tabled for a non-binding advisory vote by shareholders at each annual general meeting of such company. This enables shareholders to express their views on the implementation of a company’s remuneration policy. The effect of ordinary resolution number 14, if passed, will be to endorse the Company’s implementation report in relation to its remuneration policy. Ordinary resolution number 14 is of an advisory nature only and failure to pass this resolution will therefore not have any legal consequences relating to existing remuneration agreements. However, the board will consider the outcome of the vote when considering amendments to the implementation of the Company’s remuneration policy.

3. TO CONSIDER AND, IF DEEMED FIT, PASS, WITH OR WITHOUT MODIFICATION, THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

Note: For the special resolutions to be adopted, at least 75 percent of the voting rights exercised on each special resolution must be exercised in favour thereof.

3.1 Remuneration of non-executive directors

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NUMBER 1

“Resolved, in terms of section 66(9) of the Companies Act, that the Company be and is hereby authorised to remunerate its directors for their services as non-executive directors, which includes serving on various sub-committees and to make payment of the amounts set out below (plus any value added tax, to the extent applicable), on the basis set out below, provided that this authority will be valid until the next annual general meeting of the Company:

Per annum for serving as a non-executive director of the Company

3.1.1	Chairman of the Board	R630 000
3.1.2	Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee	R577 500
3.1.3	Other non-executive directors	R448 965

(includes serving on the board’s sub-committees)”

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

Reason for and effect of special resolution number 1

The reason for special resolution number 1 is for the Company to obtain the approval of shareholders, by way of a special resolution, for the payment of remuneration to its non-executive directors for their services as directors in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act.

The effect of special resolution number 1, if passed, is that the Company will be able to pay its non-executive directors for the services they render to the Company as directors without requiring further shareholder approval until the next annual general meeting of the Company.

3.2 Inter-company loans

SPECIAL RESOLUTION NUMBER 2

"Resolved that, in terms of section 45(3)(a)(ii) of the Companies Act, as a general approval, the board of the Company be and is hereby authorised to approve that the Company provides any direct or indirect financial assistance ("financial assistance" will herein have the meaning attributed to it in section 45(1) of the Companies Act) that the board of the Company may deem fit to any company or corporation that is related or inter-related ("related" and "inter-related" will herein have the meanings attributed thereto in section 2 of the Companies Act) to the Company other than subsidiaries ("subsidiaries" will herein have the meaning attributed to it in section 3 of the Companies Act) of the Company, on the terms and conditions and for amounts that the board of the Company may determine and in accordance with section 45 of the Companies Act, provided that the aforementioned approval shall be valid until the date of the next annual general meeting of the Company."

Reason for and effect of special resolution number 2

The reason for and effect, if passed, of special resolution number 2 is to grant the directors of the Company the authority, until the next annual general meeting of the Company, to provide direct or indirect financial assistance to any company or corporation which is related or inter-related to the Company, other than South African subsidiaries of the Company. It being noted that, pursuant to the Companies Amendment Act, No. 16 of 2024, approval by shareholders for financial assistance to a South African subsidiary of the Company is no longer required under the Companies Act, as amended. This means that the Company is, *inter alia*, authorised to grant loans to a company or corporation that is related or inter-related to the Company and to guarantee the debt of such related or inter-related company or corporation.

The board of the Company will ensure that, prior to providing any financial assistance as contemplated above, it is satisfied that, immediately after providing such financial assistance, the Company will satisfy the solvency and liquidity test as set out in the Companies Act and ensure that the terms of any such financial assistance are fair and reasonable.

Notice in terms of Section 45(5) of the Companies Act in respect of special resolution 2

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the Company in terms of Section 45(5) of the Companies Act of a resolution adopted by the Board authorising the Company to provide such direct or indirect financial assistance as specified in the special resolution above:

