CNNC

Rössing Uranium

Working for Namibia

2023

SUSTAINABILITY AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION FROM THE CHAIRMAN

"The challenges facing our industry and the world at large are significant, but I am confident that with the dedication of our employees, the support of our stakeholders, and the guidance of our Board, Rössing Uranium will continue to lead by example in sustainability and performance excellence.

Dear stakeholder

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Rössing Uranium Sustainability and Performance Report for the year 2023. This report captures the values and principles on which Rössing Uranium Limited operates and thrives.

In a world characterised by rapid change and evolving expectations, Rössing Uranium remains steadfast in its dedication to sustainable practices, responsible stewardship, and operational excellence. The company remains a leader in the corporate governance space in Namibia. Highlights of the 2023 year included the adoption of King IV, as well as excellent operational and financial performances.

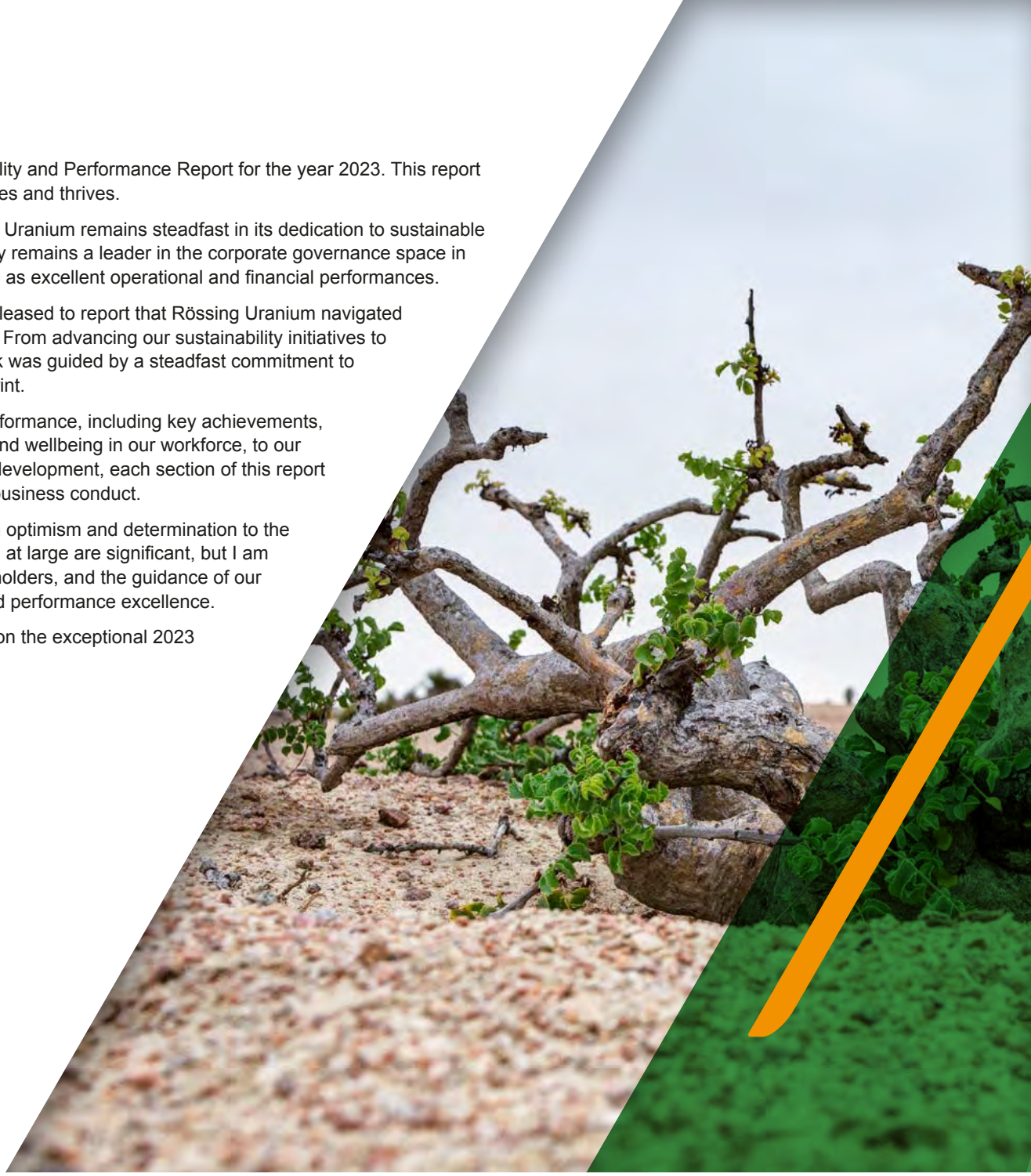
The year 2023 was marked by both challenges and opportunities, and I am pleased to report that Rössing Uranium navigated these with resilience, agility, and unwavering commitment to our core values. From advancing our sustainability initiatives to driving performance improvements across our operations, every step we took was guided by a steadfast commitment to creating value for our stakeholders while minimising our environmental footprint.

In this report, you will find a comprehensive overview of our sustainability performance, including key achievements, milestones, and areas for improvement. From our efforts to enhance safety and wellbeing in our workforce, to our initiatives aimed at reducing environmental impact and fostering community development, each section of this report reflects our unwavering dedication to sustainable practices and responsible business conduct.

As we reflect on the achievements of the past year, we also look forward with optimism and determination to the opportunities that lie ahead. The challenges facing our industry and the world at large are significant, but I am confident that with the dedication of our employees, the support of our stakeholders, and the guidance of our Board, Rössing Uranium will continue to lead by example in sustainability and performance excellence.

The Board congratulates the management team and all Rössing employees on the exceptional 2023 performance.

Steve Galloway
Board Chairperson



MESSAGE FROM CNNC/CNUC

We must strive to build Rössing into Namibia's first centennial mine! I believe that with strong support from all relevant parties and the active efforts of all employees, Rössing Uranium Mine will usher in an even brighter future.

2023 was a crucial year for the systematic reform and accelerated development of China National Uranium Corporation ("CNUC"). Its economy maintained double-digit growth, and there was a flurry of good news in uranium exploration. Approval was granted for a batch of natural uranium production capacity projects, and natural uranium sales ranked second globally for the third consecutive year. Rössing Uranium also made outstanding contributions to this progress.

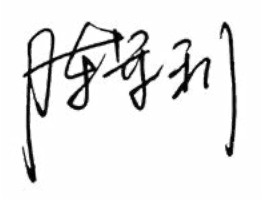
In 2023, Rössing Uranium achieved remarkable results in production and operations. Rössing produced a total of 2,920 tonnes of U_3O_8 throughout the year, reaching a new high since 2011. Revenue and profits also saw significant growth, and safety management proved highly effective, earning Rössing the Safety Award from the Chamber of Mines of Namibia once again. In December 2023, Rössing started stripping operations of Phase 4 ahead of schedule, not only extending the life-of-mine by ten years, but also securing valuable time for future resource development.

While achieving fruitful results in business operations, CNUC has always supported Rössing in actively fulfilling corporate social responsibility and continuously increasing investment. In 2023, Rössing's investment in social responsibility reached a new high of N$41 million over the past decade.

As the Chairman of CNUC, I am proud of Rössing's achievements in 2023 and sincerely thank every Rössing employee for their hard work over the past year.

Since 2022, uranium prices have been steadily rising, and demand for uranium products has been gradually increasing. We must seize the opportunity of industry recovery, accelerate production, increase exploration efforts, strive to discover more resources, and further extend the life-of-mine. 2024 is the year of overall synergy within the China National Nuclear Corporation ("CNNC"). We hope that Rössing Uranium will strengthen communication and mutual assistance with sister companies, integrating better into the CNNC family.

In 2024, Rössing Uranium enters its 48th year of production and operation. In Chinese culture, the age of 48 signifies the prime of life, a time for surging forward and overcoming obstacles. We must strive to build Rössing into Namibia's first centennial mine! I believe that with strong support from all relevant parties and the active efforts of all employees, Rössing Uranium Mine will usher in an even brighter future.



Junli Chen
Chairperson
China National Uranium Corporation Limited

ABOUT RÖSSING URANIUM

This report aims to give readers an overview of the activities of Rössing Uranium Limited (Rössing Uranium) from January to December 2023, including our interaction with society, the economy and the environment.

The report offers locally relevant information about our business and aspects raised during the year.

We believe in open communication and transparency, and simultaneously instil a culture of sustainable development throughout our company.

We would appreciate your feedback on the content of this report. You can contact us on:

Tel: +264 81 143 3627 | +264 64 520 9111

Email: RUL.communications@rossing.com.na

Website: www.rossing.com

OUR HISTORY

1976 – 2023

HISTORY

Uranium was discovered in the Namib Desert in 1928, but it was not until intensive exploration in the late 1950s that much interest was shown in the area. After discovering numerous uranium occurrences, mining company Rio Tinto secured the rights to the low-grade Rössing deposit in 1966. Ten years later, in 1976, Rössing Uranium, Namibia's first commercial uranium mine, started production. In 2019, CNUC acquired the majority shareholding in Rössing Uranium.

TODAY

Today, Namibia has two operating uranium mines (Rössing Uranium and Swakop Uranium), with the Langer Heinrich Uranium mine expected to resume production in 2024, after being under care and maintenance since 2018. In 2023, the two Namibian mines produced 13% of the world's uranium oxide output, while Rössing Uranium produced 4.5%. In 2023, Rössing Uranium celebrated 47 years of production.

OUR CAPACITY

The mine has a nameplate capacity of 4,500 tonnes of uranium oxide per year and, by the end of 2023, had supplied a total of 148,537 tonnes of uranium oxide to the world.

CURRENT OPERATIONS

Mining is done by drilling, blasting, loading and hauling from the open pit before the uranium-bearing rock is processed to produce uranium oxide.

The open pit currently measures 3.5km by 1.5km and is 420m deep.

OUR LOCATION

The mine is located 12km from the town of Arandis, which lies 70km inland from the coastal town of Swakopmund in Namibia's Erongo Region. Walvis Bay, Namibia's only deep-water harbour, is located 43km south of Swakopmund. The mine site encompasses a mining licence and accessory works areas of 129.79km^2, of which 25km^2 is used for mining, waste disposal and processing.

OUR STAKEHOLDER

This report is aimed at all our partners and stakeholders, including private citizens and their communities, as well as non-governmental organisations, small-scale enterprises, and multi-national corporations. Thus, the benefits of our operations are felt locally, nationally, across the African continent and internationally.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

"2024 will be another important year for Rössing Uranium as we begin with substantial pushback work for the Phase 4 extension, while evaluating new opportunities that could potentially extend the life-of-mine beyond 2036.

Welcome to Rössing Uranium's report to stakeholders for 2023. This report explains our mining operations and the approach we take in what we do. It also outlines how we performed in 2023 as measured against our key drivers.

The year 2023 was indeed exceptional in terms of production and financial performance, while maintaining our high safety standards. The life-of-mine was formally extended to 2036, cementing the longevity of the operation, and the Board formally adopted King IV as a Corporate Governance Code.

Production in 2023 was in line with our operational plan and 10% higher than in 2022. A total of 16.7 million tonnes were mined, compared to 16.6 million tonnes in 2022. Waste and low-grade ore totalled 6.8 million tonnes removed from the pit, while a further 0.1 million tonnes were dumped in-pit. The stripping ratio of waste to ore continued to decline as we moved deeper into the pit. 9.3 million tonnes of ore were milled, compared to 9.0 million tonnes in 2022.

A total of 2,920 metric tonnes of uranium oxide were produced, compared to 2,659 metric tonnes in 2022.

Total revenue earned amounted to N$6.48 billion, compared to N$4.84 billion in 2022, with net profit after tax from normal operations of N$1,340 million, compared to N$840 million in 2022. Dividends of N$177 million were declared and paid during the year (2022: N$50 million).

Rössing contributed approximately 4.5% to world primary production during 2023, with Namibia now being the third largest primary producer of U3O8 globally, after Kazakhstan, which continues to dominate the market from a supply side, and Canada.

Safety performance

No fatalities, permanent disability injuries or significant process safety incidents were recorded in 2023. The All-injury Frequency Rate ("AIFR") of 0.36 was lower than the target of 0.46, underlining our commitment to achieving zero harm.

In conclusion

In conclusion, I want to take this opportunity to thank our employees for their hard work, resilience and positive contributions during the year. Thank you to all our stakeholders for their interest in our business.

Please feel free to contact us for any comments or inputs to improve our annual report.

Johan Coetzee
Managing Director
6 March 2024

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Rössing Uranium's leadership team consists of the Managing Director and five General Managers in charge of the five focus areas of our business. They are all experienced in their respective fields.

From left to right:
Jingtao (Frank) Chang: General Manager: Commercial and Marketing; Shaan van Schalkwyk: Chief Financial Officer; Johan Coetzee: Managing Director; Edwin Tjiriange: General Manager Asset Management and Projects; Liezl Davies: General Manager: Human Capital, Safety & Sustainability; Martin Tjipita: General Manager Operations.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Johan Coetzee
Managing Director

Shaan van Schalkwyk
Chief Financial Officer

Martin Tjipita
General Manager Operations

Jingtao (Frank) Chang
General Manager Commercial and Marketing

Liezl Davies
General Manager Human Capital, Safety & Sustainability

Edwin Tjiriange
General Manager Asset Management & Projects

Rodney Khoeseb
Manager Processing

Christone Siame
Manager Mining

Florence Uazukuani
Manager Supply Chain

Germano Musili
Manager Human Resources

Daylight Ekandjo
Manager Corporate Communications

Kondja Kaulinge
Manager Employee Relations

Jacklyn Mwenze
Manager Health and Safety, Environment and Protection Services

Dave Garrard
Manager Business Improvement

Pieter Kruger
Manager IS&T

Florian Hartzenberg
Manager Finance

Melanie Buys
Corporate Legal Counsel & Company Secretary

Christiaan Tueutjiua
Manager Processing Asset Management

Penda Sheunye
Manager Mining Asset Management

Yvette Mtolo-Phiri
Manager Contractor Management & Site Service
Manager Projects (Acting)

Robert Mutenda
Manager Engineering

DIRECTORS: SS Galloway (Chairperson), DL Deckenbrock (Vice-Chairperson), JS Coetzee (Managing Director), J Chang, S Gao*, Y Li*, HP Louw**, OS Netta, GN Simubali (alternate CWH Nghaamwa), Y Zhang**
**Chinese ** South African*
COMPANY SECRETARY: Melanie Buys
Registered in Namibia No.70/1591. Registered office: 360 Sam Nujoma Drive, Klein WIndhoek, Windhoek, Namibia

OUR PURPOSE STATEMENT AND VALUES

OUR PURPOSE STATEMENT

To be a safe, responsible and efficient Namibian producer and supplier of uranium to the global nuclear industry, creating optimal returns for shareholders and sustainable benefits for stakeholders.

OUR VALUES

Safety

We take care

- We comply with the systems and standards put in place to ensure environmental health and safety
- We strive to eliminate hazards to achieve zero harm
- We commit to provide products and services that are safe, are of a high quality and are reliable for our customers

Responsibility

We create maximum value

- We aim to deliver sustainable growth of our employees and the company for a better future, while maintaining the highest level of integrity and governance in our actions and interactions
- We commit to creating maximum value for our shareholders through ethically sound and legally compliant business practices
- Our decisions are founded on the benefits to our communities and other key stakeholders

Innovation

We seek excellence

- We create an inclusive environment that advocates innovative ideas for our employees
- We have platforms that welcome innovation across all levels of the organisation
- In pursuit of excellence, we aim to have world-class technologies and management systems in our operations

Co-ordination

We achieve together

- We closely co-ordinate with our internal and external stakeholders to work together effectively and ethically
- We truly respect and support each other to make the most of everyone's contribution
- We have the courage to do what is right and not what is the easiest to achieve win-win results

2023 AT A GLANCE

Production of uranium oxide

Production of uranium oxide for the year was 2,920 metric tonnes compared to 2,659 metric tonnes in 2022.

Tonnes mined and ore milled

A total of 16,683,199 metric tonnes (2022: 16,581,950 metric tonnes) were mined from the open pit, and 9,301,890 metric tonnes (2022: 8,972,925 metric tonnes) of ore were milled.

Revenue

Revenue was 34% higher than in 2022, while sales volumes increased by 20% from the prior year. Total revenue amounted to N$6.48 billion compared to N$4.84 billion in 2022.

Profit for the year

Net profit after tax from normal operations was N$1,340 million (2022: N$840 million).

Dividends

During the year, the company declared and paid dividends of 107 cents per share in total (2022: 30 cents per share), amounting to a value of N$177.2 million (2022: N$49.7 million).

All-injury Frequency Rate (“AIFR”)

Confirming our commitment to zero harm, Rössing Uranium continued to improve its AIFR. The company achieved a score of 0.36 against a target of 0.46 in 2023. Although we did have one Potential Fatal Incident (“PFI”), we are fortunate to have had no fatalities, permanent disability injuries or significant process safety incidents in 2023.

Investment in training and development

In 2023, a total of N$6 million was invested in internal training and development programmes. This figure includes all training initiatives carried out as part of capacity development.


15
CNNC
KOMATSU
94

OUR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Focusing on issues that matter most

Sustainable development is the distinct, significant and characteristic centre of our overall approach to business. The six sub-themes that drive the integration of sustainable development at Rössing Uranium are highlighted below. These themes form the framework on which our business is conducted.

Everything we do is in line with the generally accepted definition of sustainable development: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

This suggests that meeting the needs of future generations depends on how well we balance social, economic and environmental needs when making decisions today.

The aim of sustainable development is therefore to seek out win-win situations that can achieve environmental quality, as well as increase economic wealth and social wellbeing, in the present and the future.

Economy

To provide the best returns on our shareholders' investments, we need to understand the long-term demand for our product, as well as the cost, resource availability and value creation associated with that demand. Economic viability also ensures that we continue to make significant contributions to Namibia's economy and her people in various ways.

Product and environmental stewardship

Product stewardship

Product stewardship focuses on expanding our understanding of the impact of our product on society by working with all affected parties.

Environmental and asset resources stewardship

We aim to be the leader in environmental stewardship in Namibia and to maintain our reputation as a responsible corporate citizen. This can be achieved by understanding and appreciating our natural resources, both biotic and abiotic, utilising them sustainably, and creating a net positive impact.

Governance

Corporate governance and compliance

We strive to be transparent and proactive in all our business operations. To this end, we have auditable business systems in place, which form the backbone of good corporate governance.

Social

People

Our workforce is central to our business. This means ensuring a safe and healthy workplace geared for human resources development to attract and retain employees, while maximising our contribution to their wellbeing.

Communities

We implement long-term community development plans to focus on improvement in quality of life, as operating within a sustainable community provides our business with distinct benefits, and an important part of this is good community relations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AT RÖSSING

Corporate governance

To ensure future success, Rössing must uphold its responsibility to its employees, host communities, Government, business partners, suppliers, customers and investors.

The Company undertakes:

- To act in all matters in a manner that merits public trust and confidence
- To conduct business in an ethical, law-abiding and responsible manner
- To ensure that all employees and representatives are fully aware of what is expected of them, which includes full commitment to the highest ethical and legal standards
- To understand and interact constructively with the local community and to assist their development in ways that apply the principles of mutual respect, active partnership and long-term sustainability

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors ("Board") executes the mandate it receives from the shareholders to ensure that Rössing is a world-class, responsible company by putting an executive team in place with targets to be achieved. The Board is furthermore responsible for ensuring that the company is run in accordance with its mandate as described in Rössing's Articles of Association and that the various stakeholder interests are balanced and receive the required attention.

The company has a unitary board. The roles of the Chairman and Managing Director are separate and distinct, and the stature of the independent directors serving on the Board ensures that enough independence is applied when making significant decisions. The Board Chairman is independent, and each of the sub-committees of the company is chaired by an independent director. The Board of Directors constitutes the appropriate mix of skills, experience and diversity to serve the interests of the company and its stakeholders.

The Board of Directors is currently constituted as follows:

Member	Role
SS Galloway	Chairman Independent non-executive director
DL Deckenbrock	Vice-Chairperson Independent non-executive director
JS Coetzee	Managing Director Executive director
J Chang	CNUC Limited Shareholder Representative Executive director
S Gao	CNUC Limited Shareholder Representative Non-executive director
Y Li	CNUC Limited Shareholder Representative Non-executive director
HP Louw	Independent non-executive director
OS Netta	Independent non-executive director
GN Simubali	Government of the Republic of Namibia's Shareholder Representative Non-executive director
CWH Nghaamwa (Alternate to GN Simubali)	Government of the Republic of Namibia's Shareholder Representative Non-executive director
Y Zhang – CNUC	CNUC Limited shareholder Representative Non-executive director

Functions of the Board

A Board Charter governs the workings of the Board of Directors with its performance monitored by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee. The Board is responsible for adopting a corporate strategy, major plans of action, policies, as well as monitoring operational performance. This includes identifying risks that could impact on the company's sustainability and monitoring risk management and internal controls, compliance management, corporate governance, business plans, key performance indicators (including non-financial criteria), and annual budgets.

The Board is also responsible for managing stakeholder relationships. All directors carry full fiduciary responsibility and owe a duty of care and skill to the company.

The Board meets at least three times per year, with additional meetings convened as and/or when required, with a number of the directors attending the meetings held in 2023 virtually.

Board Audit and Risk Committee

The Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC) is established as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors and acts in accordance with an approved mandate and terms of reference. It also assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities that relate to:

- The safeguarding of assets
- The effective operation of adequate systems and control processes
- The preparation of accurate financial reporting and statements in compliance with all applicable legal requirements and accounting standards
- Review of the annual financial statements and accounting policies
- Rössing Uranium Limited's compliance with all the relevant laws and regulations
- Rössing Uranium Limited's compliance with the policies and procedures agreed upon
- The effective implementation of and compliance with Rössing Uranium Limited's risk management and governance processes, which include the annual risk appetite setting, and materiality definition with regard to all risks that could potentially affect the company and its stakeholders
- Technology and information governance
- The annual budgeting and five-year planning cycle
- The effectiveness of the internal audit function and the internal and external auditors' findings

In performing its duties, the Board Audit and Risk Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board of Directors, management, the internal auditor(s), external auditor(s) and the other assurance provider(s) and shall be entitled to place reliance on the finding of any expert, which shall include the internal and external auditors.

Nominations and Remuneration Committee

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors of the company to assist in fulfilling its responsibility to the company's shareholders relating to the company's selection, nomination, performance, remuneration and succession of directors.

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee shall determine a remuneration structure for the Board of Directors and members of the sub-committees. The remuneration rates shall be subject to an annual review in February and any increases shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for presentation at the Annual General Meeting for shareholder approval.

The aim of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee is to:

- Identify individuals who are qualified to become members of the Board of Directors
- Make recommendations to the Board of Directors relating to the company's nomination of directors
- Review the results of performance assessments of Board members
- Ensure that the appropriate procedures exist to assess the remuneration levels of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, non-executive directors, executive directors, Board committees and the Board as a whole
- Review the policy for the remuneration and benefits of individual executive directors
- Review the succession plans for Board members
- Review reporting disclosures related to Nominations and Remuneration Committee activities to ensure these disclosures meet the Board's disclosure objectives and all relevant compliance requirements

The aims of the Committee shall remain flexible so that the Committee is in the best position to react to changing conditions and to assure the Board of Directors and shareholders that the company is able to attract, remunerate and retain directors of the highest quality.

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee also reviews the company's remuneration practices, which include salary and wage increase mandates, short-term incentive plans and long-term incentive plans, where applicable.

Closure and Environmental Rehabilitation Committee

The Board of Directors of the company established the Closure and Environmental Rehabilitation Committee as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities that relate to:

- Making sufficient financial provision for expenditure which the company is likely to incur to implement measures in compliance with relevant regulations for mine closure and environmental rehabilitation, subsequent to the completion of its mining activities
- Monitoring ongoing progressive rehabilitation activities, which will reduce the closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation at the end of the life-of-mine
- The annual assessment of the closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation in the company's financial records and the annual funding required over the remainder of the life-of-mine, in order for the company to meet its obligations in this respect
- Monitoring the investment performance of the investments specifically set aside for the purpose of closure and environmental rehabilitation (these investments will also be referred to as "the Fund")
- The release of funding from time to time for items specifically covered under the Rössing Closure Management Plan ("CMP")
- Periodic review of the Rössing CMP in line with best practice in terms of accuracy levels required for various stages approaching end of the life-of-mine
- Execution of the Rössing Mine Closure Plan

The sub-committee consists of a combination of Board members, specialist independent individuals and permanent management representative invitees.

Special purpose vehicles

The company has established the Rössing Foundation, a special purpose vehicle which is managed independently from Rössing by its own set of trustees on which Rössing's Board members are represented.

The Rössing Foundation was established in 1978 by Rössing Uranium Limited through a Deed of Trust to implement and facilitate its corporate social responsibility activities within the communities of Namibia.

The King IV Code on Corporate Governance

In 2023, the company formally adopted the King IV Code on Corporate Governance ("the Code"). The Code consists of 17 governance principles aimed at achieving good governance outcomes in the areas of ethical culture, good performance, effective control and legitimacy. The Code advocates integrated thinking, which takes into account the interdependencies between the organisation, its stakeholders and other social, environmental and economic factors. The Code further requires disclosure in its reporting to explain the practices being implemented to give effect to the application of these principles.

