H1 FY 2023 Interim Results

(unaudited) for the six months
to December 2022

21 February 2023

Disclaimer

- This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements, which are subject to the risk factors and uncertainties associated with the diamond mining industry.
- Whilst Petra believes the expectations set out in this presentation are reasonable in light of the information currently available to it, the actual outcome may be materially different, owing to factors within and outside its control.
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- This presentation is not intended to be comprehensive. While it has been prepared in good faith, no representation or warranty (express or implied) is or will be made, and no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by Petra in relation to its accuracy or completeness.

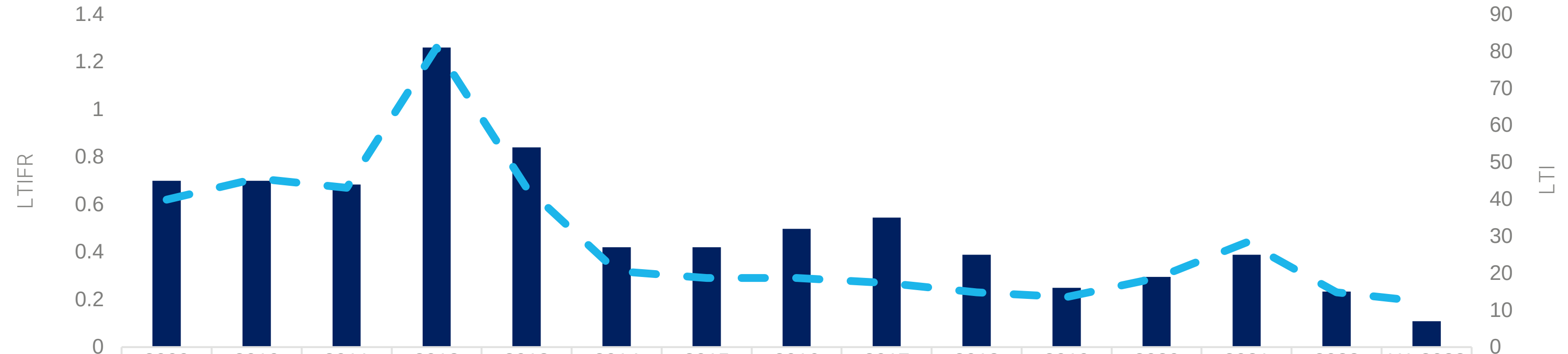
Overview

Richard Duffy
CEO

A necklace from Boodles' Peace of Mined collection which showcases stones exclusively sourced from Cullinan Mine

Safety remains our number one priority

H1 FY 23 LTIFR in line with H1 FY 22[1]



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	H1 2023
LTI's	45	45	44	81	54	27	27	32	35	25	16	19	25	15	7
LTIFR	0.62	0.71	0.67	1.26	0.67	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.44	0.23	0.19

[1]LTIFR: Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate expressed per 200 000 hours worked. LTI: Lost Time Injuries

Underground employees conducting mini risk assessment

Focus on zero harm

- Most LTIs behavioural in nature
- Strive for a zero-harm working environment
  - Remedial actions
  - Behaviour-based intervention programme

Health & wellbeing

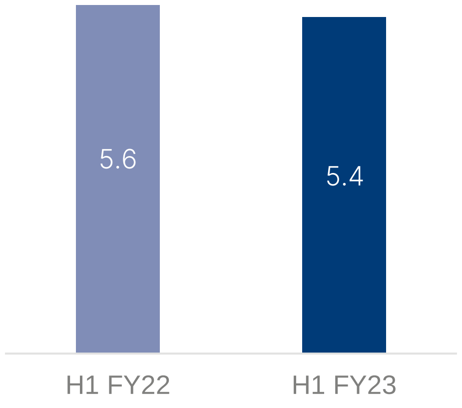
Health awareness drives and chronic disease (HIV, TB, Malaria) monitoring

COVID vaccination delivery rate:

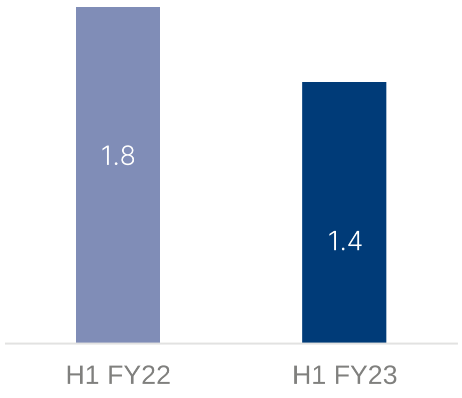
- SA workforce: 64% vaccinated
- Tanzania workforce: 15% vaccinated

Operating and financial highlights vs H1 FY 2022[1]

Ore processed (Mt)

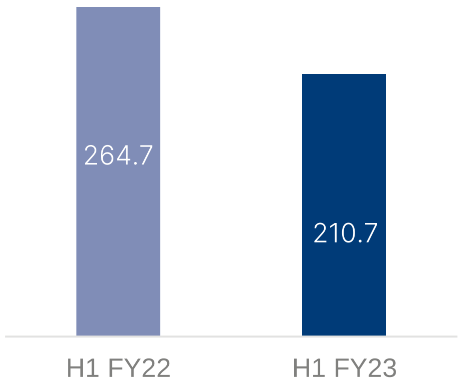


Diamonds produced (Mcts)