- (a) By the time that this meeting notice is delivered to shareholders of the Company, the Board will have adopted a resolution (Section 45 Board resolution), subject to the adoption of this special resolution 2, authorising the Company to provide, at any time and from time to time during the period of two years commencing on the date on which the special resolution is adopted, any direct or indirect financial assistance as contemplated in Section 45 of the Companies Act to any one or more related or inter-related companies or corporations of the Company;
- (b) The Section 45 Board resolution will be effective only if and to the extent that special resolution 2 is adopted by the shareholders of the Company, and the provision of any such direct or indirect financial assistance by the Company, pursuant to any such resolution, will always be subject to the Board being satisfied that: (i) immediately after providing such financial assistance, the Company will satisfy the solvency and liquidity test as referred to in Section 45(3)(b)(i) of the Companies Act, and that (ii) the terms under which such financial assistance is to be given are fair and reasonable to the Company as referred to in Section 45(3)(b)(ii) of the Companies Act; and
- (c) inasmuch as the Section 45 Board resolution contemplates that such financial assistance will in the aggregate exceed one-tenth of 1% of the Company's net worth at the date of adoption of such resolution, the Company hereby provides notice of the Section 45 Board resolution to shareholders of the Company.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

4. OTHER BUSINESS

To transact such other business as may be transacted at an annual general meeting or raised by shareholders with or without advance notice to the Company.

Information relating to the special resolutions

The directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given and certify that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, there are no facts that have been omitted that would make any statement false or misleading and that all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts have been made and that this notice of annual general meeting contains all information required by law and the JSE Listings Requirements.

VOTING

1. The date on which shareholders must be recorded as such in the share register maintained by the transfer secretaries of the Company (the share register) for purposes of being entitled to receive this notice of annual general meeting is Friday, 20 March 2026.
2. The date on which shareholders must be recorded as such in the share register for purposes of being entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is Friday, 8 May 2026 with the last day to trade being Tuesday, 5 May 2026.
3. **Any person who wishes to participate in the virtual AGM (including any representative or proxy) must provide satisfactory identification (such as an identity document, a driver's license or a passport) before they may attend or participate in the virtual AGM. If in doubt as to whether any document will be regarded as satisfactory proof of identification, meeting participants should contact the transfer secretaries for guidance.**
4. Certificated shareholders and own-name dematerialised shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the AGM may appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote there at in their stead. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company. A form of proxy, which sets out the relevant instructions for its completion, is enclosed for use by such shareholders who wish to be represented at the AGM. Completion of a form of proxy will not preclude such shareholder from attending and voting (in preference to that shareholder's proxy) at the AGM. Forms of proxy must be completed and lodged at or posted to the meeting administrators, CTSE Registry Services (Pty) Ltd ("CTSE") (The District Building, Office 6B, 6th Floor, 41 Sir Lowry Road, Woodstock, 7925 or Postnet Suite 5, Private Bag X4, Woodstock, 7915) or emailed to admin@ctseregistry.co.za so as to be received by the meeting administrators by no later than 11:00 a.m. on Monday, 11 May 2026 provided that any form of proxy not delivered to the meeting administrators by this time may be provided to the meeting administrators, in the aforementioned manner, at any time before the appointed proxy exercises any shareholder rights at the AGM, subject to the meeting administrators verifying the form of proxy and proof of identification before any shareholder rights are exercised.
5. Dematerialised shareholders, other than own-name registered dematerialised shareholders, who wish to attend the AGM, will need to request their Central Securities Depository Participant ("CSDP") or broker to provide them with the necessary authority in terms of the custody agreement entered into between such shareholders and the CSDP or broker.
6. Dematerialised shareholders, other than own-name registered dematerialised shareholders, who are unable to attend the AGM and who wish to be represented thereat, must provide their CSDP or broker with their voting instructions in terms of the custody agreement entered into between them and the CSDP or broker in the manner and time stipulated therein.
7. Shareholders present, by proxy or by the authorised representative shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of each share held.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

8. In compliance with the provisions of section 58(8)(b)(i) of the Companies Act, a summary of the rights of a shareholder to be represented by proxy, as set out in section 58 of the Companies Act, is set out immediately below:

A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the AGM may appoint any individual (or two or more individuals) as a proxy or as proxies to attend, participate in and vote at the AGM in the place of the shareholder. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.

A proxy appointment must be in writing, dated and signed by the shareholder appointing a proxy and, subject to the rights of a shareholder to revoke such appointment (as set out below), remains valid only until the end of the AGM of the Company.

A proxy may delegate its authority to act on behalf of a shareholder to another person, subject to any restrictions set out in the instrument appointing the proxy.

The appointment of a proxy is suspended at any time to the extent that the shareholder who appointed such proxy chooses to act directly in the exercise of any rights as a shareholder.