Financial statements

The directors are responsible for monitoring and approving the financial statements to ensure that they fairly present the company's affairs and the profit or loss at the end of the financial year. The independent auditors are responsible for expressing an opinion on the fairness with which these financial statements represent the financial position of the company. The financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in the manner required by the Namibian Companies' Act. They are based on appropriate accounting policies that have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

External auditor independence

The Group's annual financial statements have been audited by independent auditors, Ernst & Young, Namibia, who were appointed in 2020 for a three-year period and will continue in office for a further three-year period. The company believes that the auditors have observed the highest level of professional ethics and has no reason to suspect that they have not acted independently from the company. The Board Audit and Risk Committee has confirmed the independence of the external auditors for the reporting period.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, Ms JM Buys, is suitably qualified and has access to the company's resources to effectively execute her duties. She provides support and guidance to the Board in matters relating to governance and compliance practices across the company. All directors have unrestricted access to the Company Secretary.

Risk management

Risk management is a fundamental part of the company's business. This is achieved by keeping risk management at the centre of the company's activities and by introducing a culture in which risk management is embedded in the everyday management of the business. The Board acknowledges its overall responsibility for the process of risk management, as well as for reviewing its effectiveness. Executive management is accountable to the Board for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of risk management, as well as integrating it with the day-to-day activities.

The risk management process follows a typical Turnbull matrix approach to define the company's risk appetite in terms of probability and consequence across a wide range of potential risks that could impact the company and its stakeholders. Appropriate risk mitigation steps and monitoring processes are then put in place to manage these risks down to an acceptable level. The risk matrix is continuously reviewed as part of the BARC mandate.

Internal audit

The company's risk and assurance function determines the scope of internal audit activities on a risk-based approach, with the full co-operation of the Board and management. Internal audit assessments are done by utilising the services of an independent audit firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers, appointed in 2020 for a three-year period and subsequently extended. Its objective is to assist executive management with the effective discharge of its responsibilities by examining and evaluating the company's activities, resultant business risks and systems of internal control. Its mandate requires it to bring any significant control weaknesses to the attention of management and the Board Audit and Risk Committee for remedial action.

The BARC annually reviews the performance of the internal auditors and is satisfied with the performance of the audit firm.

Internal control

Internal control comprises methods and procedures implemented by management to ensure:

- Compliance with policies, procedures, laws and regulations.
- Authorisation by the implementation of appropriate review and approval procedures.
- Reliability and accuracy of data and information: Information used in the decision-making process at Rössing needs to be accurate, timely, useful, reliable and relevant.
- Effectiveness and efficiency: All operations at Rössing need to be effective and efficient, with the most economical use of resources, and add value. This is accomplished by the continuous monitoring of goals. "That which is measured is controlled."
- Safeguarding of assets: Assets are protected from theft, misuse, use for fraudulent purposes and/or destruction.

The directors are responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control. Such a system reduces, but cannot eliminate, the possibility of fraud and error.

Organisational ethics

The company operates in accordance with the Rössing Uranium Limited Business Integrity Standard, which is reviewed annually by the BARC and the Board, and is committed to the highest standards of integrity, behaviour and ethics in dealing with all its stakeholders, including its shareholders, directors, managers, employees, customers, suppliers and society at large.

Conducting business with integrity is included under Rössing's core value of responsibility. This protects Rössing's reputation and ensures a sustainable business that attracts external stakeholders who wish to partner with a company they can trust.

Matters covered in the Business Integrity Standard include:

- Bribery and corruption
- Fraud
- Benefits – gifts and hospitality
- Sponsorships and donations
- Conflicts of interest
- Antitrust
- Reporting of violations of any awareness or suspicion of a contravention of the standard

All employees are required to do periodic refresher training on the above standard.

The company also makes use of a whistleblower facility, hosted by an independent service provider, which stakeholders may use to report irregularities. All incidents reported through this system are investigated and reported on at the BARC.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH METRICS

Pillar	Topic	Measure	Internal Reporting Frequency Rate	Target – reference standard	2023	2022	Unit
Environmental Factors	Energy Management (Scope 2)	Total energy use onsite (to be reported in GJ)	Monthly	None	**1,208,298**	1,186,094	GJ
		% energy consumed supplied from grid electricity (%)	Monthly	None	**42**	52	%
		% energy supplied from renewable source (%)	Monthly	None	**0**	0	%
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)	Total CO_2 equivalent emissions (incl. of CO_2, CH4, N_2O out of seven GHGs emitted at RUL)	Monthly	None	**149,561**	145,989	tCO_2-e
		Ratio of total Gross Global emissions (under emissions limiting regulations) against total Gross Global emissions reported in %	Monthly	None	**0.65**	0.42	%
		Long- and short-term strategies on managing scope 1 emissions	Annually	None	**Roaster 1 replacement, Stack Emissions Strategy**	Roaster 2 replacement, Stack Emissions Strategy	N/A
		Develop & report (performance) on internal targets	Annually	–	**Included in annual Sustainability and Performance Report**		N/A
	Air Quality – pollutants from direct air emissions (in metric tons)	Carbon Monoxide (CO) emission	Annually	N/A	**620**	2,198	(mg/Nm^3)
		Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) emission (excl. N_2O)	Annually	500 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2005	**82**	73	(mg/Nm^3)
		Oxides of Sulphur (SOx) emission	Annually	1000 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2006	**86**	1,968	(mg/Nm^3)
		PM10 emissions	Annually	50 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2007	**57**	268	(mg/Nm^3)
		Lead (Pb) emission	Annually	0.5 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2008	**0**	0	(mg/Nm^3)

Key environmental and health metrics continued

Pillar	Topic	Measure	Internal Reporting Frequency Rate	Target – reference standard	2023	2022	Unit
Environmental Factors (continued)	Air Quality – pollutants from direct air emissions (in metric tons) (continued)	Mercury (Hg) emission	Annually	0.05 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2009	**0**	0	(mg/Nm^3)
		non-methane VOCs	Annually	Not measured presently – will be included in sampling (2024 onwards) for alignment to standard.			(mg/Nm^3)
		Heavy Metals	Annually	0.5 – SA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT 39 OF 2011	**0.45**	0.71	(mg/Nm^3)
	Water Management	Freshwater consumption	Annually	2,814,150 – RUL Internal target	**2,698,445**	2,769,000	m^3
		Seepage water collected	Annually	2,226,500 – RUL Internal target	**1,927,363**	2,085,000	m^3
		Abstracted Groundwater – Khan River	Annually	164,250 – RUL Internal target	**0**	4,780	m^3
	Rehabilitation and Closure	Progress made against annual High Level Closure Management and Rehabilitation plans	Annually	100 – RUL Internal target	**90**	100	%
	Waste & Hazardous Materials Management (in metric tons)	Non-mineral waste generated	Annually	None	**6,739**	8,273	tonnes
		Tailings produced	Annually		**9,300,000**	8,972,926	tonnes
		Waste Rock generated	Annually		**6,780,000**	7,363,794	tonnes
		Hazardous waste generated	Annually	None	**2,239**	2,997	tonnes
		Hazardous waste recycled	Annually	None	**225**	158	tonnes
		Number of significant incidents associated with hazardous materials and waste management	Monthly	None	**0**	0	number
		Non-mineral waste management plan & procedure (Document)	N/A	N/A	Management Plans and Procedures are in place.		N/A
	Biodiversity Impacts	Environmental Management Plan (Document)	N/A	N/A	Environmental Management Plan against which an Environmental Clearance Certificate is issued is in place.		N/A
		Biodiversity Action Plan (Document)	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity Action Plan in place		N/A
	Biodiversity Impacts (continued)	Acid Mine Drainage	Not reported	Not reported	Acid Mine Drainage is not a risk for RUL. Our host has very low acid generating potential, in addition, presence of marble in our geology buffers acid neutralisation capacity.		N/A
		Protected conservation status or endangered species habitat – N/A to RUL	N/A	N/A	Bidivesity Action Plan and Bidiversity Management Plan in place		N/A
	Disclose info on all Environmental Policies	Compliance	Annually	N/A	Included in annual Sustainability and Performance Report		N/A

Pillar	Topic	Measure	Internal Reporting Frequency Rate	Target – reference standard	2023	2022	Unit
Social factors	Managing Occupational Health and Safety	Musculoskeletal illnesses	Annually	0 – RUL Internal target	**0**	0	N/A
		Respiratory illnesses	Annually	0 – RUL Internal target	**0**	0	N/A
		Dermatological illnesses	Annually	0 – RUL Internal target	**1**	0	N/A
		Noise-induced hearing loss	Annually	0 – RUL Internal target	**1**	0	N/A
		All injury Frequency Rate (AIFR)	Annually	0.43 – RUL Internal target	**0.36**	0.43	N/A
		Number of lost day injuries	Annually	0 – RUL Internal target	**3.00**	3.00	N/A
		Source dust levels at fine crushing plant	Annually	0.9 – RUL Internal target	**0.07**	0.08	mg/m^3


CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia


CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia
16
Amien Titus

OUR PEOPLE

Our people are the most important asset of our business. To sustain and expand our operations, our focus is on a safe, healthy, and engaged workforce.

As the employer of choice, Rössing Uranium provides long-term, rewarding employment by investing in its people throughout their careers. We believe that through employment creation, we are making significant contributions to society and the Namibian economy and contribute positively to our partnerships with local communities and other stakeholders.

We recognise the importance of attracting, developing, and retaining people with diverse backgrounds in our business and realise the benefits of developing the skills of others. It is the mandate of the human resources department to see that this commitment is demonstrated and aligned with Rössing's needs and objectives.

Employee relations

The main focus for 2023 was harmony and stability among the workforce after the life-of-mine extension ("LoME") decision was communicated in February 2023. This was successfully achieved with the help of the monthly communication structures which serve as the vehicle for timely raising and resolution of issues. The relationship between the Mineworkers Union of Namibia Rössing Branch and the company remained stable, with an external dispute related to negotiating the voluntary separation package on offer raised for the year. There were no strikes and demonstrations recorded for the year. A three-year (2024–2026) wage agreement was successfully finalised on 18 January 2024. All the required legal appointments were concluded successfully to ensure compliance with relevant legislations.

Workforce at a glance

As at 31 December 2023, Rössing Uranium had a workforce totalling **871**

This comprised 775 permanent employees and 96 employees with fixed-term employment contracts.

Number of employees 2019 – 2023

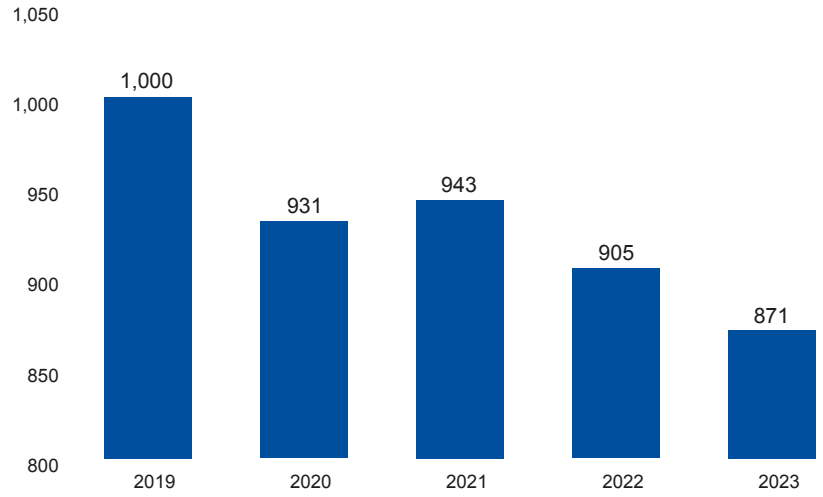


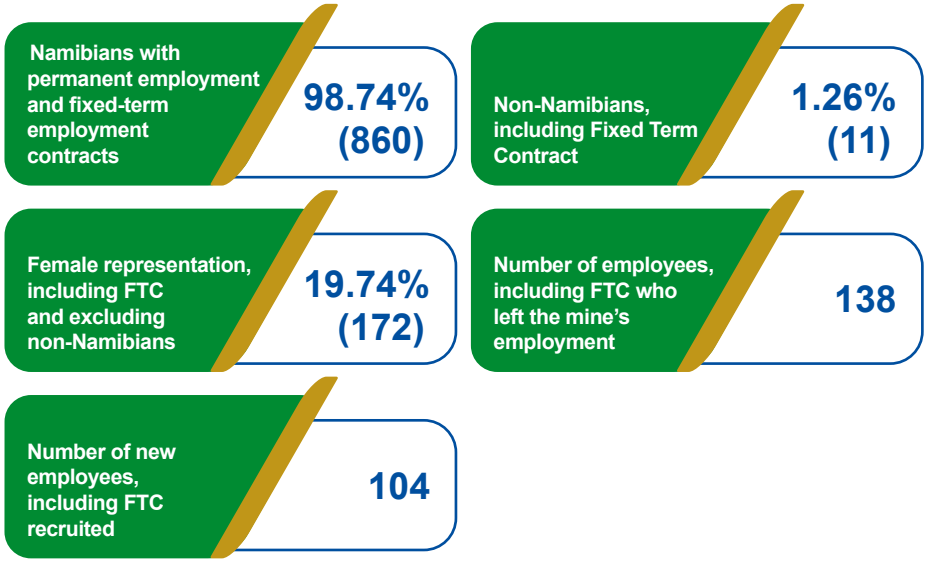
Figure 1

Workforce profile (2019–2023)

Workforce Profile (%)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change
Historically disadvantaged Namibian Men	77.6	77.1	76.0	76.9	**76.4**	▼
Historically disadvantaged Namibian Women	16.6	17.3	18.6	18.2	**18.7**	▲
Previously advantaged Women	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	**0.9**	▼
Previously advantaged Men	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.4	**2.2**	▼
Non-Namibian Men	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	**1.1**	◆
Non-Namibian Women	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**0.1**	◆
Person with disability Men	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	**0.5**	▲
Person with disability Women	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	▲

Rössing's recruitment strategy is primarily aligned to its overall business strategy while providing equal employment opportunities for the job applicants. A key measure in the process is its compliance with the Namibia Affirmative Action Act (Act 29 of 1998) in ensuring equal employment opportunities for applicants and that they are equitably represented in the workforce. The company has made significant progress in achieving the country's Affirmative Action objectives. The reduction in workforce of the historically disadvantaged Namibian men is attributed to the voluntary separation packages offered to the employees as part of the LoME strategy.

Statistical information on our workforce profile, 2023



The ratio of men and women employed in the company was 80:20. Measures have been put in place through talent management to increase the employment of women through focus groups, succession planning, targeted recruitment strategies, job attachments and graduate development programmes. A key enabler is the designated platforms and workplace committees in place that, from time to time, engage in addressing key environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") HR issues with a strong focus on a culture incorporating inclusion and diversity, pay and equality.

Leadership, ethics and governance

The company's voluntary turnover rate of junior and senior managers was 12.3% (9 out of 73 band I, H, G and F). Those recruited into the leadership team together with the existing leaders have all gone through leadership life coaching programmes with experienced consultants, focusing on enabling them to meet set performance targets in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

In maintaining good governance and ethical leadership, Rössing leadership competencies are in place: developing self, living our values, being a trusted partner, continuous improvement and managing people. Periodic reviews on the company leadership competencies and its core values are conducted on all leaders: safety, responsibility, innovation and co-ordination.

The company's whistleblower facility is publicised on various platforms throughout the organisation to all employees, as a means to facilitate reporting of possible illegal, unethical, or improper conduct of fellow employees, contractors, and leaders. The medium has proven effective and practical.

A total of 74 employees recruited during the year also attended a four-day offsite business integration workshop, primarily for alignment into CNUC's mandate on Rössing and its purpose statement. This aims to build an engaged workforce of high integrity and an ethical culture connected to the Rössing core values. All these new employees completed an induction programme immediately upon joining the company and were introduced to the company's independent and outsourced Deloitte Tip-off Anonymous whistleblowing facility, which can be accessed by phone or email, where any unethical or fraudulent act observed in the workplace can be reported by any of the employees of the company.

The company has an electronic Learning Management System ("LMS") in place for consistency in transfer of learning. All employees have access to the LMS for completion of periodic mandatory compliance training.

Training and development

Rössing remains committed to the training and development of all employees within the various job categories. Fourteen (14) employees initially recruited as operators were offered an opportunity to be developed into their trade qualifications. A three-year Work Integrated Learning ("WIL") programme was developed and offered to these employees so they could undergo the trainee-artisans development programme. All 14 have successfully completed the second year of the programme. The aim of the tailor-made Rössing programme is to provide practical work experience to employees who are not working in the artisan field and to enhance competencies to enable them to become skilled artisans.

Rössing provided opportunities to six interns in the field of water management and metallurgy to gain exposure to various forms of on-the-job training.

To ensure safe operations, 705 employees attended various safety and equipment compliance training sessions.

Rössing embarked on a leadership coaching programme for frontline managers and leaders. Forty-five (45) frontline leaders and 11 superintendents and managers went through formal individual coaching by professional life coaches. The aim of the programme was to build capacity to lead more effectively, explore undiscovered leadership qualities, improve self-awareness, and refresh leadership competencies to improve team and company performances.

eLearning has been implemented company-wide with 21 well-organised and structured interactive online courses activated on RUL LMS during the period under review. The eLearning strategy was implemented to improve efficiencies, reduce training time and costs, and to increase productivity. A total of 2,509 online sessions on multiple modules were completed.

For the purpose of succession and career progression into leadership positions, a Leading Hand position was introduced for internal development. 14 of the 17 people appointed from lower levels have successfully completed the development programme and are due for assessment to be confirmed into their substantive positions. The remaining three have just commenced with the development programme during the period under review.

Graduate development programme

Our graduate programme is a valuable bridge between university and working life and it aims to develop technical competencies over a period of 24 months. For the year under review, one graduate was recruited for a two-year graduate development programme.

Educational support

Part of the training and development strategy is to create opportunities for employees to invest in personal development through our correspondence study scheme. Thirty-one (31) permanent employees were awarded an interest-free study loan to pursue their studies and obtain formal qualifications from tertiary institutions, of which six were on post-graduate qualification level. Rössing further provided non-refundable financial contributions towards the tuition fees of 33 children of permanent employees and children of pensioners who studied at various universities and vocational training institutions. One of the full-time employees was also assisted with a non-refundable grant as part of the individual development plan with the company.

Vocational Education and Training Levy

Rössing has been participating in the Vocational Education and Training Levy submission since inception and has contributed N$8,483,662.37 to the 2023 Training Levy cycle.

Nineteen job attachments from Namibia Institute of Mining and Technology (“NIMT”) vocational training centre were provided an opportunity to work alongside skilled artisans to gain valuable practical technical skills and knowledge.

The cost of external training interventions for 2023 amounted to **N$6 million**

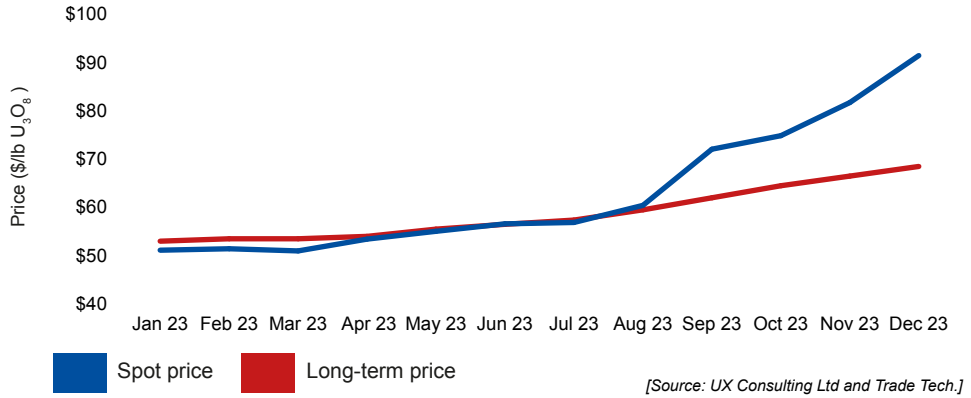
the overall training and development cost amounted to **N$28 million**

MARKETING OUR PRODUCT

Geopolitical factors continued to play a major role in 2023 as Russia's war in the Ukraine raged on while concerns about future uranium production levels and sources contributed to several of the price movements within the year. The coup d'état in Niger last July added new questions about uranium supply, not only for 2023, but going forward as well.

Other adjustments to production levels and dwindling secondary supplies reflected that additional U_3O_8 supply tightness could appear in 2024 and 2025. With this shift in views, not only did utilities step in to firm up term coverage and increase spot purchases, but financials also took a deeper look into the uranium market. The spot price subsequently firmed up through the first three quarters of the year. Later in the year, demand strengthened as new parties entered the spot market seeking to alleviate concerns of further supply/demand tightness heading into 2024. As a result, the spot price reached $60 per pound on the last day of August and $91 through year-end, representing a dramatic 90% increase for 2023 and its highest level in more than 15 years (since August 2007).

Uranium prices – 2023



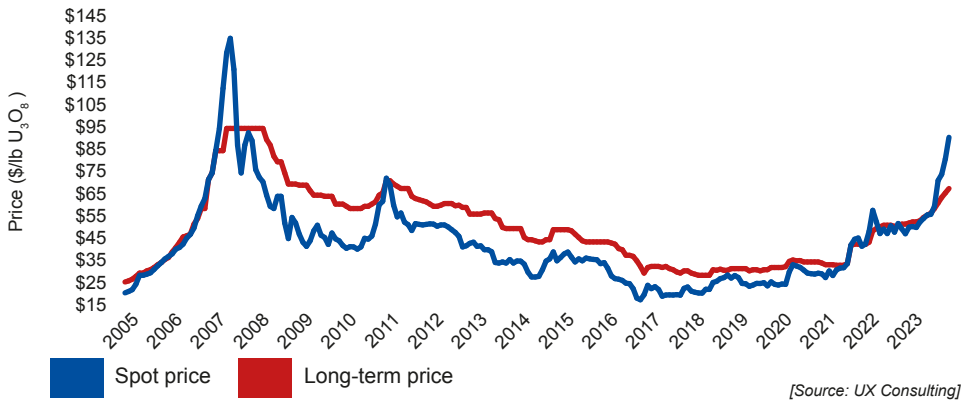
[Source: UX Consulting Ltd and Trade Tech.]

Figure 2

In 2023, total annual spot volumes reported by UxC were around 56.3 million pounds U_3O_8e, down 8% from last year, due to lower investment fund buying, a continuation of lower producer and junior minor buying, and the decline in non-U.S. utility purchases as the spot price continued to rise.

With the sustained new higher spot price range, the term indicators increased steadily from $52 per pound to $68 during 2023, achieving their highest level since 2012. The overall long-term contracting volume increased by 40% from 2022's 114 million pounds U_3O_8e to 2023's 160 million, the highest since 2013.

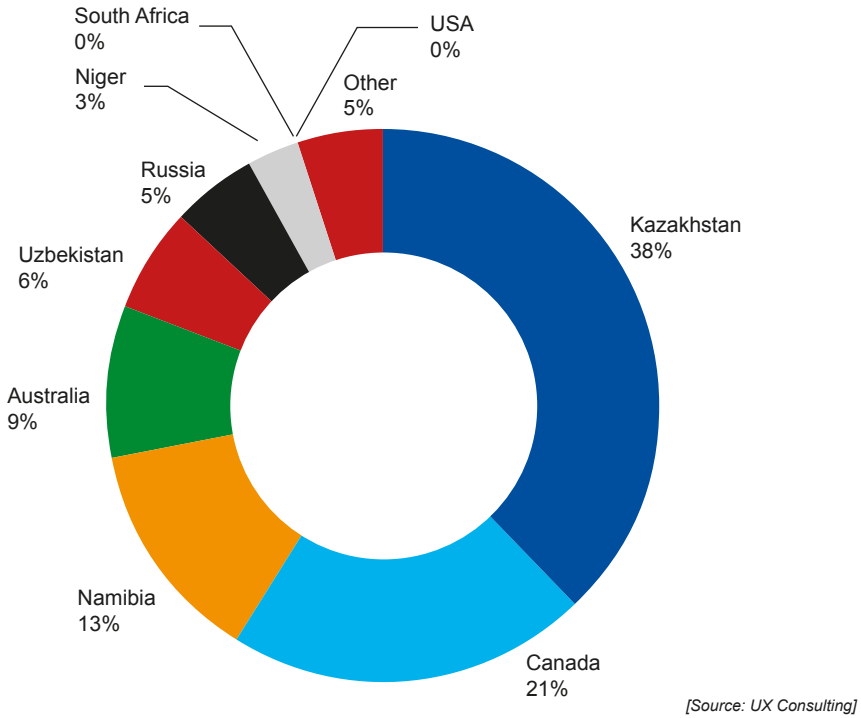
Uranium prices 2005 – 2023



[Source: UX Consulting]

Figure 3

World primary production of uranium – 2023



[Source: UX Consulting]

Figure 4

Namibia is now the third largest primary producer of U_3O_8 globally, after Kazakhstan, which continues to dominate the market from a supply side, and Canada. Rössing contributed approximately 4.5% to world primary production during 2023.

Market outlook

Uranium demand was significantly hampered in the decade following the Fukushima accident in 2011. However, times have changed, and nuclear power is gaining popularity. Several drivers have contributed to the widespread promotion of nuclear power in the last three years, including the need to reduce global carbon emissions and a desire to enhance energy security, particularly in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

According to UxC, there are now 433 operable units with roughly 392 GWe in capacity in 32 countries, as of early December 2023. Under UxC's base case scenario, it is anticipated that global nuclear energy will reach 34 countries with 470 reactors (~441 GWe net) in 2030, and 35 countries with 532 reactors (~504 GWe net) in 2035. In the forecast scenario, most of the growth by 2035 is anticipated to come from Asia (especially China); however, sizeable nuclear gains are also envisioned in Eastern Europe and Africa and the Middle East.

Secondary demand from financials has been a major factor in not only driving up spot and term uranium prices, but also eliminating supply in the spot market. Over the last five years, fear is rising that primary production will not expand fast enough to keep pace with the tectonic shifts reverberating throughout the uranium market. While there are new mine projects that appear quite promising, investment decisions are needed to proceed even in a rising market environment.

Marketing our product

In 2023, Rössing produced 6.4 million pounds of U_3O_8 and sold 6.9 million pounds of U_3O_8. Around 1.8 million pounds were shipped to western converters and sold to customers in North America, Asia (excluding China) and Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"). A total of 3.7 million pounds were shipped and sold to China. An additional 1.4 million pounds were sold to non-utility customers (traders and funds) on the spot market, capitalising on the sudden price spike during the year. Rössing has benefited from the spot prices under CNNC sales arrangement.

While the operation has boosted its resilience through various capital projects to ensure its ability to deliver on contractual obligations, our marketing approach has also adopted an appropriate allocation between future contractual and spot exposure to capture higher price. The marketing team will further strengthen the communication with potential buyers of uranium and try to commit more sales on the market, adding to the longer-term sustainability of the operation.

OUR OPERATIONS

Rössing Uranium's operations consist of two distinct activities: the first is mining uranium-bearing rock, and the second is processing this ore into uranium oxide for the world's nuclear energy market, which fuels the generation of electricity.

The uranium located in our mining licence area is embedded in very hard and abrasive granitic rock, known as alaskite. To mine the necessary volume of ore and waste, the mine must conduct blasting operations regularly.

Electric and diesel-powered shovels load uranium-bearing rock onto haul trucks, which transport the ore to the primary crushers for the first stage in the crushing process. From there, the crushed ore is conveyed to the coarse ore stockpile, where it is reclaimed and put through additional crushing stages in the fine crushing plant before the processing stage of operations begins.

Mining operations

During 2023, we mined 16.7 million tonnes of material, which is 1 per cent higher than 2022. 9.8 million tonnes were ore (9 per cent higher than 2023), with waste and low-grade material being 6.8 million tonnes, equating to a strip ratio of 0.69. A further 0.1 million tonnes of waste were dumped in-pit. Optimistically, we anticipate the strip ratio to be below 1.0 going forward, as the pit gets deeper.

Crushed tonnes were 9.4 million tonnes (4 per cent higher than 2022) and 8 per cent improvement in plant feed grade.

53 Voluntary Separations were approved, and 34 operators and technical employees have been incorporated into other departments where their skills are needed due to change in mining operating model, which is transitioning from owner to contractor mining.

We had a few significant incidents (no injuries) that once again highlighted the need for our teams to always be vigilant and to escalate concerns in a timely manner.

Continuous training and control measures need to be frequently updated and explained for pit equipment to uphold the highest safety and integrity.

The availability of the fatigue systems has improved drastically over the course of the year.

Haulroad 11 ramp was decommissioned to accommodate the catch fence installation preparatory work.

Three new Slope Stability Radars were commissioned. There was great success from our radar monitoring system with no major falls of ground reported, which shows improved mining practices and the effectiveness of this slope monitoring system.

Also notable was the full implementation of electronic blasting technology for pit-limit blasting. This change allows the mine to decrease the amount of energy going into the final pit walls, which helps maintain the long-term slope stability and achieve better fragmentation.

The pit dewatering programme was commissioned to pump out the water from the pit bottom sump. Studies are underway for the long-term pit dewatering programme.

The major change in mining is the transitioning of owner to contractor Mining. The Phase 4 expansion was approved, and the contract awarded to Beifang Mining Contractor. The mining contractor has fully mobilised and started Phase 4 mining operations earlier than envisaged.

Processing operations

The Processing Operations is responsible for safe and efficient processing of a blend of uranium ore through multi-unit operations and processes for optimum uranium liberation, dissolution, concentration, and purification to produce a quality calcined uranium oxide (U_3O_8) product. This product is securely packed and shipped to our customers for further conversion.

During 2023, we milled and crushed 9.3Mt (which is 4% above what we achieved in 2022), and produced 2,920t of uranium oxide which is also 10% above drummed tonnes achieved for 2022. CIX throughput also improved by 2% from 2022. The main challenges we experienced during 2023, were failures related to conveyor structures, pulleys, conveyor belts and instrumentation issues.

A key milestone for the LoME project implementation will be sufficient deposition space through the completion of the Z3 embankment construction at our tailing's storage facility. Furthermore, key focus for 2024 is to execute scheduled approved LoME projects and focusing on technological advancement to further improve on efficiencies, costs, major consumable consumption rates, health, and safety.

ENGINEERING PROJECTS

During the year 2023, Rössing executed 50 engineering projects across the mine.

1. Drum filter replacement

Drum filters are used in the final product recovery section, in a two-stage filtration process, purposed to filter yellow cake from thickener underflow slurry into the roaster feed tank. Two drum type vacuum filters are used at Rössing, one of which was prioritised for replacement in 2023, due to operability and mechanical integrity challenges.

How the drum filter works:

A vacuum is applied at the back of the cloth on the drum to “draw” the solution from the slurry, leaving a “cake” on the cloth. Wash water is fed onto the yellow cake from a trough above the filter. This water is again drawn through the cake and filter cloth by the vacuum, thus washing the cake. The solution that is drawn off by the vacuum (the filtrate), is collected in filtrate receivers. This filtrate with high ammonium sulphate content is pumped from the filtrate receivers, back to the thickener for the second stage of washing, thus concluding the double filtration process.

The new drum filter was delivered in November 2023 and was successfully commissioned in December 2023. This installation presents the below key benefits for final product recovery operations:

- Sustained drum filter reliability
- Improved filtration rates

2. Sewer system reinstatement

Rössing has gone through significant infrastructure expansion since initiating commercial scale uranium production in 1976. Part of the operating sewer network was built as early as 1974 and aged materially by 2022. The sewer system consequently experienced functional challenges, such as blocked sewer pipelines and overflowing manholes. Reinstating the integrity of our sewerage network was prioritised as a fundamental sustainability investment.

An associated pipe integrity and manhole functionality survey was conducted, and nine problematic areas identified for restitution. The functionality and reliability of the sewerage system were restored, with the project successfully executed and commissioned in December 2023.

3. Perimeter fencing of RUL accessory works areas

Rössing operates under mining licence (ML28), including specified accessory works areas, valid until 2036. A project was initiated in 2022 to restrict undue access to these accessory works areas, with the installation of secured perimeter fencing. This valuable investment was commissioned in October 2023.

The perimeter access fence is 1.2m above ground and has the following key features:

Installations:

- 25m spacing by pole, 1 drop pole every 5m
- Droppers in between, supported by horizontal wire fence strands
- Wiring around corner poles with tensioners
- 10 instruction signs

Creosote-treated gum poles:

- Diameter 120mm
- Length 2m
- Pole spacing 25m apart
- Installed in 0.8m holes – secured with concrete

Creosote-treated gum troopers:

- Standard diameter
- Length 1.0m

The fence is effectively equipped with openings for animal migration (springbok, ostrich, zebras, kudus, etc.), particularly in support of our ESG aspirations of effective environmental stewardship.

The following key benefits were unlocked with the execution of this project:

- Access restriction and protection of Rössing infrastructure
- Rössing AWA's visible boundary indication

Process safety management

Process safety management ("PSM") is a systematic approach of controlling the unwanted release of hazardous substances, process solutions, or fires and explosions that have the potential to significantly impact the health and safety of employees, the environment, or the business.

The four process safety hazards managed at Rössing are:

- Anhydrous ammonia gas
- Concentrated sulphuric acid
- Fire in the solvent extraction and final product recovery plant
- Engulfment due to large processing tank failures

In 2022, the Rössing-specific process safety code of practice was implemented. This code of practice was developed using the Centre for Chemical Process Safety risk-based process safety ("RBPS") management approach. The RBPS management approach at Rössing includes four pillars and 12 elements.

The four pillars are:

1. Commitment to process safety
2. Understanding hazards and risks
3. Systems to manage risk
4. Learning from experience

A first- and third-party audit was conducted in 2022, with specific focus on all concentrated sulphuric acid reticulations at Rössing mine and Walvis Bay. It was identified that hazard and operability studies ("HAZOPs") need to be completed on all sulphuric acid areas. HAZOPs were completed in 2023 and action plans developed that will be implemented in 2024.

In 2023, the first of the two roasters in the final product recovery plant was commissioned, in which process safety lead the commissioning and ensured that all maintenance tactics and safe work procedures were in place before the roaster was in full operation and handed over to processing operations. The control strategy for this roaster plant is actively managed by the process safety management system.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology trends supporting the 4th Industrial Revolution ("4IR") continued to emerge during 2023 and influenced technology decisions and activities at Rössing.

Overall, system and network infrastructure availability during 2023 were above acceptable standards, with minimum disruptions. The introduction of a high-speed dedicated fibre line between the mine site and town office supported this stability and created new opportunities for disaster recovery preparation. Furthermore, the availability of the mine's core enterprise resource planning application was well within availability targets, supporting the business operations effectively.

Information and cyber security importance and readiness is increasing worldwide to protect the digital assets of companies. Rössing cyber security strategy embraces the NIST Framework that covers the functions "Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond and Recover". Continuous monitoring is done to actively monitor the Internet Protocol ("IP") and Operational Technology ("OT") areas of the mine.

A three-year information technology strategy that supports the business strategy of the mine was established during the first half of 2023 and cascaded to all departments. The pillars of the information technology strategy are data management, digital execution, information and cyber security, and effective connectivity. As part of the process, a full enterprise architecture view of all systems at the mine was established. This enterprise architecture view provides an opportunity to consolidate and optimise technology systems over the coming years to support the business operations at the mine.

Agreed projects were successfully executed and completed during 2023 to futureproof our environment. Regarding projects, the following is notable:

- The SAP S4/Hana upgrade project was completed in March 2023 with no disruption to the operation.
- Various technology supporting projects for the LoME programme were completed successfully. This includes extended fibre connectivity in the pit to support radio communication and close circuit television. This provides the backbone infrastructure to introduce further Internet of Things ("IOT") devices to support a safe and effective mining operation.
- CCTV project – The CCTV project was completed successfully and introduced effective surveillance and operation monitoring. The solution provides a single integrated observation and monitoring platform with advanced analytical capabilities to protect the assets of the mine.
- As part of the newly established information technology strategy, the mine embarked on a journey to digitally transform paper-based processes. Agile Point was selected as a software partner for the solution, and more than 20 business processes were digitally transformed during 2023, with more that will follow in the years to come. This initiative will create a digital efficient operating mine site supported by data-driven management decisions.
- An innovation and engineering technology team was established in the Information Systems and Technology ("IS&T") department to support and enhance operations in this digital era.

Looking forward

The information technology strategy that was introduced and embedded in the business areas provides the foundation to establish digital efficiencies and support movement into the 4IR.

Good progress was made during 2023, with the introduction of digital workflow execution. This will continue to be enhanced further into the business in 2024. The further focus in 2024 will be to optimise the supporting data journey to establish a data-driven organisation.

The enterprise architecture assessment of all technology applications at the mine will continue to seek opportunities to consolidate and minimise the number of applications and related costs to support business efficiency.

Good progress was made during 2023 to establish the core pillars of a technology strategy that supports a connected available enterprise architecture for the mine. This constitutes the technology foundation for the LoME to support an efficient mining operation in future. In addition, the established closer collaboration between business and IS&T departments supports the digital transformation of the business and embracing 4IR topics.

LIFE-OF-MINE EXTENSION PROJECT

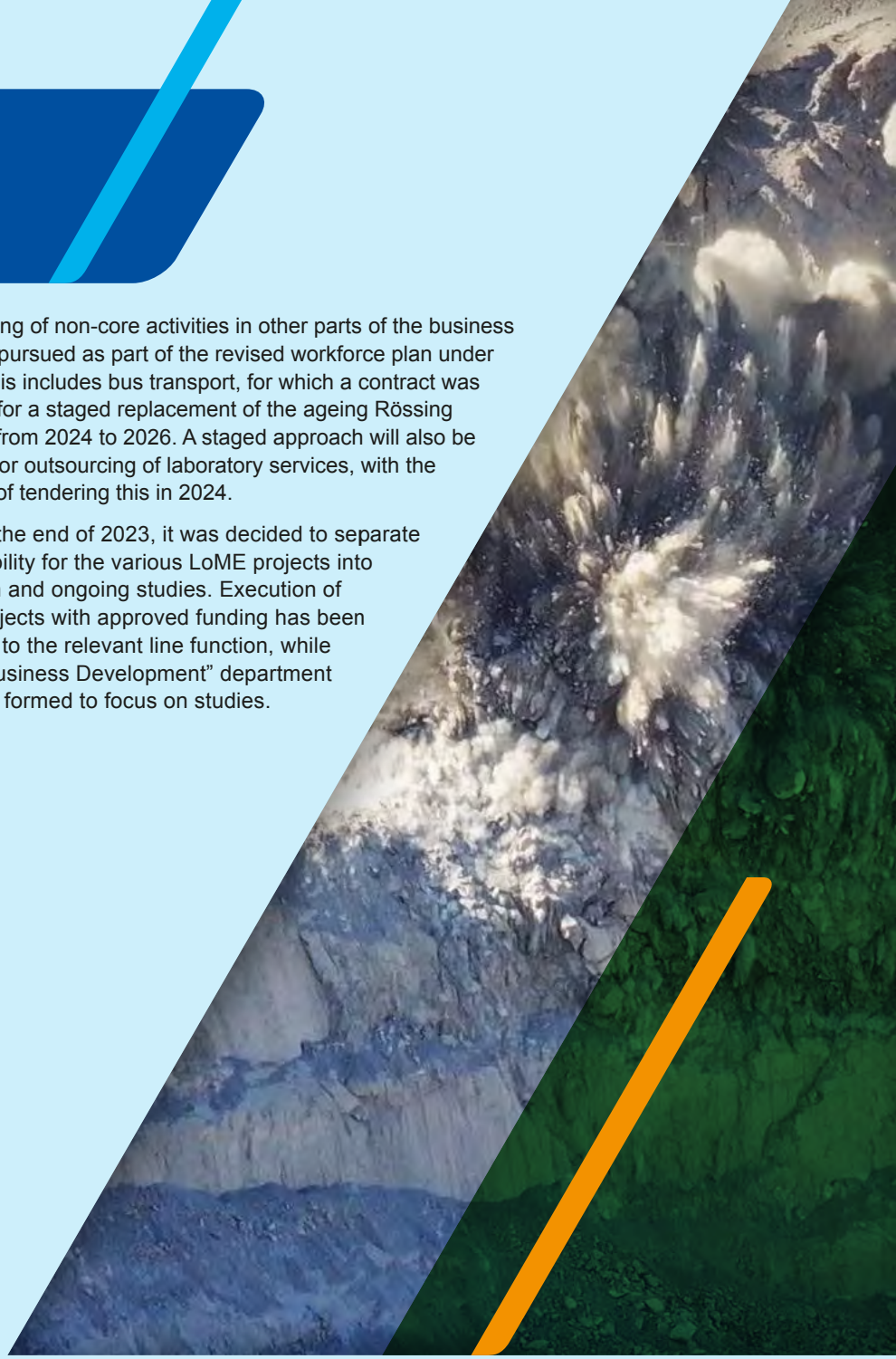
The Rössing Uranium LoME from 2027 to 2036 was approved by the Rössing Board in February 2023. One month later, a 13-year contract was signed with Beifang Mining to commence with a full contract mining service from 2024 to 2036. By the end of 2023, Beifang had mobilised a new fleet of heavy mining equipment ("HME") to site, together with an experienced workforce trained to operate this equipment. The first blast was taken in the new Phase 4 pushback, ahead of schedule, on 21 December 2023.

The upper benches of the Phase 4 pushback will be mined concurrently with the final benches of the Phase 2/3 pushback at the bottom of the pit. The latter will supply most of the ore until the end of 2026, while mining waste in Phase 4 to expose more ore from 2027 onwards. To enable this, funds were allocated for the execution of various infrastructure projects in the mining area. The largest of these is the construction of a high-energy rock-fall catch fence on Trolley 11 that will protect mining activities in the bottom of the pit from rock-falls arising from Phase 4 mining above. This project is still under construction and will be completed by mid-2024. Smaller infrastructure projects included the removal of power lines from the Phase 4 mining area, as well as the allocation of facilities to Beifang. While mining continues in both areas until the end of 2026, Rössing will continue to operate its remaining HME, after which Beifang will take over all mining from 2027 onwards.

Funds were also allocated for upgrades of the Rössing infrastructure and processing plant. These include construction of a 15MWe PV solar power plant, as well as expansion of the tailings storage facility ("TSF") to accommodate ten years' additional tailings from the processing of Phase 4 ore. Contracts were awarded for both projects by the end of 2023, with target completion by the end of 2024 and 2025 respectively. Funds were also allocated for completion of two feasibility studies, for dewatering of the tailings stream to a higher density (thickened) tailings and for onsite treatment of plant solutions to reduce freshwater consumption. Both studies involve the construction of pilot plants. Target completion of the studies is the end of 2024 to inform an investment decision for full-scale execution by the end of 2026.

Outsourcing of non-core activities in other parts of the business was also pursued as part of the revised workforce plan under LoME. This includes bus transport, for which a contract was awarded for a staged replacement of the ageing Rössing bus fleet from 2024 to 2026. A staged approach will also be followed for outsourcing of laboratory services, with the intention of tendering this in 2024.

Towards the end of 2023, it was decided to separate responsibility for the various LoME projects into execution and ongoing studies. Execution of those projects with approved funding has been allocated to the relevant line function, while a new "Business Development" department has been formed to focus on studies.



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Following the approval of LoME and in the face of increasing U_3O_8 prices, Rössing's long-term strategy is now focused on identifying an economic pathway for achieving higher production rates from new sources of ore, and extending the LoME beyond 2036. The potential for further expansion of the current SJ Pit is limited and the focus is therefore on development of a new open pit within the mining lease ("ML28"). The objective is to commence before 2030 and supplement feed from the SJ Pit to achieve higher production rates.

The most prospective part of ML28 for development of a new pit is south of the Khan River in the Z17-20 area as shown on the right.

Exploration previously conducted on the Z20 deposit identified the economic potential for a pit that would extend across the lease boundary with Swakop Uranium ("ML171") and join the Husab Zone 1 Pit. There is also potential for mining the Z17 deposit that extends across the lease boundary with Zhonghe ("ML177").

The plan for 2024 is to commence with a two- to three-year exploration drilling programme in this area, while conducting studies to define the pathway for economic development. These studies will investigate the options for new surface infrastructure, to process the ore and dispose of the mineral waste, compared to transporting the ore for processing at the existing facilities.

The business development work will be carried out in collaboration with CNNC Group subsidiaries, notably the Geological Exploration Group ("GEG") and the Beijing Research Institute of Chemical Engineering ("BRICEM"). BRICEM already have a team on site, working to reconstruct the heap leach demo plant that was last operational in 2010. Heap leaching is a lower cost method of extracting uranium from the ore and is one of the options being investigated to increase Rössing's processing capacity. Other options include SAG milling and ore sorting, all of which have been investigated for Rössing previously, but may now make more sense under the current circumstances.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Our people

We are committed to zero harm. The health and safety of our employees takes priority above all. To ensure this, we have put in place rigorous processes to ensure that every employee and contractor employee goes home safely to their families. Rössing has a yearly Health, Safety and Environmental ("HSE") improvement plan to eliminate fatalities and reduce occupational injuries and illnesses. We understand that our operational environment may be hazardous. For this reason, the identification and management of material risks are crucial in our business approach. We have also employed an internal assurance programme to monitor and actively manage our critical risks and controls.

Utilising a formalised, integrative HSE management system is essential in enabling Rössing Uranium to optimise, co-ordinate and manage our operations, personnel, plant, and equipment. This management system also ensures our interactions with the environment and communities in a manner that demonstrates the company's consistent application of best practices.

The structure of the HSE management system generally follows the layout of common international standards such as the International Organisation for Standardisation ("ISO") 14001 (Environment) and the Occupational Health and Safety Advisory series ("OHSAS") of British Standard ("BS") 18001. The HSE management system is designed to assist in the achievement of our Health Safety Environment and Communities (HSEC) goals, which also include our legal obligations.

An auditing programme periodically evaluates the effectiveness of our HSE management system. All potential impacts are listed on a risk register with related mitigating and operational controls.

However, our approach to the health and safety of our employees goes beyond compliance and we seek to achieve year-on-year improvement.

HSSEC Policy

Health, Safety, Environment and Communities

Excellence in Heath, Safety, Security, Environment and Communities (HSSEC) management is one of the foundations of Rössing Uranium's vision to be the safest and most efficient, long-life uranium producer in the world. This is in line with our commitment to Zero Harm, corporate citizenship, social responsibility and sustainability.

- The protection of the health and safety of our employees, contractors, stakeholders and neighbouring communities.
- Identify and assess hazards arising from our activities and manage associated risks to the lowest practical level.
- Operating our business with respect and care for both the local and global environment in order to prevent and mitigate residual pollution.
- Enhance biodiversity protection by assessing and considering ecological values and land use aspects in investment, operational and closure activities.
- Understand and manage the effects of our product through its entire life cycle.







- Work with integrity and be in full compliance with applicable legislation and industry best practice.
- Continue in our efforts to raise the awareness of HSSEC issues in our neighbouring communities.
- Regularly review our performance and publicly report our progress.
- Seek continual and sustained improvement in HSSEC performance to create a Zero Harm work environment.
- Seek continual and sustained improvement in HSSEC performance to create a Zero Harm work environment.

In implementing this policy, we will engage in constructive dialogue with our employees, contractors, neighbouring communities and all other stakeholders in sharing relevant information and responsibilities for meeting our requirements.

Johan Coetzee
Managing Director
18 January 2024

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

We are dedicated to ensuring zero harm and placing a high priority on the health and wellbeing of our employees. Given the inherent risks in our operational environment, particularly in mining activities, identifying and managing material risks is a crucial principle in our business. Adequately eliminating, managing, and controlling these risks is essential for preventing occupational diseases and illnesses.

Our occupational health, hygiene, and wellness programmes aim to identify and quantify health hazards, allowing us to mitigate and reduce risks to the health and wellbeing of employees, contractors, and visitors. To comply with legislative requirements and Rössing's occupational health standards, we have established various risk-based programmes, including but not limited to:

- Occupational hygiene
- Occupational medical screening and surveillance
- Fitness for work, wellness, and fatigue management
- Hazardous substances exposure control
- Noise exposure control
- Workplace ergonomics management

Exposure monitoring and control are integral components of our risk management approach. Workers are categorised into similar exposure groups ("SEGs") based on their work areas, tasks, and associated exposures. At Rössing, we adopt a risk-based monitoring strategy for these SEGs, determined through annual reviews of the site risk register.

Occupational hygiene monitoring aims to assess the following aspects: adherence to legal requirements, risks to the health and wellbeing of our workforce, effectiveness of risk mitigating controls, and progress tracking against our objectives and targets aligned with Rössing's management system and health performance standards.

In the year 2023, we conducted monitoring for 14 SEGs. The occupational hygiene monitoring programme encompassed assessments of noise and vibration levels, respirable dust (including crystalline silica quartz), welding fumes and metals in dust, volatile organic compounds ("VOCs"), hydration testing, and water-borne bacterium (legionella) in both onsite water systems and potable water quality.

Dust

Dust, a significant concern in open pit mining operations like ours, originates mainly from soil and rock removal, material transport, and ore crushing.

Dust sources may be:

- localised, e.g., from blasting, loading trucks, crushing ore, or transfer by conveyor
- diffused, e.g., from waste rock dumps or areas of disturbed ground
- linear, e.g., from haul roads

Mining operations primarily generate "fugitive dust", which includes respirable mineral dust fractions such as rock, stone, and concrete, often invisible but capable of causing lung damage.

Chronic exposure to elevated dust concentrations can adversely affect workers' health, leading to issues such as skin irritations, respiratory problems, and inflammatory lung diseases. Inhalation of dusts with specific elemental compositions, like crystalline silica in the form of quartz, can result in severe and even fatal diseases.

Airborne dust sampling is crucial for safeguarding workers' health by measuring personal exposure to dust and ensuring it remains within occupational exposure limits ("OELs"). Respirable crystalline silica ("RCS") samples were collected from SEGs with anticipated silica exposure, applying the OEL of 0.1mg/m^3 for RCS. Two SEGs exceeded the OEL for silica, prompting a review of current dust control measures and subsequent corrective actions.