The appointment of a proxy is revocable by the shareholder in question cancelling it in writing, or making a later inconsistent appointment of a proxy, and delivering a copy of the revocation instrument to the proxy and to the Company. The revocation of a proxy appointment constitutes a complete and final cancellation of the proxy's authority to act on behalf of the shareholder as of the later of

(a) the date stated in the revocation instrument, if any; and (b) the date on which the revocation instrument is delivered to the Company as required in the first sentence of this paragraph.

If the instrument appointing the proxy or proxies has been delivered to the Company, as long as that appointment remains in effect, any notice that is required by the Companies Act or the Company's memorandum of incorporation to be delivered by the Company to the shareholder, must be delivered by the Company to (a) the shareholder, or (b) the proxy or proxies, if the shareholder has (i) directed the Company to do so in writing; and (ii) paid any reasonable fee charged by the Company for doing so.

Notice of annual general meeting (continued)

ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

1. The AGM will be held virtually and will be accessible via electronic communication only.
2. Shareholders or their proxies who wish to participate in and/or vote at the AGM should contact CTSE Registry Services (Pty) Ltd ("CTSE") at admin@ctseregistry.co.za or on +27 11 100 8352, by no later than 11:00 a.m. on Monday, 11 May 2026 in order for CTSE to verify them and provide them with the link to the online registration and voting platform. Shareholders may still register to participate in and/or vote electronically at the AGM after this date, provided, however, that those shareholders are fully verified (as required in terms of section 63(1) of the Companies Act) and are registered before any shareholder rights are exercised.
3. Dematerialised shareholders would still need to submit proxies via the CSDP/broker or obtain a letter of representation to attend the AGM, which letter of representation must be submitted to CTSE before they will be able to provide a link to the online registration and voting platform.
4. CTSE will assist shareholders with all the requirements for electronic participation and is obliged to validate the information of each shareholder's entitlement to participate in and/or vote at the AGM before providing it with the necessary means to access the AGM electronically and/or the electronic voting platform.
5. Aside from the cost incurred by Randgold as a result of the hosting by CTSE of the AGM by way of a remote interactive electronic platform, which shareholders can choose to access, shareholders will be liable for their own network charges in relation to electronic participation in and/or voting at the AGM. Any such charges will not be for the account of the JSE, Randgold and/or CTSE. None of the JSE, Randgold or CTSE can be held accountable in the case of loss of network connectivity or other network failure due to insufficient airtime, internet connectivity, internet bandwidth and/or power outages which prevents any such shareholder from participating in and/or voting at the AGM.
6. Notwithstanding the availability of the electronic voting platform, shareholders may still submit forms of proxy to CTSE (in the case of certificated shareholders and dematerialised shareholders with "own-name" registration) or provide instructions to their appointed CSDP or broker (in the case of dematerialised shareholders without "own-name" registration) by no later than 11:00 a.m. on Monday, 11 May 2026 or the time and date stipulated by the CSDP or broker, respectively.

By order of the board

Randgold & Exploration Company Limited

Statucor (Pty) Ltd

Company Secretary

Johannesburg
27 March 2026

Registered office

Suite 25, Third floor, Katherine & West Building
114 West Street, Sandown
Sandton, 2196

Postal address

PO Box 202, Stellenbosch, 7600

Meeting administrators

CTSE Registry Services Proprietary Limited
The District Building, Office 6B, 6th Floor, 41 Sir Lowry Road,
Woodstock, 7925
(Postnet Suite 5, Private Bag X4, Woodstock, 7915)

Form of proxy

RANDGOLD & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
(Registration number: 1992/005642/06)
Share code: RNG ISIN: ZAE000008819
("R&E" or "the company")

FORM OF PROXY – FOR USE BY CERTIFICATED AND OWN-NAME DEMATERIALISED SHAREHOLDERS ONLY

I/We, the undersigned _____ (full name of shareholder in print)
of _____ (address)
being a shareholder of the Company, do hereby appoint _____ (name of proxy)
of _____ (address)
or failing him/her _____ (name of proxy)
of _____ (address)

or failing him/her, the chairman of the annual general meeting as my/our proxy to represent me/us, to talk and vote on my/our behalf at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held virtually at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 13 May 2026, or at any adjournment thereof:

	In favour of	Against	Abstain from voting
Ordinary resolution number 1: To re-elect RJ Fehrsen as director.			
Ordinary resolution number 2: To re-elect TS Dube as director.			
Ordinary resolution number 3: To re-appoint PE Burton as member of the audit and risk committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 4: To re-appoint RJ Fehrsen as member of the audit and risk committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 5: To re-appoint TS Dube as member of the audit and risk committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 6: To re-appoint RJ Fehrsen as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 7: To re-appoint PE Burton as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 8: To re-appoint JM Kesler as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 9: To re-appoint TS Dube as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 10: To re-appoint M Steyn as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 11: To re-appoint H Gisken as member of the social and ethics committee.			
Ordinary resolution number 12: To re-appoint KPMG Inc. as the auditor of the Company.			
Ordinary resolution number 13: To pass a non-binding advisory vote on the Company's remuneration policy.			
Ordinary resolution number 14: To pass a non-binding advisory vote on the Company's implementation report on the remuneration policy.			
Special resolution number 1: Approval of remuneration of non-executive directors.			
Special resolution number 2: Approval of right to provide financial assistance as contemplated in section 45 of the Companies Act.			

Please indicate your voting instructions by inserting the number of shares (or a cross should you wish to vote all of your shares) in the space provided.

Signed at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2026.

Signature _____

Assisted by (where applicable) (state capacity and full name) _____

Form of proxy (continued)

NOTES

1. A form of proxy must only be completed by certificated shareholders or dematerialised shareholders with own-name registration.
2. Shareholders who have dematerialised their ordinary shares through a Central Securities Depository Participant (CSDP) or broker, other than own-name registered dematerialised shareholders, who wish to attend the annual general meeting, must request the CSDP or broker to provide them with a letter of representation or instruct the CSDP or broker to vote by proxy on their behalf in terms of the custody agreement entered into between the shareholder and the CSDP or broker.
3. A shareholder is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote in his/her place at the annual general meeting. The name/s of choice is to be inserted on the form of proxy in the space provided. The person whose name stands first on the form of proxy and who is present at the annual general meeting will be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of those whose names follow (who need not be a shareholder of the Company).
4. A shareholder's instruction to the proxy must be indicated by the insertion of the relevant number of votes exercisable by that shareholder in the appropriate box provided on the form of proxy.
5. If a shareholder does not indicate on the form of proxy how his/her proxy is to vote, or gives contradictory instructions, or should any further resolution(s) or any amendment(s) that may properly be put before the annual general meeting be proposed, the proxy shall be entitled to vote as he/she deems fit, in respect of all the shareholder's votes exercisable thereat.
6. Documentary evidence establishing the authority of a person signing the form of proxy in a representative capacity must be attached to the form of proxy, unless previously recorded by the company or its transfer secretaries or waived by the chairman of the annual general meeting.
7. Any alterations or corrections to the form of proxy must be initialled by the signatory(ies).
8. The completion and lodging of the form of proxy will not preclude the shareholder from attending the annual general meeting and speaking and voting in person at such meeting to the exclusion of the proxy appointed in terms thereof, should he/she wish to do so.
9. The form of proxy must be completed and lodged at, or posted to, or emailed to the transfer secretaries or lodged at the Company's registered office by no later than 11:00 on Monday, 11 May 2026, provided that any form of proxy not delivered to the transfer secretaries by this time may be handed to the chairman of the annual general meeting prior to the commencement of the annual general meeting, at any time before the appointed proxy exercises any shareholder rights at the annual general meeting.
Company address
Randgold & Exploration Company Limited
Suite 25, Third floor, Katherine & West Building
114 West Street, Sandown
Sandton, 2196
Meeting administrators
CTSE Registry Services Proprietary Limited
The District Building, Office 6B, 6th Floor, 41 Sir Lowry Road, Woodstock, 7925
(Postnet Suite 5, Private Bag X4, Woodstock, 7915)
admin@ctseregistry.co.za
10. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the chairman of the annual general meeting may waive any formalities that would otherwise be a prerequisite for a valid proxy.
11. A minor must be assisted by his/her parent or guardian unless the relevant documents establishing his/her legal capacity are produced or have been registered by the transfer secretaries.

www.randgoldexp.co.za