Average personal respirable silica dust – 2023

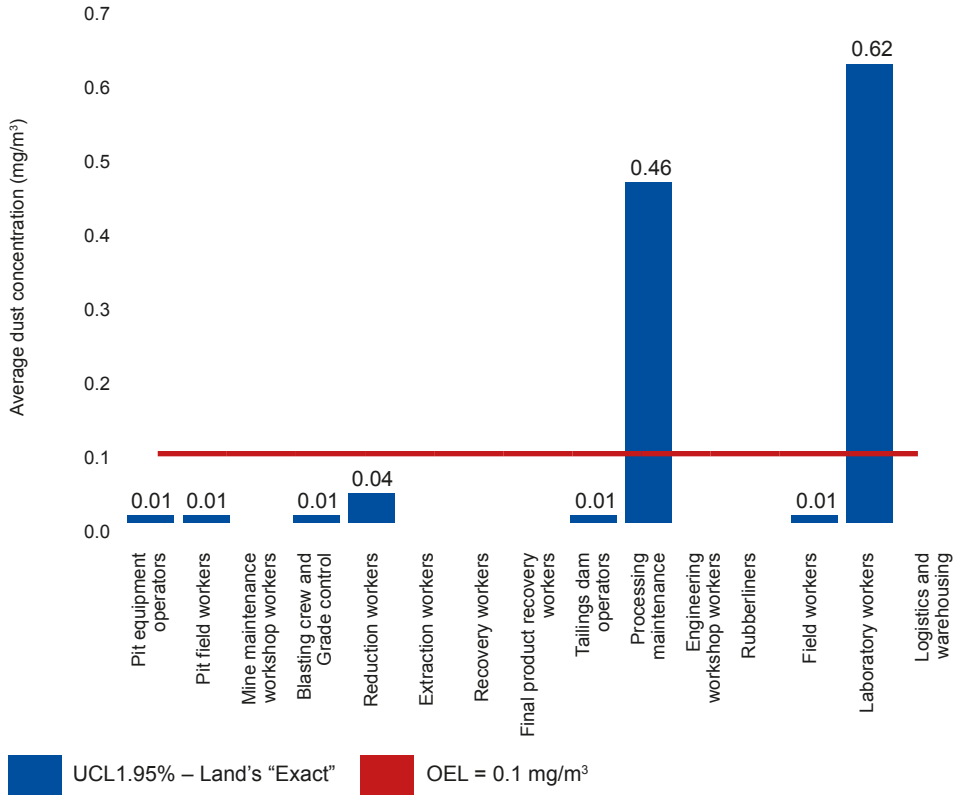


Figure 5

Noise

Continuous noise originating from large equipment, machinery maintenance activities, and mining processes poses a potential threat to workers, leading to the risk of temporary (temporary threshold shift) or permanent hearing loss (noise-induced hearing loss).

Human hearing is most sensitive to sounds around the centre of the frequency range of speech. A frequency weighting scale is employed to evaluate the impact of noise on individuals. The "A weighting" serves as a frequency filter with a response akin to the human ear, offering a reliable indication of subjective reactions to sound and the potential for hearing damage. Exposure to noise should remain below the designated OEL of 85 dBA.

In high-risk areas, noise zoning is implemented alongside customised personal hearing protection devices. In other areas, disposable earplugs or earmuffs are utilised.

The graph below illustrates the average annual personal noise exposures measured for different SEGs in 2023, without accounting for the protection factor provided by the hearing protection devices in use. Instances of exceeding the limits were addressed through our internal incident management and educational programmes.

Average personal noise exposure – 2023

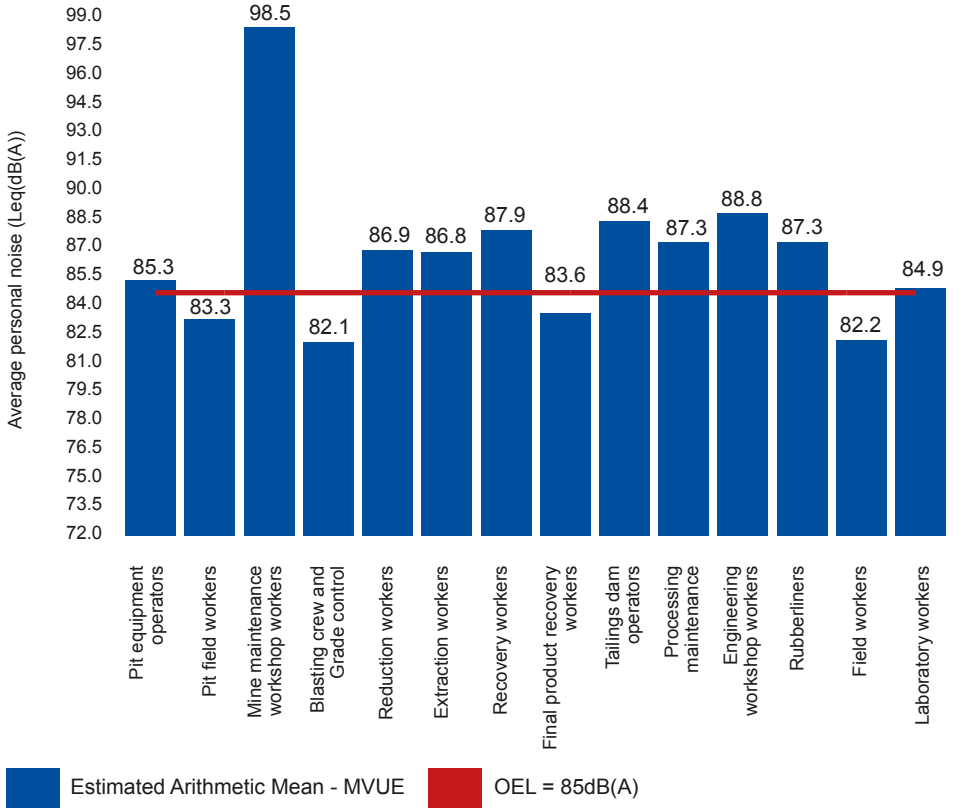


Figure 6

Occupational medical surveillance

Medical screening and surveillance play a crucial role in identifying early health effects associated with exposure, both in individual employees and groups of employees. This proactive approach enables timely interventions to reduce exposures and prevent or address potential adverse health outcomes.

A risk-based periodic medical programme is established through an assessment of the exposures experienced by employees and contractor employees within SEGs. This comprehensive approach mandates pre-employment, periodical, and exit medical examinations for both employees and contractors.

Other medical examinations during employment include transfer medicals, return-to-work fitness medicals and impairment assessments. The mine's workplace wellness programmes actively promote and encourage employees to undergo supplementary medical screening tests. This initiative serves the dual purpose of empowering individuals to take charge of their health and facilitating the early detection of chronic or life-threatening illnesses.

Wellness

Our workplace wellness programme prioritises the overall wellbeing of employees, addressing physical, emotional, and mental health aspects. Annually, we formulate a wellness calendar featuring monthly themes. The calendar includes the observance of significant international health days, monthly health topics disseminated by the company's peer educators, and targeted campaigns, among other activities.

Some highlights were:

- The WellSteps Move it Coast to Coast Challenge, a fun team-based virtual race over seven weeks that was offered to employees and contractor employees.
- The annual Wellness Week held on site where the company partners with one of its medical aid service providers. This event provides employees with the chance to undergo onsite health screenings. Furthermore, during Wellness Week, both employees and contractor workers could access counselling services, engage in Alcohol and Drug Awareness sessions, and attend Financial Awareness sessions. The programme also includes onsite dietician consultations.
- Blood donation clinics were organised quarterly at the mine to support the Namibian Blood Transfusion Service blood drives, resulting in the collection of a total of 187 units of blood.
- Cancer awareness was promoted through screening clinics for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and prostate cancer at the mine.

Radiation safety

In Namibia, the protection of employees, members of the public and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation is governed by:

- The Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act 5 of 2005, Radiation Protection
- Waste Disposal Regulations GN 221, GG4835 of 11 November 2011 legislation

Managing radiation risks associated with our operations is prioritised at Rössing Uranium and a comprehensive summary on how we achieve compliance with the Act and Regulations is provided in the Radiation Management Plan ("RMP"). The RMP is approved and our compliance thereto audited on an annual basis by the National Radiation Protection Authority.

The assessment, quantification, and control of radiation exposure risks in the workplace are key aspects of the occupational hygiene monitoring programme at Rössing, with the risk-based monitoring approach applied for SEG monitoring.

Other monitoring activities include Final Product Recovery ("FPR"), surface contamination and airborne long-lived radioactive dust ("LLRD"), thermoluminescent dosimetry ("TLD") for radiation workers, and urine sampling. Public monitoring, as well as the monitoring of shipments, forms part of radiation safety exposure control.

Monitoring

Personal and area monitoring for SEGs measures the three exposure pathways, namely internal exposures to LLRD, radon decay products, as well as external (gamma) radiation exposure.

Assuming a working year of 2,000 hours, the annualised and average dose by SEG is displayed in the graph below. The average dose ranged between 0.71 and 3.22 millisievert per annum (mSv/a) against the occupational legal limit of 20 mSv/a. The overall average radiation dose was 1.39 mSv/a.

In the FPR area, which is considered to exhibit the highest risk in terms of radiation exposure, we perform regular monitoring of surface contamination, inhalation dose rates for radioactive dust and area gamma dose rates. For surface contamination, we set a target of a maximum average surface contamination of 1 becquerel per square centimetre ("Bq/cm²") for the area, and a maximum average dust inhalation dose rate of 10 micro-sieverts per hour ("µSv/h"). None of these limits were exceeded.

2023 Radiation dose, annual average per person in mSv, by SEG

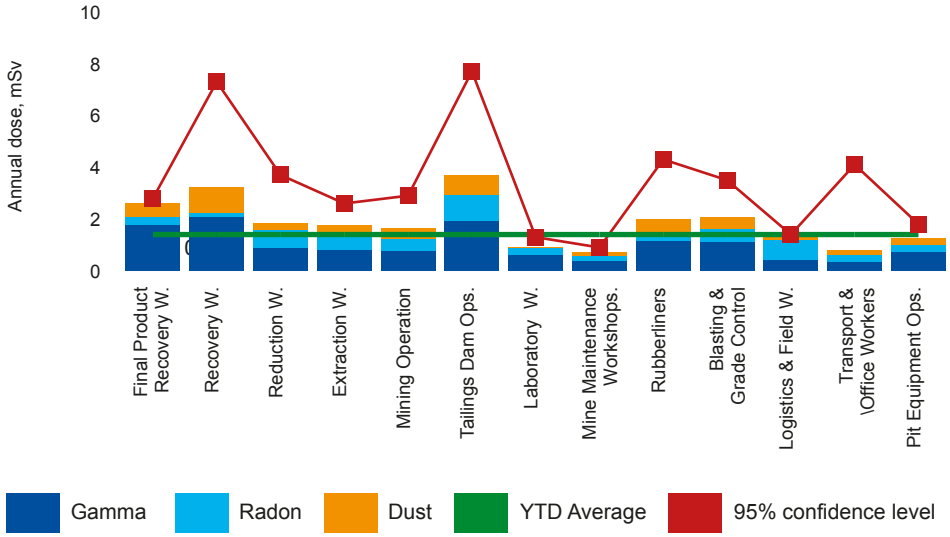


Figure 7

All workers belonging to the FPR and the recovery SEGs are classified as radiation workers and they receive continuous gamma monitoring in the form of thermoluminescent dosimeters, which are replaced at intervals of three months. They also undergo monthly urine testing to check for accidental ingestion of uranium. Female radiation workers undergo monthly pregnancy testing to enable prompt removal of pregnant employees from this working area.

In 2023, we performed over 2,000 urine sample tests with one exceedance of the warning level (20 micro-grammes per litre ("µg/L")) for uranium in urine. This exceedance was mainly due to non-compliance with the PPE requirements for the area as well as increased maintenance activities in FPR. The incidents were reported to the National Radiation Protection Authority ("NRPA") and investigated internally. Corrective actions were identified and implemented.

ALARA campaign

ALARA stands for "As Low As Reasonably Achievable", taking economic and social factors into account, with regard to radiation protection. It is regarded as the gold standard for radiation protection.

In 2023, the Radiation Safety division continued to run an ALARA campaign that started in 2021, with the objective of:

- Sensitising employees to radiation safety protection and awareness
- Helping the workforce identify the actions taken in work areas that have the potential to cause unnecessary radiation exposures
- Reminding employees of what to do in the event of spills and incidents

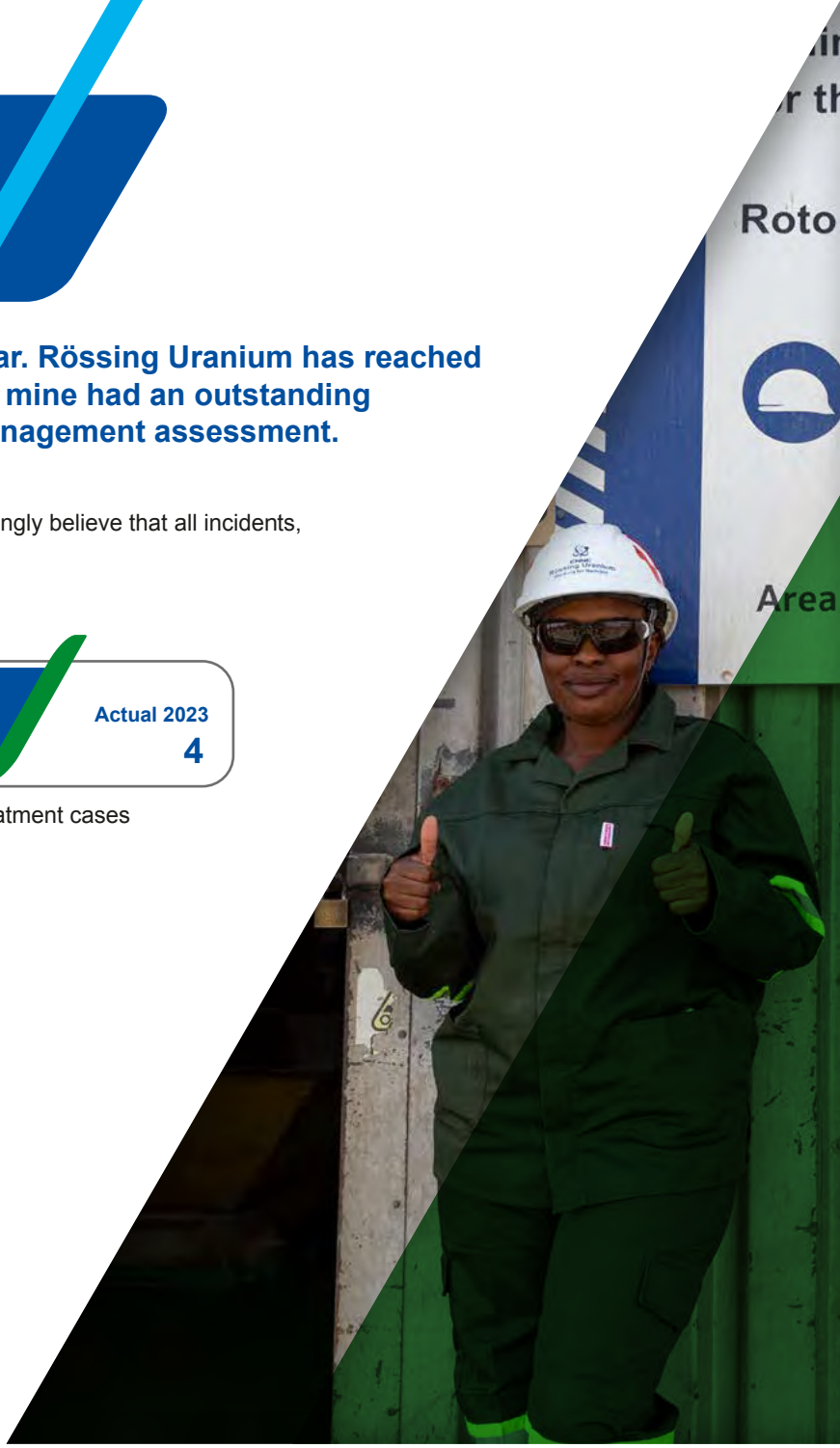
SAFE OPERATIONS

Our operation made significant improvements across all key safety metrics this year. Rössing Uranium has reached a milestone with its AIFR, which has decreased to 0.36 against a target of 0.46. The mine had an outstanding performance with its near misses, crew projects, fire incidents and Critical Risk Management assessment. Potentially fatal injuries reduced from three in 2022 to only one in 2023.

Rössing recorded a year free of fatalities, permanent disabling injuries and significant process safety incidents. We strongly believe that all incidents, injuries and occupational diseases, are preventable and we are striving towards the goal of zero harm.

Below a summary of Rössing's safety performance for 2023:

Target 2023	Actual 2023	
0.46	0.36	AIFR (All-injury frequency rate)*
4	3	Lost day injuries
5	4	Medical treatment cases
No target	16	First aid cases
No target	13	Significant incidents
No target	1	Potential fatal incidents
4.35	4.56	Critical risk management



* *The Rössing AIFR is calculated by multiplying the number of LDI (lost day injuries) + MTC (medical treatment cases) by 200,000 and then divide result by the total number of hours worked.*

Highlights and safety initiatives

- Our near miss recording target was met and exceeded with outstanding performance. The logging of significant housekeeping competition audit findings and “fixed in the field” critical risk actions as near misses were big contributors to this outstanding performance. This demonstrated system maturity and an advancement of the Rössing HSSEC management system.
- Safety initiatives to make the workplace safer (alias crew projects) 2023 targets were met and exceeded with outstanding performance. Significant and notable safety improvements were made in the workplace.
- The company has rolled out a housekeeping improvement programme with different monthly themes and participation of the different workplaces was notable.
- ISO 14001 re-certification audit was carried out successfully in March 2023, with one minor non-conformance reported (NCRs). The latter was closed out. All NCRs were closed out within timeframe and Rössing has been recommended for certification.
- ISO 45001 first surveillance audit was carried out in March 2023, with 15 minor NCRs reported. All NCRs were closed out within timeframe and Rössing retained certification.
- First Party Assurance Dashboard sustained.
- The confined space standard and code of practice was reviewed and implemented.
- The actions that were identified with the railway audit in 2022 have been implemented and have made a big contribution to rail safety. A Phase 2 approach to long-term actions will take place in 2024.
- Statutory inspection of lifting equipment and pressure vessels remains important to the company and is tracked monthly via maintenance tactics.
- A new incident management system was investigated and approved to be deployed in 2024.

Safety initiatives

Rössing Uranium has engaged the professional services of an external consultant to do a deep dive into the mine’s fire safety systems and equipment. This deep dive highlighted the gaps in the fire safety system. Phase 1 of the findings has been identified and implemented while Phase 2 will be implemented in 2024.

An eLearning course on risk management was drafted and uploaded onto the eLearning LMS web base. This learning module will be launched and rolled out to the employees in 2024.

A significant campaign was launched to train and onboard the recently appointed mining contractor. The employees of the contractor have been equipped with training on the following training modules: HSE induction, Critical Risk Management, Integrated Permit to Work systems, Lockout/Tagout/Test out, Silica dust, Heat stress, Open pit induction, and Fatigue Management.

Electronic blasting for our mining operations was investigated and successfully implemented.

A new initiative was applied to vehicle safety. The vehicles and driving action plan for 2023 was successfully rolled out, which included reduction of vehicles leaving site, traffic patrols, the management of traffic in the pit, awareness of safe driving and compliance with traffic rules and regulations.

HSSE document control and communication

SharePoint sustained and co-ordinated the project ensuring all health, safety, security, and environment (“HSSE”) standard instructions, policies and codes of practice are updated, rebranded, and aligned.

Respective HSE management system documents were reviewed in SharePoint. Rössing HSSE electronic forms were rolled out and embedded – the system works very well.

A communications framework is in place (GM’s HSE management meeting, MD quarterly business updates, managers’ monthly comms, HSSE Committee meetings).

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Rössing Uranium is committed to protecting the environment in which we operate. With cognisance of how our mining operations impact natural resources and the environment, we drive a wide range of preventative monitoring activities.

We have a particular focus on water management and monitoring, especially considering the extreme rainfall conditions associated with the Erongo Region's water-scarce and hyper-arid climate. We have a strong history of engagement and co-operation with our regulators and other stakeholders to ensure that the environment remains protected.

We manage impacts on the environment with guidance from, among others, Namibian legislation, the ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System, Rössing Uranium's performance standards, and international best practices.

Through transparent reporting, we provide our stakeholders with the assurance that our environmental impacts are monitored, and the necessary mitigation measures are in place to keep our environmental impacts minimal. Our environmental management performance, measured against set objectives and plans, is discussed on the pages that follow.

Water management

Water management at Rössing Uranium is guided by a formal water strategy, a water management plan, and a Rössing-specific environmental standard on water usage and quality management.

These management tools cover all activities related to water abstraction, transport, storage and usage (potable and process), as well as impounded water and groundwater. The intention of the standard is to ensure efficient, safe, and sustainable use and protection of water resources and ecosystems.

In addition, Rössing Uranium adheres to all aspects pertaining to water in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia. To that effect, we operate with a Wastewater and Effluent Disposal Exemption Permit 674, as well as a Water Abstraction Permit 10200.

Knowing that our water requirements are substantial, our focus is on the sustainable and accountable use of this scarce and valuable resource, with minimal adverse effect on the environment.

We carry out various continuous monitoring activities, which include:

- Taking frequent flow-meter readings at various points in the processing plant to provide a continuous overview of our water balance data
- Taking frequent water level measurements on our TSF and numerous monitoring locations across the mine site, extending to the Khan and Swakop Rivers
- Conducting water quality sampling at various locations (starting at the source, the TSF), which we use to understand changes in water chemistry due to chemical reactions in the heterogeneous environment

All spillages in the processing plant are captured and channelled to a large recycle sump for re-use. Effluents from the workshops are treated to remove oils and sewage is processed at the onsite sewage plant. These semi-purified effluents are used in the open pit for dust suppression.

At the deposition pool (active paddy) of the TSF, water is recycled and re-used on a continuous basis in the processing plant, minimising surface evaporation and infiltration into the tailings pile. Water that infiltrates the TSF is recovered by pumping boreholes and open trenches installed on the facility itself to reduce the volume of underground water within the tailings pile.

Seepage control systems are also employed outside the TSF. They include a surface seepage collection dam to capture water from the engineered tailings toe drains, cut-off trenches in sand-filled river channels, dewatering boreholes situated on geological faults and fracture systems on the downstream, western side of the facility. All systems are designed to lower the water table to the extent that flow towards the Khan River is interrupted. The recovered water is re-used in the processing plant.

Freshwater use

Our water demand is met by the local bulk water supplier, NamWater, via a pipeline from the base reservoirs in Swakopmund and is sourced from the Orano desalination plant near Wlotzkasbaken. Freshwater supply continues to be a challenge for our operation, as our demands are not always met due to engineered or otherwise natural challenges experienced by the suppliers.

Freshwater use per month, 2023 (cubic meter)

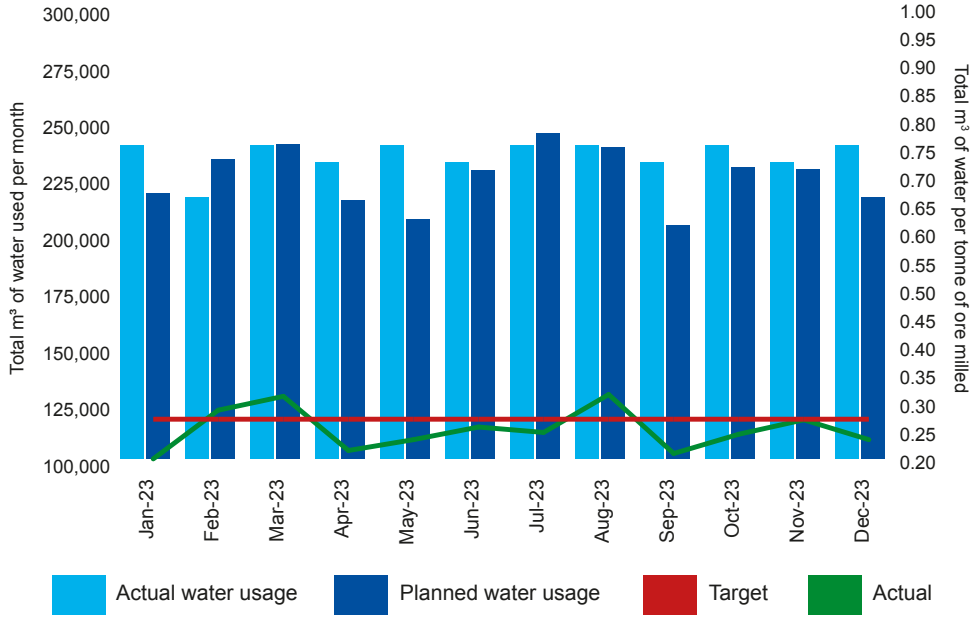


Figure 8: Freshwater use per month, 2023 (cubic metre)

For 2023, we kept our freshwater usage target, which was set in 2021, unchanged at 2,814,150m³ of freshwater for all operations. Our actual freshwater consumption for 2023 was 2,698,292m³, which is a 3% reduction from what was used in 2022 (2,768,768m³), and a 4% savings from the planned target for the year.

Monthly freshwater usage, as depicted in the **freshwater use per tonne of ore milled,** was below plan for most of 2023. This is attributed to high return dam solution recovery from the active paddocks and the in-pit dewatering water pumped to seepage dam contributed to less freshwater usage. Similarly on the same figure, water usage per tonne of ore milled records correlate to freshwater usage, with ratios below the set target for some months.

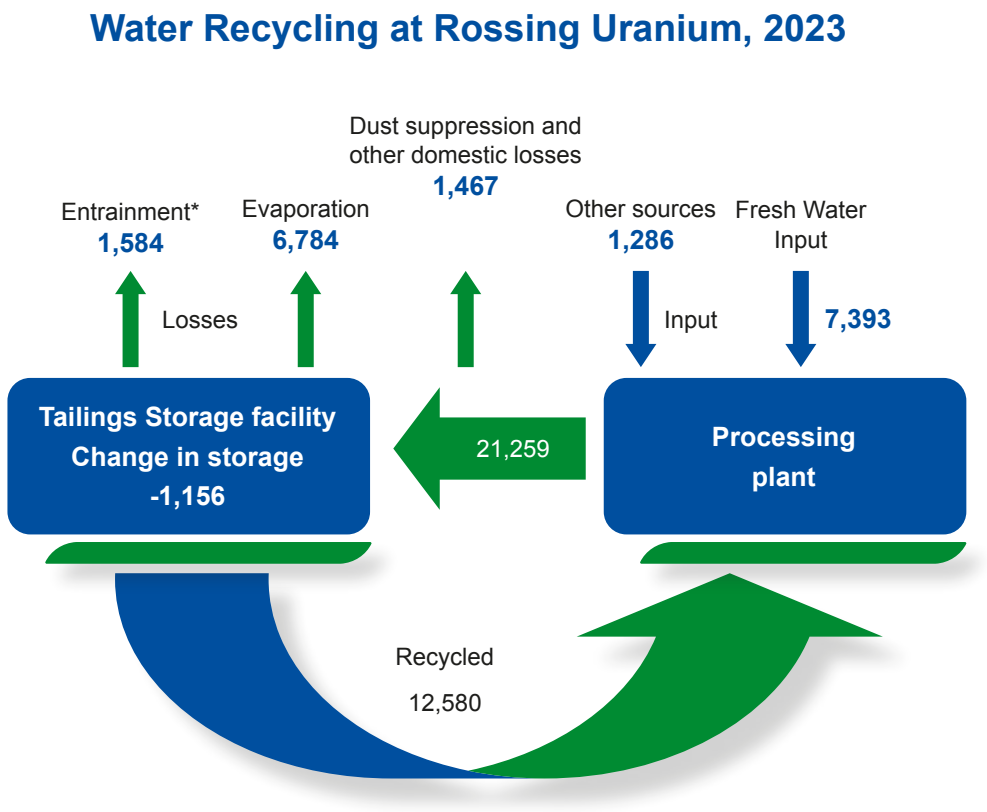


Figure 9: Overview of Rössing Uranium's water balance, 2023

Overview of Rössing Uranium's water balance, 2023

Credits from our continuous improvements and sustained infrastructure maintenance remain visible in our total recycled volumes, with 59.2% of the total water usage (see Figure 9) accredited to recycling.

Our freshwater consumption performance from 2019 until 2023 is depicted in the figure below.

Freshwater use per tonne of uranium oxide

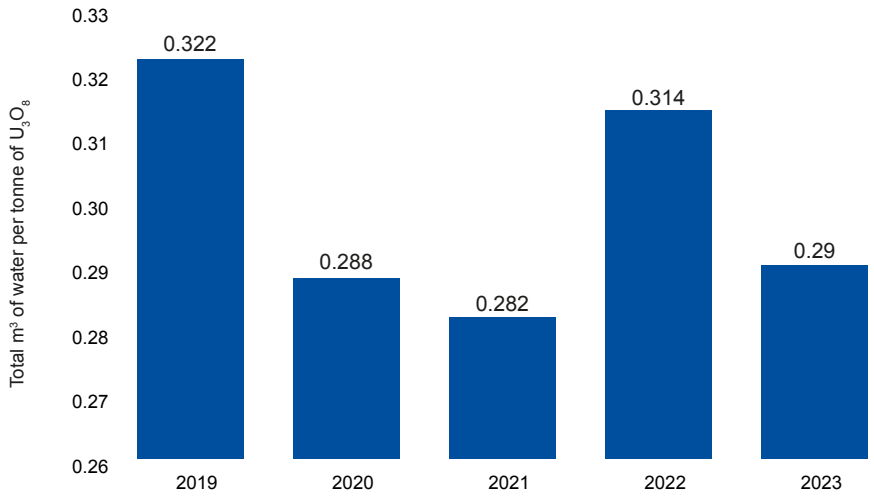


Figure 10: Volume of freshwater consumed per tonne of ore milled, 2019 – 2023

Khan River water use

Saline groundwater from the Khan River aquifer, in conjunction with biodegradable dust suppressant polymers, is used for the purpose of haul road dust suppression in the open pit. The business is permitted to abstract 870,000m^3 per annum from the aquifer. In 2023, there were no abstractions made from the Khan River, which represents an absolute reduction from 4,780m^3 (0.55% of permitted annual volume) which was abstracted in 2022. In compliance with the abstraction permit conditions, annual reports derived from the water level and vegetation monitoring programmes are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform ("MAWLR").

Air quality management

Rössing Uranium is committed to protecting the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution caused by its mining activities. Dust is generated during blasting, the loading and dumping of ore and waste, as well as during the crushing and conveying of ore. Winds at speeds above 30km/h potentially mobilise fine particles from rock dumps and the TSF and disperse them into the environment. Dust particles can be so small that they become airborne, easily causing environmental effects such as reduced visibility, increased acidity in water bodies, and lessening of soil with the resultant damage to plants.

In addition, noise and ground vibrations are created during mining operations including blasting, while the machinery deployed in the open pit and the processing plant generates noise continuously.

Therefore, dust emissions, noise and ground vibrations created during mining activities require an understanding of the impact they have on the people and the environment. Hence, an air quality monitoring programme ("AQMP") is in place to measure and monitor air pollutants in the mining and surrounding areas. This guides us in implementing programmes to help reduce these impacts.

Environmental dust

Rössing Uranium is located in an arid environment and the climatic conditions make dust an inevitable reality. Dust emissions are of concern to the residents of Arandis and Swakopmund, especially when high velocity winds occur during the winter months.

The AQMP is in place to quantify the dust fallout generated by our mining activities and allow mitigation when necessary. Measures are taken to ensure that exposure levels do not exceed the adopted occupational limits, and that the controls efficiently detect differentiations resulting from process changes.

Two types of dust are measured: firstly, a very fine dust (invisible to the naked eye) that is comprised of particulate matter less than 10 micron (known as PM_{10}); and secondly, fallout dust, which is visible to the naked eye and is comprised of larger particles, but also includes PM_{10}.

The measure of PM_{10} is the concentration of particles less than, or equal to, 10 micrometres in diameter in 1 cubic metre of air. We continuously monitor PM_{10} dust levels at four monitor stations: three onsite and one in the nearby town of Arandis (see Figure 11, denoted by pink triangles).

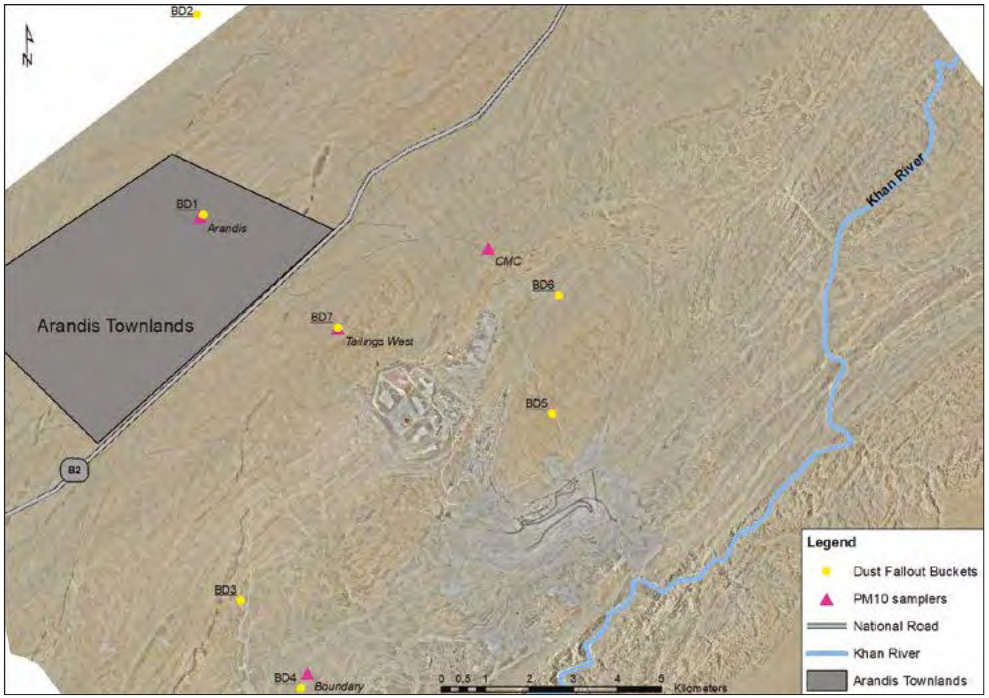


Figure 11: The map shows the PM_{10} dust monitoring network samplers and dust fallout buckets

The levels measured in 2023 showed that the PM_{10} dust concentrations at the available stations were below the adopted World Health Organization standard of 75µg/m³ (see Figure 12). The Communication Management Centre (CMC) station was damaged by strong east winds experienced in July; a spare unit was deployed but was found to be faulty – replacement is underway.

Monthly average PM_{10} dust concentration (µg/m³), 2023

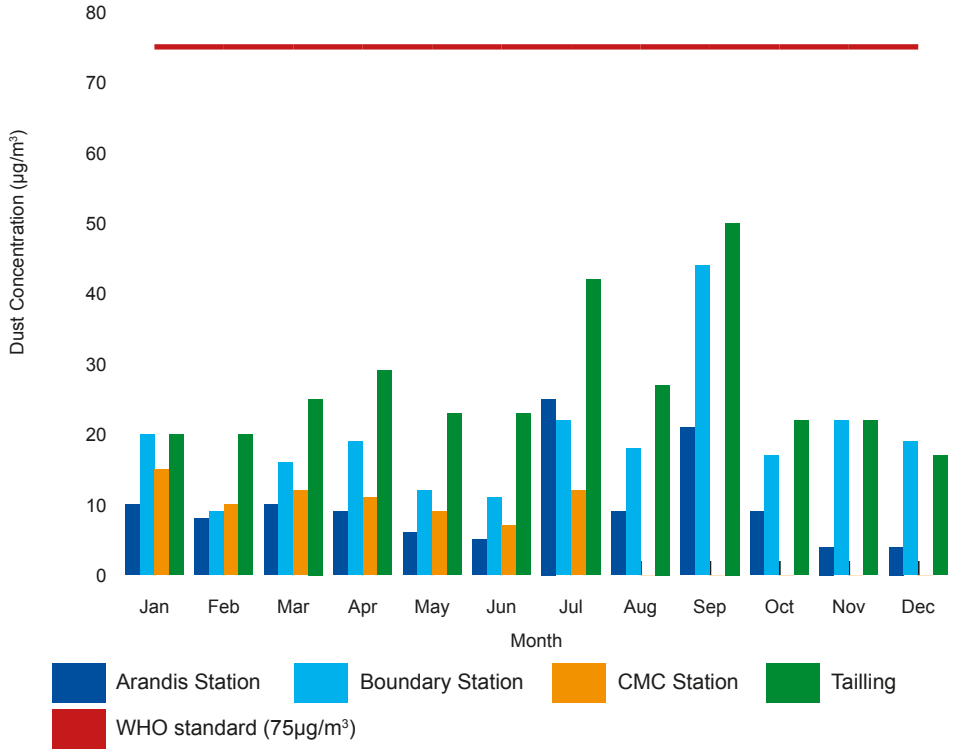


Figure 12: Monthly average PM_{10} dust concentration, 2023

Fallout dust is measured at six stations at different locations along the mine boundary (see the yellow dots on the map, Figure 11). The dust fallout limit is 600mg/m² per day with an annual average target of 300mg/m² per day, as required by the adopted South African National Dust Control Regulation ("SA NDCR") standard.

Monthly averages of daily boundary dust-deposition rates January to December 2023

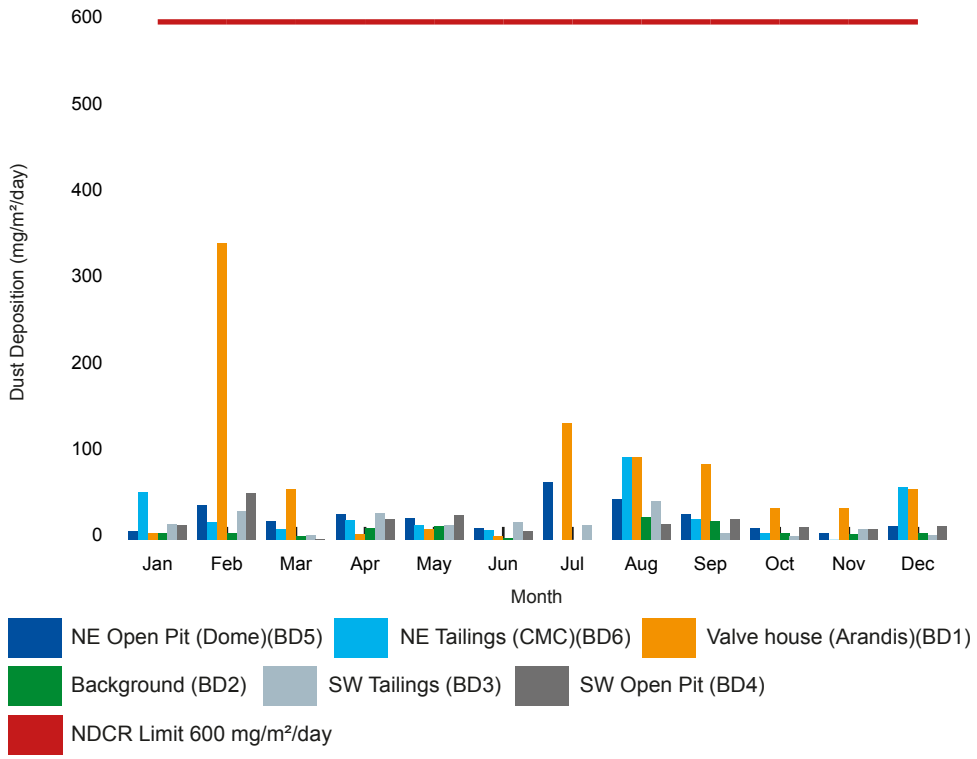


Figure 13: Monthly average of daily dust deposition rates at the mine boundary, Jan – Dec 2023 (milligrams per square metre per day)

During 2023, values measured at the six stations ranged between 1 and 343mg/m^2 per day with an annual average of 31mg/m^2 per day (see Figure 12).

All measured deposition rates were well below the selected or adopted SA NDCR standard.

Environmental noise and ground vibrations

In the absence of Namibian legislation on environmental noise and vibration, Rössing has adopted or referred to:

- The United States Bureau of Mines RI 8507 criteria for safe blasting
- The relevant South African National Standards Code of Practice, SANS 10103:2008 (SANS, 1992) for operational noise, as internal reference limits

Ground vibration and air blasts are monitored during every blasting event at fixed locations, on and off site. Environmental noise is monitored according to a specific procedure and reported monthly to help identify events when these levels have been exceeded.

In 2023, both air blast and ground vibration levels were consistently below the limits of 134dB and 12.5mm/s, respectively (see Figure 14). Blasting is only carried out in the open pit, and monitored at two places, on site and in Arandis.

Air Blast (dB) and Ground Vibration (mm/s) 2023

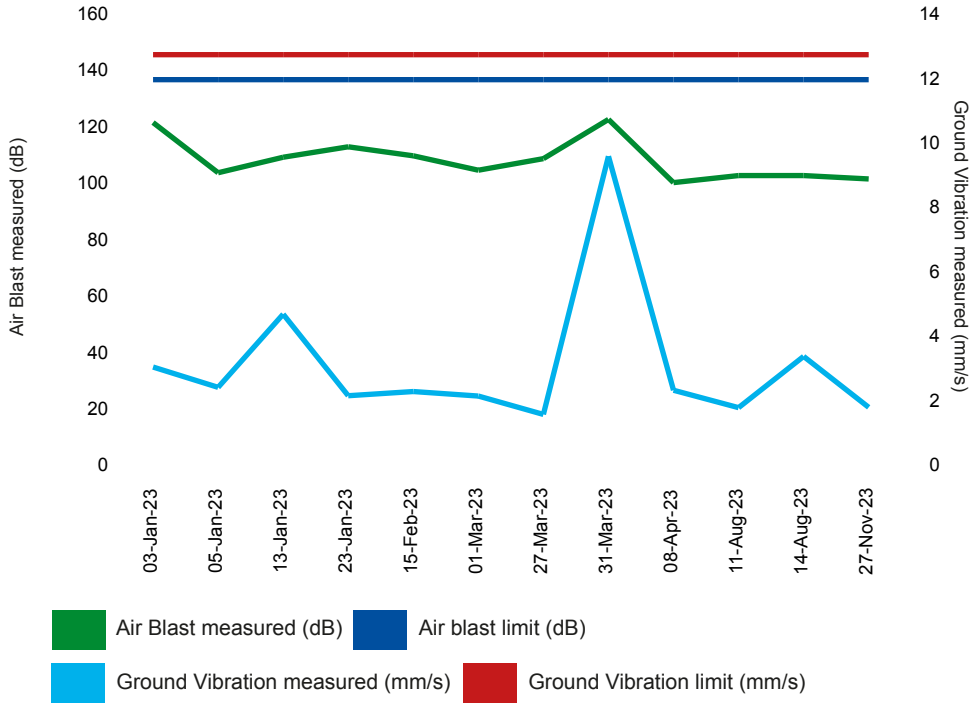


Figure 14: Air blast and Ground Vibration, 2023

Environmental noise is measured over snapshots of 10 minutes at six different sampling points or stations, namely: Station 1 – Rössing Main Mine Access Road; Station 2 – Arandis Airport Gate; Station 3 – Khan River Valley; Station 4 – Khan River Rock Island; Station 5 – Khan Riverbed; and Station 6 – Khan Riverbed. There were a few occasions during which environmental noise readings exceeded the Rössing internal noise level of 45dBA (see Figure 15). These exceedances were attributed to natural background windy conditions (bergwinds) experienced at the time of monitoring rather than to excessive noise generated during mining activities.

Environmental Noise over a period of 10 minutes (2023)

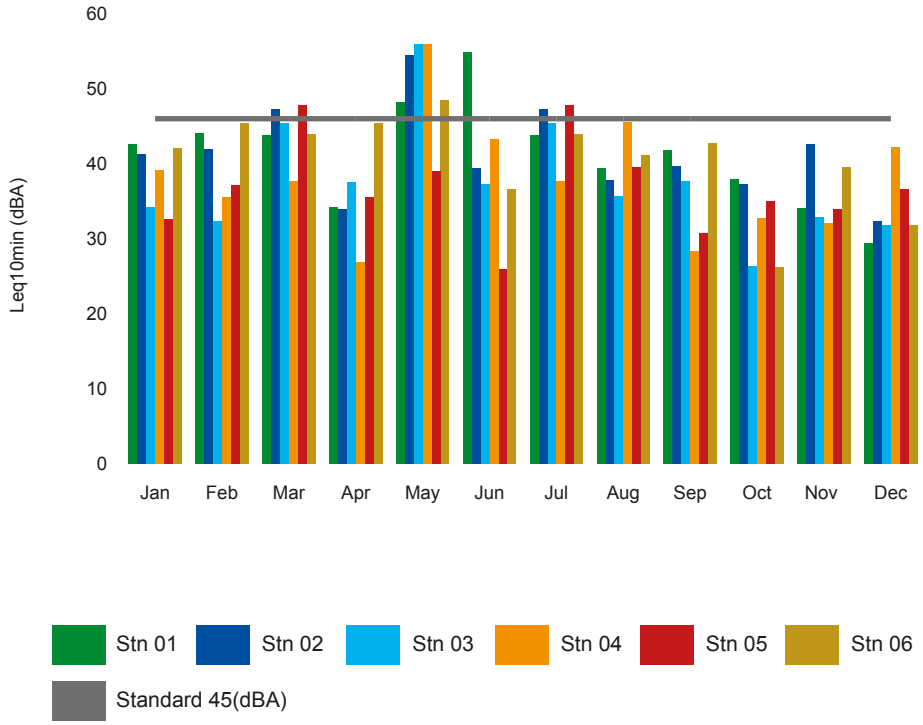


Figure 15: Environmental noise over a period of 10 minutes, 2023 (Leq 10 min (dBA))

Energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions

As part of the environmental commitment and priority given to protecting the environment, Rössing measures and manages its greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and energy intensities. This assists in improving energy efficiencies and reduce GHG emissions. The sources of GHG emissions at Rössing include electricity and fuel consumption, the transporting of reagents and uranium oxide, blasting (use of explosives), waste management areas (the sewage plant, rubbish disposal and landfill site), and the extraction and processing of ore. The intensity of emissions is reported per unit of uranium oxide produced.

In 2023, the total energy consumption of the mine was 1,208,298GJ for 2,920 tonnes of uranium oxide drummed. This converts to an annual energy consumption of 414GJ per tonne ("GJ/t") of uranium oxide produced, which is 19% below the projected internal target of 513GJ/t uranium oxide produced (see Figure 16).

Energy Consumption from 2011 to 2023

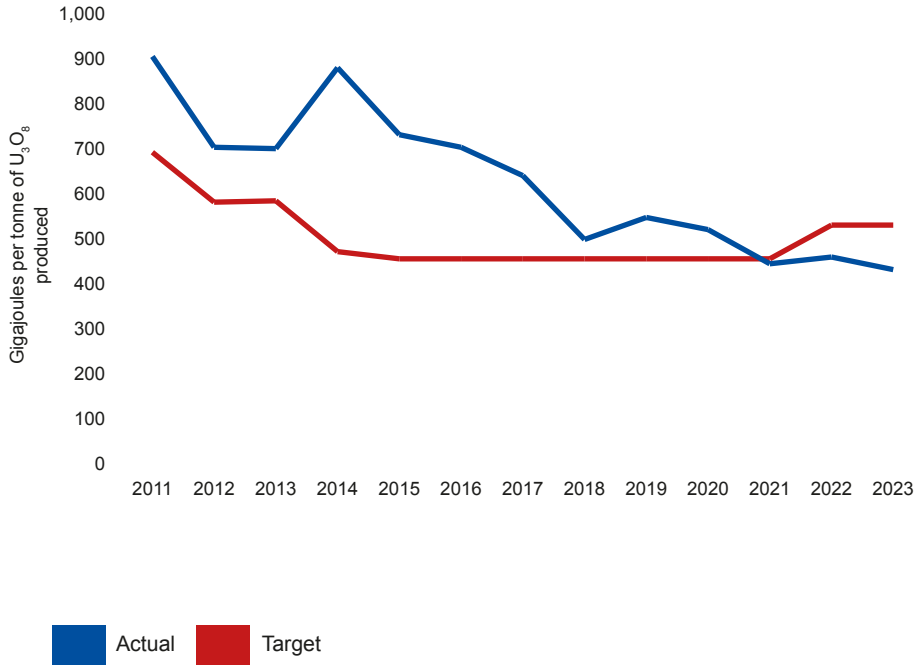


Figure 16: Energy consumption (gigajoules per tonne of U_3O_8 produced), 2011 – 2023

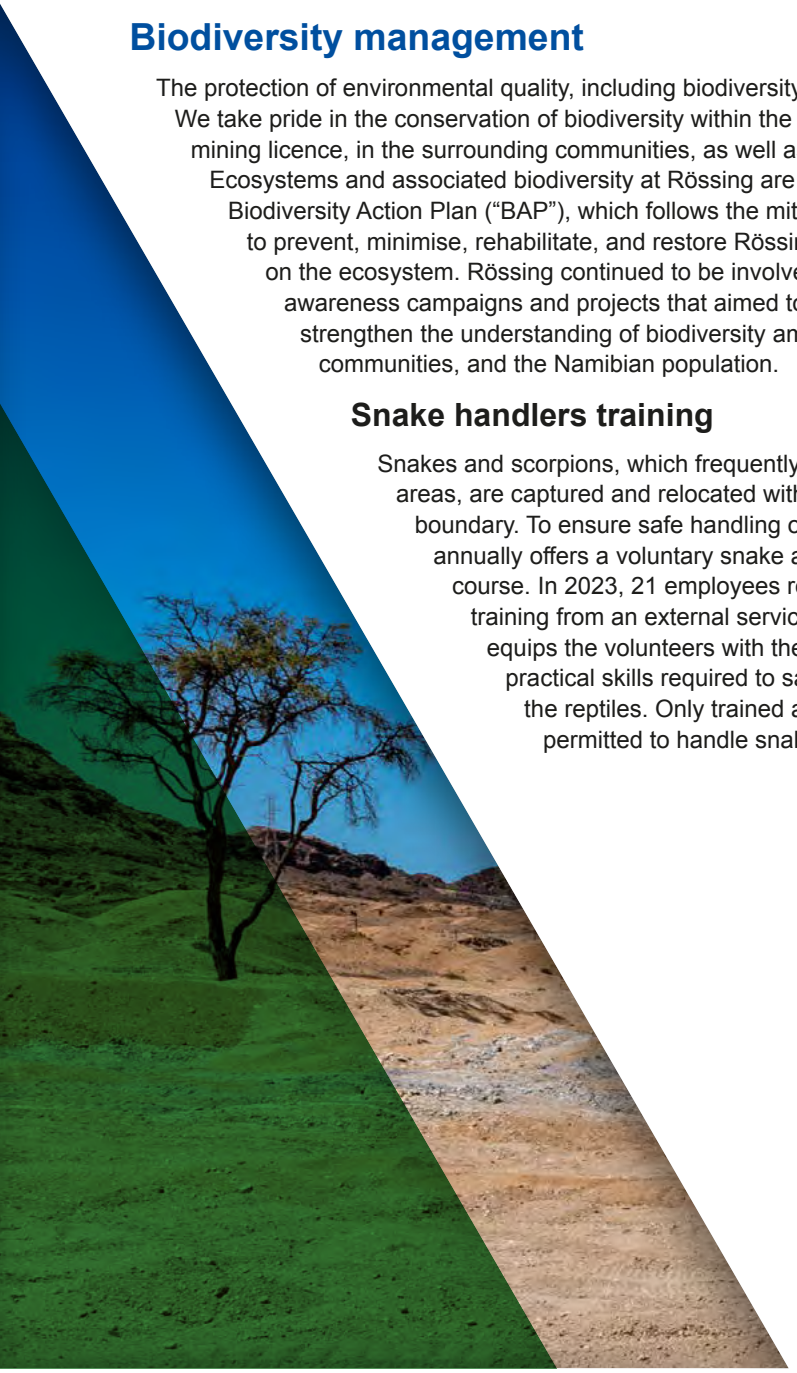
In the reporting year, emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) per unit of production amounted to 50 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per tonne (CO_2-e/t) of uranium oxide, which is below the internal threshold of 63 tonnes CO_2-e/t of uranium oxide for the year (see Figure 17).

Carbon dioxide emissions from 2006 to 2023

Figure 17: Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per tonne of U_3O_8 produced), 2006 – 2023

Biodiversity management

The protection of environmental quality, including biodiversity, is important at Rössing. We take pride in the conservation of biodiversity within the ambit of the Rössing mining licence, in the surrounding communities, as well as in Namibia at large. Ecosystems and associated biodiversity at Rössing are managed through our Biodiversity Action Plan ("BAP"), which follows the mitigation hierarchy and aims to prevent, minimise, rehabilitate, and restore Rössing's footprint and impact on the ecosystem. Rössing continued to be involved in various biodiversity awareness campaigns and projects that aimed to create awareness and strengthen the understanding of biodiversity among the workforce, communities, and the Namibian population.



Snake handlers training

Snakes and scorpions, which frequently wander into operational areas, are captured and relocated within the mining licence boundary. To ensure safe handling of the critters, the business annually offers a voluntary snake and scorpion handling course. In 2023, 21 employees received snake handling training from an external service provider. The course equips the volunteers with theoretical knowledge and practical skills required to safely capture and relocate the reptiles. Only trained and certified employees are permitted to handle snakes on the mine.

Environmental Day commemoration

In commemoration of the World Environment Day under the campaign ***#BeatPlasticPollution***, the following activities were carried out in promotion of the 3R's (reduce, re-use, recycle):

- Handmade cellphone stands crafted from recycled pallets were distributed to the workforce as tokens
- To discourage single use plastic bags, reusable cotton bags were donated to the learners at J.P. Brandt Primary School
- Recyclable pallets and 25L plastic containers were donated to NIMT to fabricate raised beds for the gardening project and to refurbish the playground at J.P. Brandt Primary School at Utuseb

Raised beds for the gardening project

Birdwatching day

The Rössing annual birdwatching event was hosted at the beautiful Walvis Bay Lagoon. The event aims to give participants an opportunity to view the unique birdlife, and to promote a long-term interest in birds, linked to conserving local and wilderness biodiversity. The 2023 event attracted 63 learners from schools in Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Arandis. With the aid of a provisional birdwatching guide, participants could identify different bird species and get insight into associated facts (differentiating physical features and reasons for their evolutionary adaptations, diets, migration routes, etc.). Learners were provided with binoculars and a printout with pictures of birds and their names, with which they could spot and identify different birds along the lagoon. A fun quiz was arranged for learners to participate and win prizes.

Learners identifying different bird species.

Rössing's commitment to Project Shine

As part of our social responsibility, Rössing continues to support the Project Shine clean-up campaign under the management of Swakopmund Municipality. Rössing was a founding member of the Project Shine initiative and with input from various stakeholders, the mine has sustained this project successfully since its inception.

Project Shine is aimed at minimising negative impacts of pollutants on the environment and encouraging environmental cleanliness in Swakopmund and has been successfully executed for the past 12 years. A total of 1,020 bags of waste were collected by the groups and disposed of at the landfill site.

In 2023, Rössing donated N$50,000 to the continuation of the project. The funds were earmarked for supporting Project Shine in executing its mandate of cleaning up the roads and awareness/education campaigns. Rössing has also committed to supporting the project with an evaluator and a 4x4 vehicle on monthly evaluation sessions. By supporting such initiatives, Rössing aims to be the leader in environmental stewardship in Namibia.

Mayor of Swakopmund Municipality receiving Rössing donation of N$50 000.

Progressive rehabilitation

Progressive rehabilitation has been recognised as a key strategy for minimising mine closure liability or obligation and environmental risks.

To leave all rehabilitation until mine closure is not best practice; therefore, progressive rehabilitation is applied. Particular effort is made to land rehabilitation, clean-up of redundant and decommissioned facilities and infrastructure. Since this happens throughout the life-of-mine, mining activities are not interrupted and continue as normal.

The proactive progressive rehabilitation campaign which Rössing has embarked upon in 2023 is based on clean-up projects and rehabilitation work. Clean-up projects focus mostly on clearing land from waste which has accumulated in identified areas over the years without necessarily rehabilitating the land, and at this stage, the land remains within the operational footprint of the business. Rehabilitation, on the other hand, takes place outside operational areas.

The approach taken in 2023 was to proactively transport this waste to its final disposal areas and, in doing so, reduce the liability and associated cost at closure. Successful implementation of these projects requires thorough disposal strategies for future waste similarly generated through operations to avoid such waste from accumulating. Of the ten projects that were planned in 2023, nine were successfully completed, and one was deferred to 2024.

Below are some of the prior closure and clean-up projects that were completed during 2023.

Dilapidated buildings demolished at Visitors Centre.

Passive Reactive Barrier ("PRB") trial for passive groundwater treatment at mine closure.

Land-use management

Rössing is committed to limiting our impacts on land and biodiversity as much as possible. To achieve this, we use the "mitigation hierarchy", which involves a combination of three factors:

- Avoidance: Wherever possible, prevent mining operations from encroaching onto undisturbed areas
- Mitigation: Where such areas have been disturbed, try to reduce the impact of the disturbance
- Rehabilitation: Following inevitable disturbance, rehabilitate the land

Guided by the above principles, particularly avoidance for 2023, Rössing's footprint remains unchanged at 2,579.58ha since 2021. The open pit, waste rock dumps, tailings facility, infrastructure, and processing plant account for about 90% of this disturbance.

Waste management

Mining operations are resource-intensive, consuming land, water, power, fuel, chemicals, and construction materials to extract the metal held by the ore body. During the ore mining and metal refining processes, waste materials are produced which consist of mineral wastes in the form of rock and process tailings, and other waste products generated by the services that support the mining process.

Mineral waste

During 2023, a total of 16.09 million tonnes of mineral waste was generated by the mine. This includes 9.30 million tonnes of tailings and 6.78 million tonnes of waste rock. By end of December 2023, the total cumulative mineral waste stored onsite was 1,018.46 million tonnes of waste rock and 499.55 million tonnes of tailings.

Deposition of both tailings and waste rock generated in 2023 took place within our existing footprint and therefore our footprint remained the same for these facilities. The footprints of the two mineral waste storage facilities have remained approximately the same since 2021. They cover an estimated area of 1,488ha northwest of the Khan River and are approximately the same size as the town of Swakopmund.

Tailings were deposited on the existing TSF and hence the footprint remained the same.

Non-mineral waste

Non-mineral waste is waste materials that are not generated from the mineral ore, for example redundant conveyor belts, chemicals, domestic waste, wood pallets, building rubble, scrap materials, used oils, and lubricants from maintenance activities. If waste is not stored and treated properly, it has a negative impact on the environment, health, and safety of the employees.

Therefore, the aim of managing waste at the mine is to promote the 3R's to ensure that waste generated onsite is re-used, recycled, recovered and disposed of in accordance with Rössing standards, applicable laws, regulations, best practices and permit conditions.

Waste on site is being managed by an integrated waste management contractor. The waste contractor handles both hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams and ensures proper treatment and disposal. As part of good corporate governance, Rössing monitors all recyclable waste streams (such as used oil, scrap metal, wooden pallets, and packaging materials) sent offsite for treatment, recycling, or disposal by performing a verification assessment of contractors and facilities to confirm that the wastes are being managed correctly and the facilities are legally compliant. If a contractor or facility is found not compliant, waste generated at Rössing does not reach that entity, with exception of donations made to vocational training institutions or community development projects (which only receive wooden pallets and scrap metal).

Recyclable waste

During 2023, a total of 2,276.6 tonnes of both hazardous (225 tonnes) and non-hazardous (2,052 tonnes) recyclable waste materials (mainly wooden pallets, scrap metal, paper and used oil) were taken offsite for recycling purposes. Rössing continuously promoted the 3R's by supporting community projects through the donation of timber (100 tonnes) to the vocational training centres (COSDEF, NIMT), Erongo Constituency offices, Sonstraaltjie kindergarten, Arandis Town Council, and the Urban Agricultural Project under the management of Swakopmund Municipality.

Among the recyclable waste, the following waste streams were all taken offsite to the Rössing verified and approved recyclers: paper 22.4 tonnes, domestic 100 tonnes, metal drums 30.7 tonnes, conveyor belts 182.6 tonnes, and scrap metal 1,609.2 tonnes.

A total of 225 tonnes of hazardous waste was also taken offsite for recycling purposes. Used oil (128 tonnes) stored in 210L metal drums and in bulk storage tanks was collected directly from site and transported to Windhoek by the oil recycler. Oil filters (3.8 tonnes) and batteries (2.9 tonnes) were also recycled through an approved scrap dealer. 88.6 tonnes of haul truck tyres were procured by a fishing company for re-use at the docking area at the harbour.

Aligned with our corporate social responsibilities, 0.8 tonnes of redundant computer equipment was donated to Africa Institutional Management Services ("AIMS").

The rest of the recyclable and re-useable waste is transported from the mine site to the Rent-A-Drum ("R-A-D") sorting facility in Swakopmund and further dispatched to the contractor's refuse derived fuel plant in Windhoek. The non-recyclable waste, including domestic waste, is disposed of at the municipal landfill site in Swakopmund.

Onsite waste disposal/storage

Contaminated solid waste includes both radioactive and non-radioactive contaminated waste materials (such as air filters, building rubble and processed mineral waste) that are generated from mining, workshops, as well as from processing plant areas. This waste stream is not permitted to leave the mine site under any circumstances.

In 2023, 2,791.8 tonnes of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste was disposed of on site, and both radioactive (1,879.1 tonnes) and mining contaminated (342.2 tonnes) waste was disposed of at the TSF. Air filters (9.1 tonnes) and concrete rubble (457.4 tonnes) was also disposed of at TSF, while garden refuse (36.1 tonnes) and sewage sludge (34.0 tonnes) was disposed of at the dormant landfill site.

Safe and environmentally friendly re-use and/or disposal of used tyres remains a challenge for the business, due to a lack of recycling facilities in the country. A total of 174.9 tonnes of used tyres generated were collected and stored at the designated areas on site. The radioactive contaminated grease and diesel drums generated from FPR are also stored on site.

Offsite disposal

The different types of hazardous waste streams generated on site include PPE, filters, grease, redundant chemicals, batteries, used oil and other items, such as fluorescent tubes and e-waste.

RUL continuously ensures that our hazardous waste is managed correctly and disposed of by a legally registered facility. In 2023, 1,073.8 tonnes of non-recyclable waste was disposed of offsite compared to 666.9 tonnes in 2022. No hazardous waste was disposed of offsite in 2023, since the Walvis Bay Hazardous Landfill Site was under construction at the time.

The medical waste stream is managed by the medical personnel on site and gets transported to Medixx in Arandis before it is dispatched to Walvis Bay for incineration. A total of 0.05 tonnes of medical waste was generated, which is more than the 0.03 tonnes generated in 2022.

Disposal certificates for all waste streams taken offsite for recycling and disposal have been submitted by the recyclers and are accounted for. All waste generated and disposed of in 2023 is categorised and depicted in Figure 18.

Breakdown of waste generated and disposed of (%) – 2023

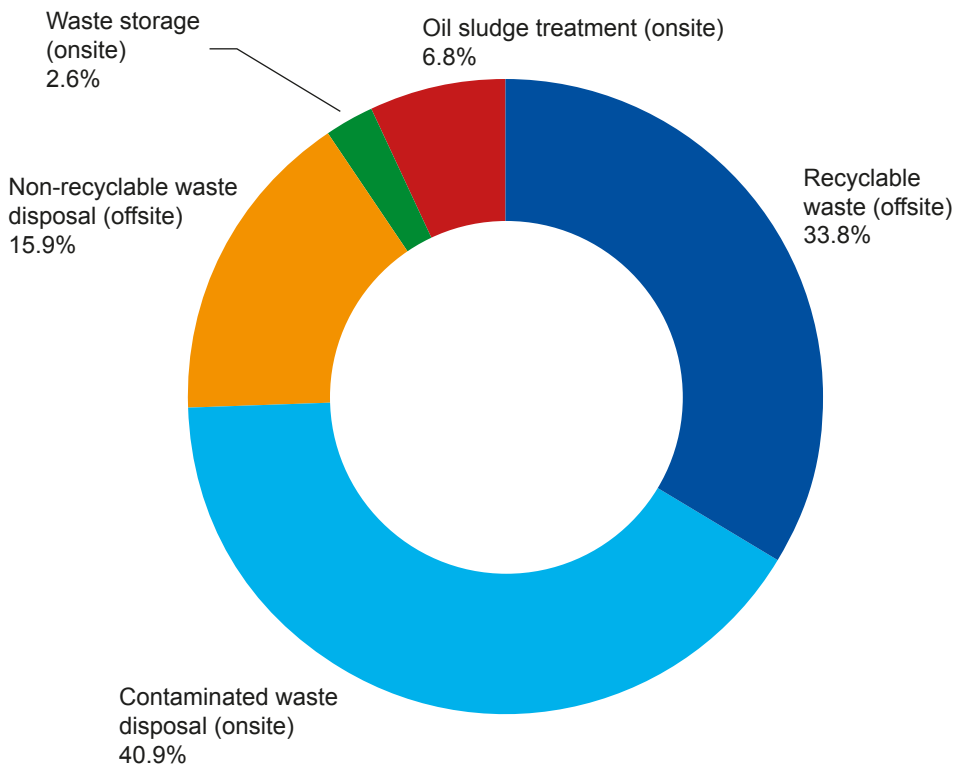


Figure 18: Waste generated and disposed of, 2023 (percentage)

Closure planning

The current Rössing mining plan foresees cessation of production at the end of 2036. The Mine Closure Plan is in place and is reviewed and updated from time to time; the latest version was updated in 2022. The plan guides and consolidates the information on closure planning, and as such, it functions as a tool to gather developing knowledge on a continuous basis. The closure planning and management addresses the major socio-economic considerations, both internally and externally. Proactive strategies are put in place and implemented in a progressive manner to limit future liabilities and prevent actual risk at closure.

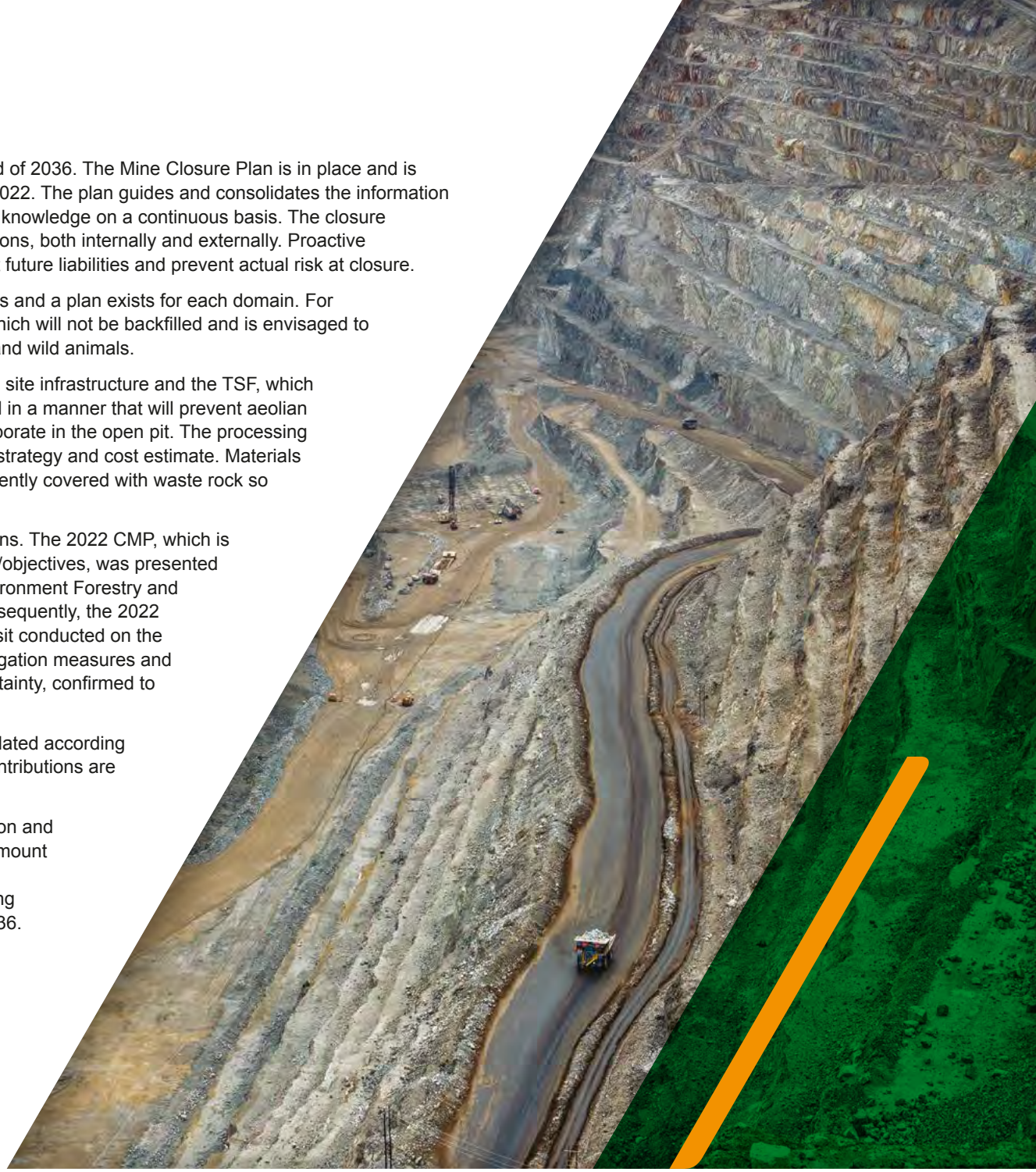
Various infrastructure and features are classified as per the different domains and a plan exists for each domain. For example, in terms of the open pit domain, the main feature is an open pit, which will not be backfilled and is envisaged to remain a mining void which will be reworked to prevent access by humans and wild animals.

Other prominent domains that need to be considered in terms of closure are site infrastructure and the TSF, which also have dedicated closure intervention plans. The tailings will be managed in a manner that will prevent aeolian and fluvial soil erosion, while seepage will be recovered and allowed to evaporate in the open pit. The processing plant and the mine's infrastructure will be demolished as per the demolition strategy and cost estimate. Materials not leaving the mine site will be disposed of safely in the open pit and sufficiently covered with waste rock so that they cannot cause future harm.

Mine closure readiness remains a pivotal part of the business's strategic plans. The 2022 CMP, which is drafted to ensure the business sets practical and achievable closure targets/objectives, was presented and submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy ("MME"), Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism ("MEFT"), MAWLR, NRPA and the Chamber of Mines ("CoM"). Subsequently, the 2022 CMP was discussed with the regulatory authorities during a technical site visit conducted on the mine in 2023. In this CMP, Rössing developed implementation plans for mitigation measures and calculated the associated closure costs, which were, to a high degree of certainty, confirmed to be sufficient.

The RERF remains well in place, with annual contributions to the fund calculated according to the current total projected costs associated with the mine closure. The contributions are made to ensure sufficient funds are available at the time of closure.

At the end of December 2023, the fund had a cash balance of N$1,623 million and the net present value of the present closure obligation (referring to the full amount of close-down and restoration costs) which Rössing is committed to at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2023 stands at N$1,630 million, including retrenchment costs. This is based on the extended life-of-mine ending in 2036.




CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia
4000 1234 5678 9100
NAME: Omaruru District Watch
AMOUNT: N$ 451 960


EXPO
CONFERENCE


SWAKOPMUND
22.67189°S
14.52182°E


CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia
Namibia Breweries Limited
One Hundred Thousand
Namibian Dollars Only

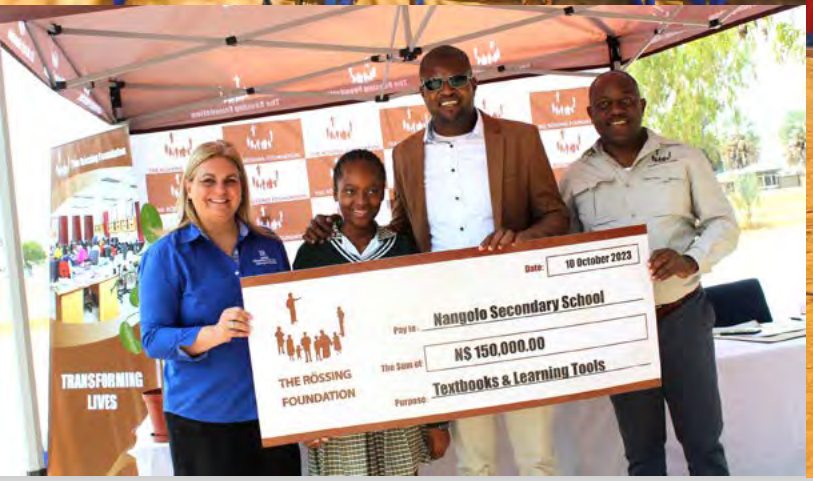

WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL DAY
BEAT PLASTIC POLLUTION


The Rössing Foundation
THE RÖSSING FOUNDATION
Date: 10 October 2023
Pay to: Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo Sec. School
The Sum of: N$ 200,000.00
Purpose: Textbooks & Learning Tools
TRANSFORMING LIVES


CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia


CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia


The Rössing Foundation
CNNC
Rössing Uranium
Working for Namibia
THE RÖSSING FOUNDATION


Date: 10 October 2023
Pay to: Nangolo Secondary School
The Sum of: N$ 150,000.00
Purpose: Textbooks & Learning Tools
THE RÖSSING FOUNDATION
TRANSFORMING LIVES

COMMUNITY RELATIONS – INVESTING IN OUR COMMUNITIES

As a proudly Namibian company, Rössing Uranium accepts its corporate citizenship duties and recognises that its continuing operations are based on its ability to maintain its mining permits and licences and to secure access to land, people and capital. It uses a combination of economic, social, environmental and technical expertise to harness these resources and create reciprocated prosperity for its stakeholders.

The objective of Rössing's social investment programme is to:

- Maintain and enhance Rössing's social licence to operate
- Promote its community and social investment projects
- Collaborate with the Rössing Foundation on identified community projects
- Identify smart partnerships to enable long-term benefits
- Clearly define mutual community interest that enhances Rössing's business case

The company recognises that it has social, cultural, and environmental responsibilities to the community in which it operates, as well as at regional and national levels. This recognition works in tandem with an appreciation for our economic responsibility towards our stakeholders and shareholders in order to establish and maintain sustainable success for the organisation.

Rössing's social investment focuses on the following priority areas, which are reviewed and updated annually:

a) HSE
b) Education
c) Economic support
d) Youth and sport

Investments made in our communities

Honouring our corporate social responsibilities, Rössing Uranium supported the Rössing Foundation and other community initiatives with an investment of over N$41 million in 2023 compared to N$29.4 million during 2022. Of this amount, N$38 million went to the Rössing Foundation, and about N$3 million was in-kind and cash contributions to worthy community initiatives.

Our Communities and Social Performance activities under ***"The Bigger-Than-Me-Project",*** which involve multi-sectoral collaborators, took place at **J.P. Brandt Primary School (Utuseb settlement).**

This programme supports the following Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"):

SDG 4 Quality Education and SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals:

Infrastructure support

Collaborators:

- Namibia Institute of Mining and Technology ("NIMT")
- Rent-A-Drum ("R-A-D")
- Rapha Counselling & Consulting Services

Rössing Uranium supported J.P. Brandt Primary School with:

- Renovations of the Grades 5 to 7 girls' and boys' dormitories. NIMT was contracted to do the construction work on the project and R-A-D supported with transporting pallets for use in the construction.
- The dormitories were painted, floor skirtings and ceilings were installed, and doors were installed on eight rooms.
- Painting and installing a ceiling in the dining hall and kitchen.
- Installing an extractor fan in the kitchen.
- Moving the geyser from under the roof to the side of the building for ease of access.
- Rapha Counselling & Consulting Services donated curtains for the dining hall windows.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 15 Life on Land:

World Environment Day

Collaborators:

- Environmental club from J.P. Brandt Primary School
- NIMT
- R-A-D

An existing vegetable garden was supported in that seedlings were procured, a water tank connected to a new irrigation system, and raised beddings were installed. The premise for the garden is to serve as a resource for the learners and to support the hostel kitchen with fresh vegetables.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 15 Life on Land:

NaDEET Excursion

Rössing took high performing learners from J.P. Brandt Primary School to the NaDEET Centre in the NamibRand, firstly as a reward for good academic performance, and secondly to have them learn and live for a week in a manner that supports sustainable development, therefore nurturing values for life in a finite environment. Learners are taught about responsible life on land as it relates to energy use, waste management and our activities in nature. Our Rössing Brand Ambassadors accompanied the learners, which also provided them with an opportunity to conduct some life skills sessions with the learners and provide career guidance.

SDG 4 Quality Education and SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals:

Protective Behaviours Programme

In collaboration with Rapha Counselling, a programme focused on raising awareness about keeping children safe from physical and mental abuse was rolled out among learners, teachers and parents. The Protective Behaviours Programme support at J.P. Brandt was for the Grades 5 to 7 learners. The school's teachers, having gone through the training for onsite facilitators, opted to do all grades at the school. On 25 November 2023, these learners and their parents had a joint session and graduated from the full programme.

SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals:

Lived Legacy Group

Collaborators:

- Four retired Rössing employees with their spouses
- Two current Rössing employees
- One ex-Rössing Foundation employee
- One current stakeholder from Cosdec Swakopmund – who is also an alumni of J.P. Brandt Primary School

In support of the "A Lived Legacy" book in which Rössing's socio-economic footprint was documented from 1976 to 2021, a Lived Legacy Group was established on the premise of a "pay-it-forward" concept that garners support from ex and current Rössing stakeholders. The group will have an activity each year until 2026 in support of the concept of a legacy that is lived by all involved in Rössing's communities and social performance activities. The 2023 activity involved planting trees and scrubs in the renovated dormitories and painting the revamped equipment in the playground at the school.

Other key community projects and initiatives that we donated to and sponsored during 2023:

To the Office of the Prime Minister towards the National Emergency Disaster Fund to assist with floods in the northern parts of Namibia	N$300,000.00
To the Office of the Erongo Governor for the Erongo regional team, to participate in the Newspaper Cup	N$105,526.90
To the Emerging Small-Scale Miners, to attend a mining conference in Angola	N$50,000.00
To the Mineworkers Union of Namibia, for their National Congress	N$50,000.00
Towards the Swakopmund Municipality – Project Shine clean-up campaign	N$50,000.00
Sponsorship to Swakop Striders for the annual Rössing Marathon Championship	N$300,000.00
Sponsorship to the West Coast Safety Initiative (“WCSI”) and the Motor Vehicle Accident (“MVA”) Fund	N$35,000.00
Omaruru District Watch supported to buy a second vehicle for crime prevention	N$453,900.00

Support was also given to the Office of the Swakopmund Mayor for a Women’s Conference and the Office of the Arandis Mayor for the Christmas event for pensioners

Women in Media supported with 400 school bags and stationery for Tsumkwe Secondary School

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The social expectations from mining companies are continuously changing with the licence to operate becoming more complex. Corporate communication plays a key role in how investors, Government, communities, media and the general public perceive the company. Rössing's broad and complex stakeholder groupings require keeping abreast of company developments and the mine's strategic direction through various communication channels.

Our stakeholders

Rössing has a broad range of key stakeholders such as shareholders, Board of Directors, employees, Government, regulators, customers, suppliers, contractors, media and community.

Our communication approach is focused on:

- Identifying stakeholders and interested parties and mapping them according to their importance and influence
- Being proactive, transparent, and genuinely keen to engage with all company stakeholders
- Identifying "win-win" strategies
- Tailoring communications to discreet audiences according to their need for information
- Ensuring communications contain consistent core messages
- Designing communications using fact-based information and delivering messages openly and regularly
- Consistently asking for feedback and involvement
- Establishing, developing and maintaining good relationships with identified strategic stakeholders

During 2023, Rössing Uranium maintained regular engagements with key stakeholders.

Internal stakeholders

Employees are one of our key stakeholders. As such, regular engagements were held and employees were kept abreast about corporate matters via the following communication channels:

- MD roadshows
- MD monthly report
- Rössing e-Bulletin newsletter, newsflashes, employee briefs
- Mobile employee app
- Bulk SMS
- Departmental meetings
- TV information screens
- Family mine tours

External stakeholders

Various high-level delegations were hosted on site throughout the year, ranging from visits by the leadership of Rössing's majority shareholder CNNC and its subsidiaries, Chinese Ambassador to Namibia, ministers, regulators, Namibia's Ambassador to Vienna (Austria), Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources and the Mine Workers Union of Namibia leadership team.

Mining expo

Rössing Uranium received the CoM Inter-mine Safety Competition Award for operating mines (Category 1: Division A) during the annual CoM Expo where Rössing proudly showcased its 47 years' legacy of "Working for Namibia" and engaged various stakeholders who visited the stand on its future plans following the approval of the LoME Project to 2036.

Chamber of Mines Inter-mine Sports Games

Rössing was the proud host of the CoM Inter-mine Sports Games held in Swakopmund. The event saw over 20 mining companies and business partners participating in various sport codes ranging from soccer, volleyball, netball, golf, darts, pool, chess and a fun relay with over 1,500 spectators during the three-day sports extravaganza. Rössing Uranium scooped three trophies, in soccer active, pool and golf and emerged as the overall winner of the 2023 CoM Inter-mine Sports Games.

CoM Inter-mine Sports Games held in Swartkopmund

Media relations

In our continued effort to maintain an open and transparent relationship with the media, Rössing hosted a media day for journalists from various local media houses at the mine site, where the Managing Director and ExCo briefed the media on the LoME approval by the Rössing Board of Directors, as well as a business overview on our mining and operational activities.

THE RÖSSING FOUNDATION

“Transforming lives through community empowerment and Innovation.”

The Rössing Foundation: 2023 at a glance

The Rössing Foundation’s 2023-2027 Strategy, outlining its renewed programmatic focus, which is pitched towards contributing to Namibia’s developmental agenda, was operationalised during 2023. The Foundation’s strategy identified four strategic objectives comprising of eight core interventions, namely: education, entrepreneurship, food systems, water security, health, climate change, leadership, and governance. The new programme delivery approach harnesses expertise, resources, and novelties from a wide range of institutions in the public, private and non-profit sectors to provide groundbreaking solutions that effectively tackle Namibia’s developmental challenges.

The Foundation spent N$18.4 million during 2023 to execute its mandate, which was enabled by a diverse group of partners and individuals who share similar goals. The Foundation’s interventions are aligned with national development frameworks and initiatives, including the United Nations’ SDGs.

The Rössing Foundation continued

EDUCATION: Increase access to equitable and innovative educational opportunities for girls and out-of-school youth.

The Namibian education system has been confronted with many challenges inhibiting the delivery of quality education, particularly in rural schools. Through its flagship *"Learning Enhanced, Learning Accessed"* Project, the Foundation aimed to improve systemic learning of about 15,000 learners and enhance lucid curriculum delivery through the provision of textbooks and related educational tools in the sciences, mathematics, agriculture, and entrepreneurship subjects.

1. The Foundation donated 11,652 textbooks and a variety of learning tools such as laboratory equipment, tablets, and projectors to 11 secondary schools in Karas, Hardap, Erongo, Kavango West, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshana Regions.
2. With a focus on improving basic science knowledge and practice, the Foundation donated 2,162 textbooks to six primary schools in Erongo, Kunene, and Oshikoto Regions.
3. In the effort to inculcate a reading culture among learners and the communities, the Rössing Foundation donated 5,423 library books to 28 rural schools, collectively benefiting 17,861 learners in ten regions.
4. In recognition of outstanding performances by individuals within the education sector in the Erongo Region, the Foundation donated iPads to 24 learners and Wi-Fi modems to 137 teachers to enhance their learning and teaching activities.
5. The Mobile Science Laboratory has delivered hands-on learning to 3,277 learners from 44 schools in Erongo, Kavango West, Oshikoto, Khomas, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshana Regions.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Scale up the development of value chains and use of digital and mobile technology for youth entrepreneurship.

1. The Rössing Foundation facilitated the participation of youth from five sports clubs based in Oshana Region in the 2023 Rössing National Marathon. From the 19 athletes, 3 won 1st places in the categories of 21km Junior Men, 21km Junior Women, and 10km Junior Men, and a 2nd place in the 10km Junior Men race.
2. The Foundation has sponsored operational facilities for the non-governmental organisation “Men on the Side of the Road”, where unemployed youth and adults are offered specialist services to prepare for the job market and, where appropriate, assistance to formulate business plans and related documentation to apply for commercial loans and potential self-employment projects.

WATER SECURITY: Increase access to quality water in resource-limited landscapes.

1. The Foundation committed N$400,000 towards the improvement of water infrastructure at Bunya in Kavango West Region. The works include the installation of a solar powered water pumping system, drinking water fountains and stations, the water distribution network, and for onsite reticulation distribution network at Bunya Combined School in Kavango West Region.
2. The Foundation completed technical assessment works for the installation of rural water infrastructure and construction of ablution facilities at eight sites in the Erongo, Kunene, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kavango West and Omusati Regions.

FOOD SYSTEMS: Strengthen the food production and processing capacities of rural households and agribusinesses.

1. In its resolve to bolster food systems and unlock opportunities for youth in agribusiness, The Rössing Foundation donated agricultural inputs, tools and equipment valued at N$60,000 to youth horticulture and agronomy farmers, and agro-inputs worth N$40,000 to two schools.

HEALTH: Improve health of rural Namibian girls and reduce suffering, disease, and death due to disasters and complex emergencies.

1. The Foundation donated N$350,000 to the Ruach Elohim Foundation, an organisation based in Swakopmund that educates the communities on prevention of baby dumping and at the same time, taking care of the victims of dumping.
2. During the holiday classes offered by the Foundation at Ondangwa, 32 learners were sensitised against drug abuse and illicit trafficking by Namibian Police Drugs Unit and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

CLIMATE CHANGE: Promote climate resilient measures to protect the environment and lives and enhance Namibia’s recycling footprint.

The Rössing Foundation supported the Tses Village Council in carrying out a clean-up campaign aimed at creating awareness and educating the residents about the importance of cleanliness, recycling and general environmental health in their village.

GOVERNANCE: Promote good governance and business integrity and maintain an effective corporate image, recognised as a leader in empowering communities.

The Foundation made significant strides in enhancing its internal governance systems and processes. Its commitment to transparency, integrity, and ethical practices has resulted in the implementation of robust governance structures and policies as we start to align with the newly adopted NamCode. We have worked tirelessly to ensure our decision-making processes are fair, accountable, and aligned with the best practices in the industry. By fostering a culture of good governance, we are not only safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders but also setting a benchmark for excellence in the philanthropy space.

1. In support of the governance of wildlife resources to enhance income and livelihoods for rural economies, the Foundation donated specialised equipment, materials, and tools valued at N$165,000 to the Namibian Police Force for use in the “Preserve the Rhinos” anti-poaching operations within the Skeleton Coast area and other conservation zones.
2. The Rössing Foundation pledged to empower four school principals from Erongo Region with leadership development and strategic management training to enhance school governance and operational efficiency.

PARTNERSHIPS: Enhance strategic co-operation in transforming lives of vulnerable communities.

The Foundation reflects on its impact gains cognisant of the collective effort and unwavering support by its stakeholders, including its dedicated staff, passionate volunteers, committed sponsors, and loyal community members. The enthusiasm and belief of stakeholders in the Foundation’s vision and mission fuelled the attainment of significant results in the first year of implementing the 2023–2027 Strategy.

The Foundation is thankful to its partners for joint implementation of actions and in particular by, in no order of priority: Total Energies Namibia; Ministry of Urban and Rural Development; Nedbank Namibia; the MAWLR; Rössing Uranium Limited; the Namibia Agronomic Board; the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; Tses Village Council; Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia; the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare; Namibian Association of Community-based Natural Resource Management Support Organisations; the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Coca-Cola Namibia; the Namibian Police Force; the Ministry of Health and Social Services; Namibian Dairies; National Federation of Disabilities; PUMA; and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and National Service.

OUR VALUE ADDITION

As a major employer and purchaser of goods and services, Rössing made a significant annual contribution to economic development in the Erongo Region and to Namibia at large.

Rössing's total spend for goods and services for our operations was N$3.88 billion during 2023 (2022: N$3.42 billion).

As during the previous reporting years, most of the procurement expenditure was on Namibian-registered suppliers. Rössing's spend with local suppliers amounted to N$2.86 billion during 2023 (2022: N$2.54 billion), accounting for 74% of our total procurement expenditure. The continued high percentage of local spend reflects the company's confidence in procuring locally. N$487 million was spent with South African suppliers, representing 12% of our procurement expenditure, while we spent N$531 million with international suppliers, representing 14% of our total expenditure.

Rössing remains committed to supporting local suppliers, including spend on developing small and medium-sized enterprises ("SMEs"). The bulk of the Namibian spend remains in the Erongo (41%) and Khomas (50%) Regions. Spend in other regions of Namibia amounted to 9%, with the highest spend in the northern region due to the current Supply of Sulphuric Acid agreement with Dundee Precious Metals in Tsumeb.

Preferential procurement and enterprise development

We remain committed to supporting Government development initiatives and the New Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework ("NEEEF") through preferential procurement. As such, we support local suppliers and continue to enhance our data regarding supplier ownership and employment statistics, which we also report on a quarterly basis to the Namibia Competition Commission.

Of our Namibian spend, 57% (2022: 60%) came from suppliers that confirmed majority Namibian ownership, while 86% (2022: 88%) of the total Namibian spend came from suppliers that employ 75% or more Namibians in their workforce.

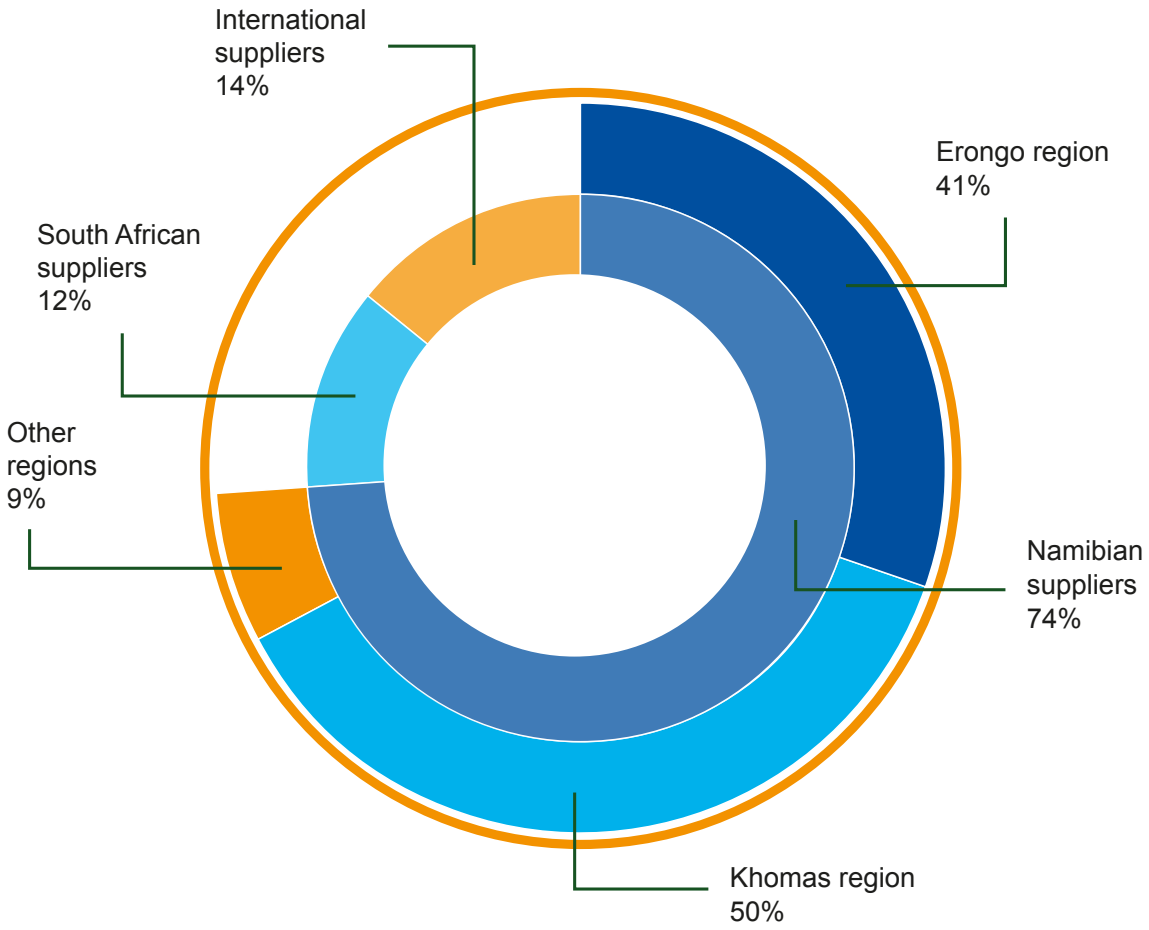
In the below N$250,000 spend category, N$594 million (2022: N$518 million) was made in Namibia, of which 67% came from suppliers with majority Namibian ownership, while 80% were from suppliers that employ 75% or more Namibians in their workforce.

During the reporting period, we purchased N$140 million (2022: N$110 million) worth of goods and services from previously disadvantaged Namibians and local SMEs.

Summary of Rössing Uranium's value addition

Rössing's activities in Namibia lead to a long chain of value addition throughout the economy. As a major player in the procurement of goods and services, Rössing makes a significant contribution to economic development and the creation of prosperity for communities. Our business provides a strong base for economic growth in communities located in the Erongo Region and in Namibia as a whole. Our economic contribution comprises the value we add by paying wages, employee benefits and Government taxes and royalties, as well as by making dividend and interest payments and by retaining capital to invest in the growth of the mine.

Distribution of Rössing Uranium's procurement expenditure, 2023 (percentage)



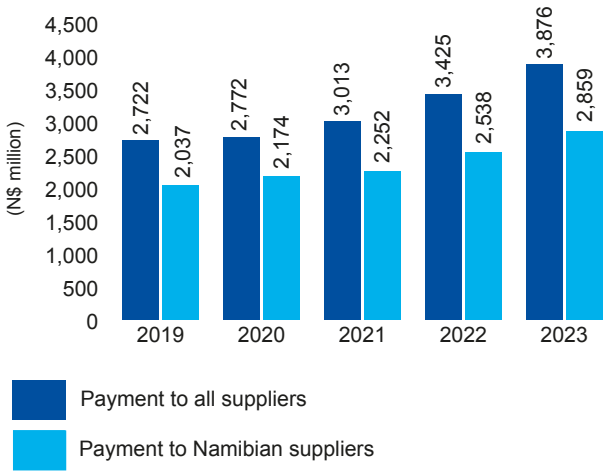
In addition, we make significant payments to our suppliers for goods and services, both locally and nationally. The tables and graphs below highlight some of the key socio-economic contributions we have made to Namibia over the last five years, 2019 to 2023.

Stakeholders' Value Added Statement[1] for the year ended	Notes	**2023 N$'000**	2022 N$'000	2021 N$'000	2020 N$'000	2019 N$'000
Turnover		**6,481,447**	4,806,409	4,209,937	4,421,108	2,684,574
Other income – sale of substitute concentrate/contract settlements		**–**	33,016	47,973	96,032	138,849
± Stock movement of Semi-finished and Finished goods		**(134,079)**	238,121	(136,594)	(190,995)	919,397
Less: Purchased material and services from non-stakeholders		**3,450,857**	2,703,957	2,349,062	2,478,474	2,054,191
Total value added		**2,896,512**	2,373,589	1,772,254	1,847,671	1,688,629
Investment income		**207,825**	135,599	54,555	73,354	96,585
Release of foreign denominated cash		**–**	–	–	–	69,023
Total wealth created		**3,104,337**	2,509,188	1,826,809	1,921,025	1,854,237
Employees	1	**815,826**	822,273	930,459	804,969	767,289
Providers of equity capital		**171,136**	47,982	–	–	–
Providers of loan capital		**–**	–	–	–	–
Government	2	**1,091,049**	644,680	587,126	575,166	534,238
The Rössing Foundation		**38,099**	26,635	11,945	15,218	12,000
Reinvested in the Group	3	**988,227**	967,618	297,279	525,672	540,710
Total wealth distributed		**3,104,337**	2,509,188	1,826,809	1,921,025	1,854,237

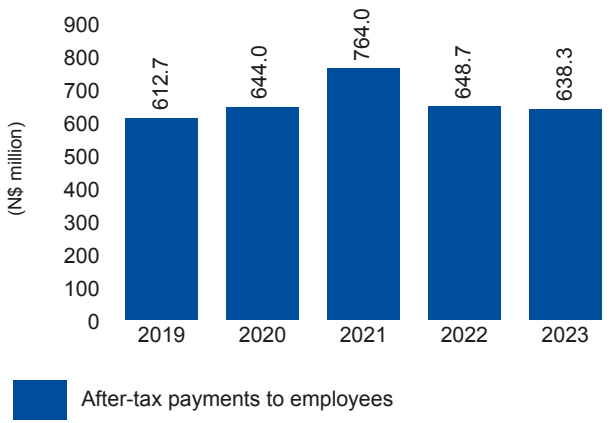
[1] *Stakeholders in this context: Shareholders, Government, lenders, employees and the Rössing Foundation.*

Notes to the Stakeholders' Value Added Statement	Notes	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000	2021 N$'000	2020 N$'000	2019 N$'000
1. Employees		**815,826**	822,273	930,459	804,969	767,289
– Net salaries and wages		**638,303**	648,715	763,950	643,963	612,749
– Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) taxes		**177,523**	173,558	166,509	161,006	154,540
2. Government		**1,091,049**	644,680	587,126	575,166	534,238
– Dividend		**6,056**	1,698	–	–	–
– Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor		**709**	754	602	796	949
– Mining royalty tax		**192,612**	138,102	111,150	128,639	77,590
– NamWater		**167,681**	163,512	156,373	151,944	148,147
– NamPost		**1**	1	1	–	–
– NamPort		**4,900**	4,638	4,487	5,513	2,828
– NamPower		**318,173**	287,715	278,875	256,828	265,211
– Rates, taxes and licences		**4,407**	2,076	1,784	215	224
– Namibia Training Authority		**8,484**	8,360	8,081	7,365	7,680
– Receiver of Revenue			–	–	–	–
Current tax		**339,921**	–	–	–	–
Export Levy		**15,012**	13,061	9,910	10,162	6,336
– Road Fund Administration		**2,138**	2,206	1,998	1,861	1,765
– Telecom Namibia		**2,431**	2,213	3,151	2,377	2,903
– TransNamib		**28,524**	20,344	10,714	9,466	20,605
3. Reinvested in the Group		**988,227**	967,618	297,279	525,672	540,710
– Depreciation		**104,615**	127,889	104,426	82,452	37,747
– Retained earnings		**1,339,821**	839,729	192,853	443,220	502,963
– Deferred stripping capitalised		**–**	–	–	–	–
– Deferred tax		**(456,209)**	–	–	–	–

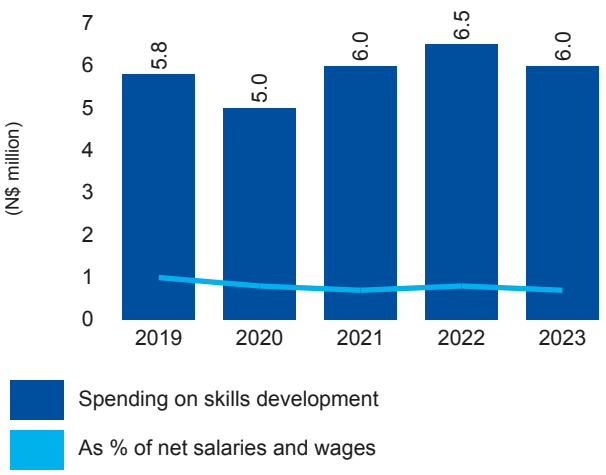
Payment to suppliers – 2019 to 2023



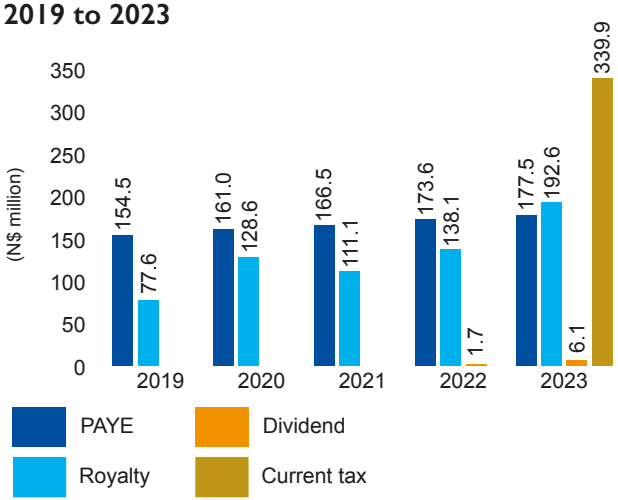
After-tax payments to employees – 2019 to 2023



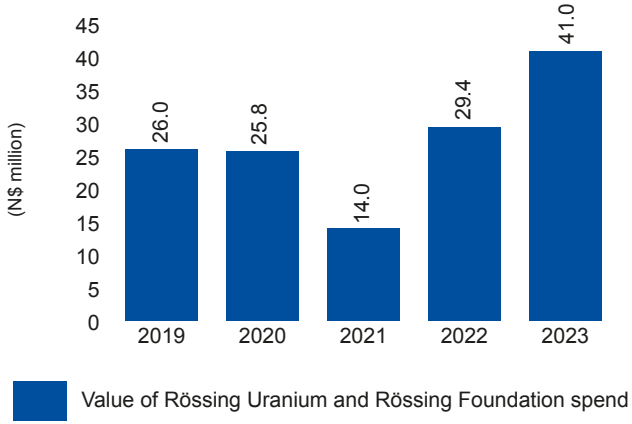
Contribution to skills development



Contributions to Government revenue – 2019 to 2023



Contribution to Namibian communities – 2019 to 2023



SUMMARY ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summary statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Audited 2023 N$'000	Audited 2022 N$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**2,826,477**	2,421,986
Property, plant and equipment	6	**761,909**	515,539
Intangible assets	7	**9,656**	14,543
Right-of-use asset	8	**48,010**	39,154
Defined benefit pension asset		**383,620**	390,542
Rössing environmental rehabilitation fund asset		**1,623,282**	1,462,208
Current assets		**5,458,729**	4,770,410
Inventories	9	**2,157,941**	2,247,277
Current tax asset		**21,601**	–
Trade and other receivables		**389,600**	242,333
Restricted cash equivalents	10	**851,878**	754,875
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**2,037,709**	1,525,925
Total assets		**8,285,206**	7,192,396
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		**4,997,947**	3,821,037
Share capital		**223,020**	223,020
Retained earnings		**4,774,927**	3,598,017
Non-current liabilities		**2,130,052**	1,821,205
Deferred tax liabilities		**456,209**	–
Lease liabilities	8	**38,895**	28,621
Post-employment obligation		**4,462**	13,299
Provision for closure and restoration costs		**1,630,486**	1,779,285
Current liabilities		**1,157,207**	1,550,154
Trade and other payables		**1,145,257**	1,537,662
Lease liabilities	8	**11,950**	12,492
Total equity and liabilities		**8,285,206**	7,192,396

Summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and expenses
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Audited 2023 N$'000	Audited 2022 N$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue		**6,481,447**	4,839,425
Other income		**36,081**	27,984
		6,517,528	4,867,409
Operating costs		**(4,477,866)**	(3,831,682)
Depreciation, amortisation charges		**(104,615)**	(127,889)
Other net gains		**314,826**	69,823
Royalties-mining		**(192,612)**	(138,102)
Operating profit		**2,057,261**	839,559
Finance income	4	**207,825**	135,599
Finance costs	4	**(107,397)**	(118,292)
Profit before income tax		**2,157,689**	856,866
Income tax	5	**(773,570)**	–
Profit for the year		**1,384,119**	856,866
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Actuarial (loss)/gains on defined benefit pension asset		**(30,017)**	158,386
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of company		**1,354,102**	1,015,252
Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year to net profit after tax from normal operations			
Total comprehensive income for the year as above		**1,354,102**	1,015,252
– Actuarial loss/(gains) on defined benefit asset		**30,017**	(158,386)
– Forex (gains) on Kalahari and Extract funds		**(44,298)**	(17,137)
Net profit after tax from normal operations		**1,339,821**	839,729

Summary statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Audited 2023 N$'000	Audited 2022 N$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated by operations		**1,202,432**	706,174
Interest received	4	**66,151**	13,694
Interest paid	4	**(3,335)**	(5,984)
Tax paid	5	**(338,962)**	–
Net cash generated by operating activities		**926,286**	713,884
Cash flows from investing activities			
Intangible asset additions	7	**(2,186)**	(1,366)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	6	**(238,059)**	(181,927)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**1,412**	320
Contributions made to Rössing environmental rehabilitation fund		**(79,400)**	(88,747)
Net cash (utilised) by investing activities		**(318,233)**	(271,720)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		**(12,108)**	(6,925)
Interest accretion on leases		**(3,278)**	(2,165)
Disinvestment from Rössing environmental rehabilitation fund		**60,000**	–
Dividends paid		**(177,192)**	(49,680)
Net cash (utilised) by financing activities		**(132,578)**	(58,770)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**475,475**	383,394
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**2,280,800**	1,796,011
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**133,312**	101,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	**2,889,587**	2,280,800

Summary statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital N$'000	Retained Earnings N$'000	Total N$'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	223,020	2,632,445	2,855,465
Total comprehensive income		1,015,252	1,015,252
Profit for the year	–	856,866	856,866
Other comprehensive income and expenses	–	158,386	158,386
Dividend paid		(49,680)	(49,680)
Balance at 31 December 2022	223,020	3,598,017	3,821,037
Balance at 1 January 2023	**223,020**	**3,598,017**	**3,821,037**
Total comprehensive income		**1,354,102**	**1,354,102**
Profit for the year	**–**	**1,384,119**	**1,384,119**
Other comprehensive income and expenses	**–**	**(30,017)**	**(30,017)**
Dividend paid		**(177,192)**	**(177,192)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**223,020**	**4,774,927**	**4,997,947**

Notes to the summary annual financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Reporting Entity

Rössing Uranium Limited is a company domiciled in the Republic of Namibia. These are the summary annual financial statements of the company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023. The audited annual financial statements of the company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 are available upon request from the company's registered office.

2. Statement of compliance

These summary annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of IFRS and disclosure requirements of IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting and the requirements of the Company's Act of Namibia. They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied by the company in these summary annual financial statements are the same as those applied by the company in its annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000
4. Finance income and costs		
Finance income – Rehabilitation fund – Capital growth	**141,674**	121,905
Interest income – Bank balances	**66,151**	13,694
Finance income	**207,825**	135,599
Interest expense – Bank borrowings	**(3,335)**	(5,984)
Interest expense – Lease liabilities	**(3,278)**	(2,165)
Provisions – unwinding of discount – Non-cash item	**(100,784)**	(110,143)
Finance costs	**(107,397)**	(118,292)
5. Taxation		
Namibia – current taxation	**318,320**	–
Namibia – deferred taxation:		
– Current year	**323,046**	–
– Prior year	**133,163**	–
	774,529	–
US Federal tax (refund)/charge	**(959)**	–
Penalties and interest on US Federal tax charge	**–**	–
	(959)	–
Total tax charge	**773,570**	–

Notes to the summary annual financial statements continued
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000
6. Property, plant and equipment		
Net book value at beginning of the year	**515,539**	464,508
Additions	**238,059**	181,927
Disposals	**(3,285)**	–
Transfers	**(3,606)**	(1,886)
Depreciation charge	**(80,952)**	(103,616)
Closure cost adjustment	**96,154**	(25,394)
Net book value at end of the year	**761,909**	515,539
7. Intangible Assets		
Net book value at beginning of the year	**14,543**	27,951
Additions	**2,186**	1,366
Disposals	**–**	–
Transfers	**3,606**	1,886
Amortisation charge	**(10,679)**	(16,660)
Net book value at end of the year	**9,656**	14,543

The value in use was used as the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit, which comprise the business as a whole, to determine the impairment. The net present value of future cash flows was used to determine the value in use, which in 2023 is estimated at a value of N$3,937,000,000 (2022: N$2,323,000,000) at a year-end exchange rate of USD/NAD 18.30 (2022: USD/NAD 16.95) using a discount rate of 10.0% (2022: 10.0%) and a closure discount rate of 2% (2022: 2%). No impairment was required.

8. Leases

The company has lease contracts for land and buildings (including office space) and various items of mining equipment used in its operations. Leases of buildings, office space and mining equipment generally have lease terms between three and six years, while land generally have a lease term of between three and fifteen years. The company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The company also has certain leases of assets with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The company applies the short-term lease and lease of low-value assets recognition exemptions for these leases.

8. Leases continued

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the period:

	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000
Right-of-use assets		
Opening balance at beginning of the year	**39,154**	19,069
Additions/Remeasurement	**21,840**	27,698
Depreciation	**(12,984)**	(7,613)
Closing balance at end of the year	**48,010**	39,154
Lease liabilities		
Opening balance at beginning of the year	**41,113**	20,340
Additions	**21,840**	27,698
Accretion of interest	**3,278**	2,165
Payments	**(15,386)**	(9,090)
Closing balance at end of the year	**50,845**	41,113
Lease liabilities – current	**11,950**	12,492
Lease liabilities – non-current	**38,895**	28,621
	50,845	41,113
Amounts recognised in profit or loss as expenses:		
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	**12,984**	7,613
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**3,278**	2,165
Expenses relating to variable lease payments, low value assets and short term leases	**50,625**	40,023
	66,887	49,801

9. Inventories

Finished goods	**1,389,947**	1,532,996
Work-in-progress	**213,385**	204,415
Raw materials and consumables	**554,609**	509,866
	2,157,941	2,247,277
Inventories are stated after		
– Providing for obsolescence and impairment		
– raw materials obsolescence	**28,649**	28,272
– long term work-in-progress impairment	**36,583**	36,583
	65,232	64,855

Notes to the summary annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000
10. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand (refer to note 10.1)	**1,395,655**	931,107
Short term fixed deposit (refer to note 10.2)	**642,054**	594,818
Restricted cash equivalent – Rio Tinto sales agreement guarantee (refer to note 13)	**457,457**	423,801
Restricted cash equivalent – Iran Foreign Investment Company (refer to note 10.3)	**394,421**	331,074
	2,889,587	2,280,800

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise the above.

10.1 Cash at bank and overdraft

The company deposits cash surpluses only with major banks of high-quality credit standing. The overdraft is unsecured.

10.2 Short term fixed deposit

Investment in short-term fixed deposit	**594,818**	651,785
Replenishment of funds/(drawdown)	**2,938**	(74,104)
Forex gains on funds	**44,298**	17,137
Closing balance	**642,054**	594,818

10.3 Restricted cash equivalent – Iran Foreign Investment Company

The restricted cash equivalent relates to historic dividends that are payable to the Iran Foreign Investment Company ("IFIC") shareholder. The transfer of the funds was initially restricted in terms of UN Security Council Resolution ("UNSCR") 1929, which has subsequently been repealed by UNSCR 2231. However, certain restrictions in terms of UNSCR 2231 remain in place. Additionally, the United States of America, through its Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Controls ("OFAC") has identified IFIC as an entity controlled by the Iranian Government and added IFIC to its Specifically Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List ("SDN List"). Under U.S. Executive Order (E.O. 13846), the release of these dividends to IFIC could expose Rössing Uranium Limited to secondary sanctions. The board has critically assessed this risk and resolved to continue to keep these dividends under escrow, until a viable and legally acceptable pathway for the release thereof, without Rössing Uranium Limited attracting sanctions, can be found. The board will continue to consider this approach within the legal ambit of the remaining sanctions on the restriction. In the interim, at the request of the shareholder, the funds have been invested in a EURO denominated fixed deposit account. The EURO deposit remains under the control of Rössing Uranium Limited.	**394,421**	331,074

11. Capital commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted but not yet incurred as at 31 December	**87,075**	22,626
12. Unconditional purchase obligations		
The company has entered into minimum off-take agreements with the suppliers of sulphuric acid for the next year as well as commitments with regard to imports of manganese, tyres, grinding rods and other major consumables within one year.	**518,457**	483,726
13. Guarantees		
In 2017 the company entered into an amended marketing arrangement with Rio Tinto Marketing Singapore Pte Ltd (RTU). The arrangement allows for more flexibility regarding the delivery on sales commitments through a margin scrape mechanism whereby RTU could be instructed to buy and sell material on behalf of the company and only remitting the margin scrape differential on the transaction to the company. In accordance with the conditions of this arrangement, the company had to increase the financial guarantee to RTU from USD 5,000,000 to USD 25,000,000 during 2022 as a result of the increase in the uranium market prices. The RTU sales agreement guarantee is classified as a restricted cash equivalent.	**457,457**	423,801

14. Related parties

The company is controlled by CNUC Namibia Mining Limited which owns 68,6% of the Company's issued shares. The remaining 31,4% of the shares are widely held and includes a 3.4% shareholding by the Government of Namibia. The ultimate holding company is China National Nuclear Corporation Limited, a company registered in China. All other subsidiaries of China National Nuclear Corporation Limited are regarded as related parties. The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2023 N$'000	2022 N$'000
Summary of related party transactions		
Sales to Related Parties	**4,511,804**	2,377,088
Other income from Related Parties	**2,186**	2,361
Purchase of Product and Services	**109,742**	75,629
Receivables from Related Parties	**119,640**	39,626
Payables to Related Parties	**–**	502,249
Transactions with Government, State-owned and Semi-State-owned enterprises	**1,084,993**	642,983

15. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

At 31 December 2023, the carrying amounts of cash and short-term fixed deposits, trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and current interest-bearing borrowings approximated fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

16. Market risk – foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risks arise when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes to hedge the foreign exchange risk against the functional currency and not as speculative instruments. Where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, it is classified as "held for trading" and for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent that they are expected to be settled within 12 months after yearend.

At 31 December 2023, there was no derivative asset or liability. At 31 December 2023, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been N$95,290,367 (2022: N$57,070,345) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign gains or losses on translation of the US denominated intercompany receivables, trade receivables and cash equivalents.

Company operational and financial review

Financial performance

Revenue was higher than 2022 by 34%, attributed to sales volumes being 20% higher and an average USD/NAD exchange rate being 13% higher than the prior year. Consistent production performance throughout the year and utilisation of prior year inventory, resulted in the higher sales volumes. While a weaker local currency negatively impacted cost, inflation and commodity price pressures subsided from the previous year. Overall, the good production performance, combined with the favourable macro-economic parameters, resulted in an exceptional financial performance, generating the start-up cash required for our expansion project, paying corporate tax, while also distributing increased dividends to shareholders. The company achieved an increased net profit after tax from normal operations of N$1,340 million (2022: N$840 million), which also resulted in the company making corporate tax payments of N$339 million (2022: NIL). Further details of the company's financial performance are set out in the summary statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Operations

Production of uranium oxide for the year was 2,920 metric tons compared to 2,659 metric tons in 2022. A total of 16,683,199 metric tons (2022: 16,581,950 metric tons) were mined from the open pit and 9,301,890 metric tons (2022: 8,972,925 metric tons) of ore were milled. The approval of the Phase 4 expansion occurred in early 2023, extending the Life of Mine to 2036 (2022: 2026).

Dividends

A final dividend in respect of the 2022 financial year of 47 cents per share was approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 07 June 2023 to the value of N$ 77,832,000 (2021: NIL) and paid out during June 2023.

An interim dividend of 60 cents per share for 2023 was approved by the board of directors on 20 October 2023 to the value of N$99,360,000 (2022: N$49,680,000) and paid out during November 2023.

Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company

The company's immediate holding company is CNUC Namibia Mining Limited, a company registered in Namibia. China National Nuclear Corporation Limited, registered in China, is the company's ultimate holding company.

Going Concern

The annual financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on forecasts and available cash resources. The viability of the company is supported by the annual financial statements.

Subsequent Events

Other than the dividend of 64.0 cents per share that was recommended by the board of directors on 06 March 2024 to the value of N$105,984,000, the directors are not aware of any other material events which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Auditors opinion

The summary results for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been audited by Ernst & Young Namibia. The auditor's unqualified opinion is available for inspection at the company's registered office.

Directors

S S Galloway (Chairman), D Sauls-Deckenbrock (Vice Chairperson), J S Coetzee (Managing)*, J Chang** (Executive), S Gao**, Y Li**, H P Louw, O S Netta, G N Simubali (alternate C W H Nghaamwa), Y Zhang**.

* *South African*
** *Chinese*

Company Secretary
J M Buys
P O Box 22391
Windhoek

Auditors
Ernst & Young Namibia
P O Box 1857
Windhoek

PERFORMANCE DATA

Performance data	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Employees					
Number of employees	**871**	901	943	955	1,000
Production					
Uranium oxide produced (tonnes)	**2,920**	2,659	2,882	2,489	2,449
Ore processed ('000 tonnes)	**9,301**	8,973	9,623	8,718	8,006
Waste rock removed ('000 tonnes)	**6,783**	7,539	10,702	9,979	13,300
Ratio of ore milled to waste rock removed	**1.37**	1.19	0.90	0.87	0.60
Health, safety and environment					
Musculoskeletal illnesses	**0**	0	1	0	0
Respiratory illnesses	**0**	0	0	0	0
Dermatological illnesses	**1**	0	0	0	0
Noise-induced hearing loss ("NIHL")	**1**	0	0	0	0
AIFR	**0.36**	0.43	0.29	0.34	0.49
AIFR target	**0.46**	0.48	0.51	0.61	0.61
Number of LDIs	**3**	3	4	2	2
Source dust levels at fine crushing plant (mg/)	**0.16**	0.08	0.18	0.44	0.30
Freshwater consumption ('000 m^3)	**2,698**	2,769	2,724	2,512	2,578
Freshwater usage per tonne of ore milled (m^3/t)	**0.29**	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.32
Ratio of freshwater: total water	**0.35**	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.33
Seepage water collected ('000 m^3)	**1,927**	2,085	2,005	2,084	2,097
Energy use onsite (GJ x 1,000)	**1,208**	1,186	1,230	1,251	1,297
Energy use per tonne of ore processed (MJ/t)	**130**	132	127	143	162
CO_2 total emission (kt CO_2 equivalent)	**149.6**	146.0	149.0	147.2	151.4
CO_2 equivalent emission per tonne of production (e/t uranium oxide)	**51.21**	54.46	51.7	59.1	61.9
Product and customers					
Uranium spot market price (US$/lb) (average)	**60.54**	49.81	34.92	29.60	25.91

NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

1 Drilling and blasting

Through drilling, blasting, loading and hauling, the uranium ore at Rössing Uranium is mined. Due to the erratic distribution of minerals in the ground, waste and ore are often mixed. Radiometric scanners measure the radioactivity level of each truckload, determining whether the material is sent to the primary crushers or to the stockpiles. Waste is transported to a separate storage area.

2 Crushing

Ore is delivered to the primary crushers by haul trucks and then taken by conveyor to the coarse ore stockpile. It passes through a further series of crushers and screens until the particles are smaller than 19mm. After weighing, the fine ore is stored.

3 Grinding

Wet grinding of the crushed ore by means of steel rods reduces it further to slurry with the consistency of mud. The four rod mills, which are 4.3m in diameter, are utilised as required by production levels and operate in parallel.

4 Leaching

A combined leaching and oxidation process takes place in large mechanically-agitated tanks. The uranium content of the pulped ore is oxidised by ferric sulphate and dissolved in a sulphuric acid solution.

9 Precipitation

The addition of gaseous ammonia to the 'OK liquor' raises the solution pH, resulting in precipitation of ammonium diuranate, which is then thickened to a yellow slurry.

10 Filtration

The ammonium diuranate is recovered on rotating drum filters as yellow paste, known as 'yellow cake'.

11 Drying and roasting

Final roasting drives off the ammonia, leaving uranium oxide. The final product is then deposited in metal drums. Neither ammonium diuranate nor uranium oxide are explosive substances.

12 Loading and dispatch

The drums of uranium oxide are dispatched and exported to overseas converters for further processing. At full capacity, the processing plant can produce 4,500 tonnes of uranium oxide each year. **This step completes the Rössing Uranium production process.**

Rössing Uranium's production of uranium oxide and the nuclear fuel cycle

Uranium is a relatively common element that is found in the earth all over the world, mined in many countries and processed into yellow cake, that is, uranium oxide (U_3O_8). Uranium oxide has to be processed before it can be used as a fuel for a nuclear reactor, where electricity is generated to produce heat and steam in order to drive a turbine connected to a generator.

5 Slime separation

The product of leaching is a pulp containing suspended sand and slime. Cyclones separate these components and, after washing in roto scoops to remove traces of uranium-bearing solution, the sand is transported via a sand conveyor to the tailings storage facility.

6 Thickening

Counter-current decantation thickeners wash the slimes from previous stages. A clear uranium-bearing solution ("pregnant" solution) overflows from the thickeners, while the washed slime is mixed with the sands and pumped to the tailings area.

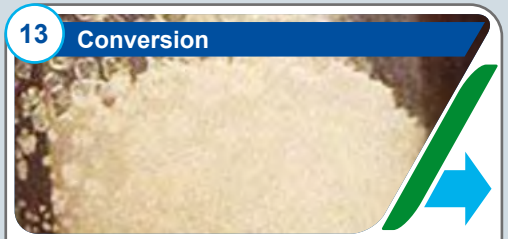
7 Continuous ion exchange

The clear 'pregnant' solution now comes into contact with beads of specially formulated resin. Uranium ions are adsorbed onto the resin and are preferentially extracted from the solution. Beads are removed periodically to elution columns. There, the acid wash removes the uranium from the beads. The resulting eluate is a purified and more concentrated uranium solution.

8 Solvent extraction

The acidic eluate from the Ion exchange plant is mixed with an organic solvent which takes up the uranium-bearing component. In a second stage, the organic solution is mixed with a neutral aqueous ammonium sulphate solution which takes up the uranium-rich 'OK liquor'. The acidic 'barren aqueous' solution is returned to the elution columns.

13 Conversion



The uranium oxide is converted to uranium hexafluoride crystals. Conversion plants operate commercially in Canada, China, France, the UK, and the US.

14 Enrichment

This step increases the concentration of the isotope uranium-235 (235U) from its naturally occurring level of 0.7 per cent to higher levels required for nuclear reactors – about 3 per cent.

15 Fabrication

Enriched uranium is converted into uranium dioxide, formed into solid cylindrical pellets, sealed in metal fuel rods, and bundled into fuel assemblies.

16 Power generation

Fuel assemblies are loaded into nuclear reactors where the 235U fissions, producing heat and steam used to generate electricity.

General queries

Corporate Communication Department
First Floor, The Dome
5371 Welwitschia Street, Swakopmund Private Bag 5005, Swakopmund, Namibia
Tel. +264 64 520 9111
Fax +264 64 520 3017
SMS +264 81 143 3627
RUL.communications@rossing.com.na

Mine – site office:

28 Hidipo Hamutenya Avenue Swakopmund
Tel. +264 64 520 9111
Fax +264 64 520 1506

Windhoek office

360 Sam Nujoma Drive
PO Box 22391, Windhoek
Tel. +264 61 280 9111

The Rössing Foundation

Executive Director
360 Sam Nujoma Drive
Private Bag 13214 or PO Box 20746, Windhoek
Tel. +264 61 211721

Swakopmund Office: Sinden Avenue

PO Box 1458, Swakopmund Tel. +264 64 416500

Ondangwa Education Centre

PO Box 479, Ondangwa Tel. +264 65 240259

Get in Touch

We are committed to a culture of transparency and encourage employees, contractors and other stakeholders to speak out.

- Please contact us for any feedback, comments, concerns or suggestions about this report. You can either send us a text message to +264 81 143 3627, email to RUL.communications@rossing.com.na or fax to +264 64 520 1506.
- Please contact us should you want to lodge a complaint about Rössing Uranium. You can send an email to concerns.rossing@rossing.com.na.
- Are you aware of, or suspect, any fraudulent behaviour? Use the Deloitte Tip-offs Anonymous whistleblowing facility by:
  - Phoning the dedicated toll-free number 0800 654 321
  - Sending a mail to the unique email address rossing@tip-offs.com, or
  - Make use of the Deloitte Tip-Offs Anonymous website www.tip-offs.com from which a tip-off report may be sent

17823

www.rossing.com