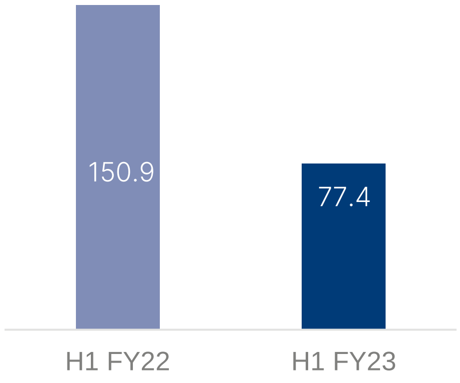


Average price[2] (US$/ct)

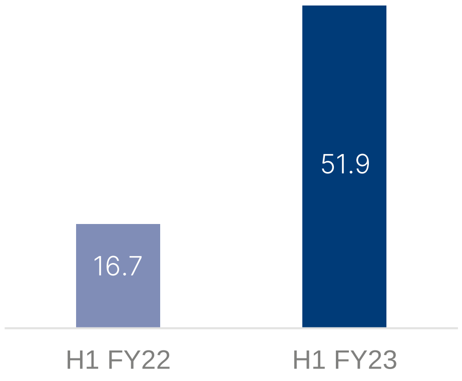
Revenue[3] (US$m)



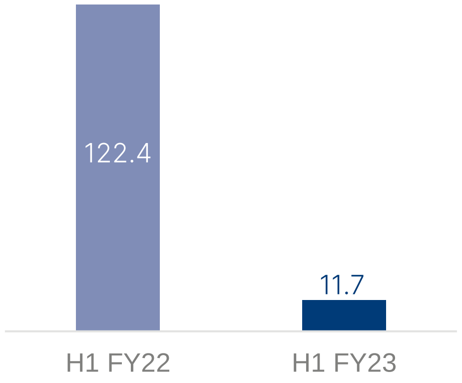
Adjusted EBITDA (US$m)



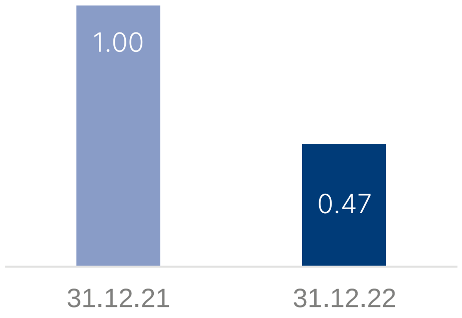
CAPEX (US$m)



Operational FCF (US$m)



Consolidated net debt: EBITDA (x)[4]



Note 1: Refer to H1 FY 2023 interim results dated 21 February 2023 for notes and explanations regarding non-IFRS adjusted disclosures
Note 2: Average price per carat for all diamond sales during the Period
Note 3: Revenue reflects proceeds from the sale of rough diamonds and excludes revenue from profit share arrangements
Note 4: Consolidated net debt: Last Twelve Month (LTM) EBITDA

Sustainability Framework developments: H1 FY 2023

Operationalisation of our Sustainability Framework underway, with KPIs embedded into business objectives

Valuing our PEOPLE

- New 'Purpose' defined and approved by Board
- Petra Culture Code created in consultation with employees and external advisors, with ongoing monitoring of performance drivers
- Implementation of Performance Management System

Respecting our PLANET

- 2030 GHG reduction target for Scopes 1 and 2 emissions of 35%-40%, based on our 2019 base line, announced September 2022
- Actively pursuing renewable energy integration

Driving shared value PARTNERSHIPS

- Enhanced stakeholder engagement through development of Stakeholder Engagement Framework
- Processes in place to improve local procurement
- IGM operational with pilot phase underway at Williamson
- Restorative Justice Projects underway at Williamson

Delivering reliable PRODUCTION

- Operating Model implemented
- Operational turnaround underway at Finsch
- Cullinan Mine grade mitigation continues

Our purpose: creating abundance from rarity

We believe that Earth's rare and precious legacy can, through responsible mining, create abundant outcomes for our people, communities, investors, customers and all other stakeholders, giving expression to life's special moments

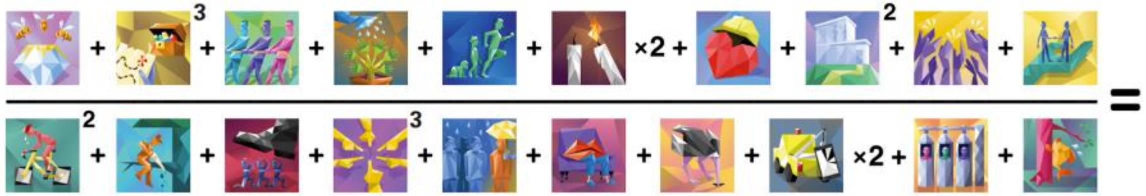
Abundance for our people in realising their full potential to deliver extraordinary outcomes

Abundance for our communities through partnering to provide enduring benefit for future generations

Abundance for our investors in generating sustainable returns

Abundance for our customers in celebrating love, friendship and life's achievements

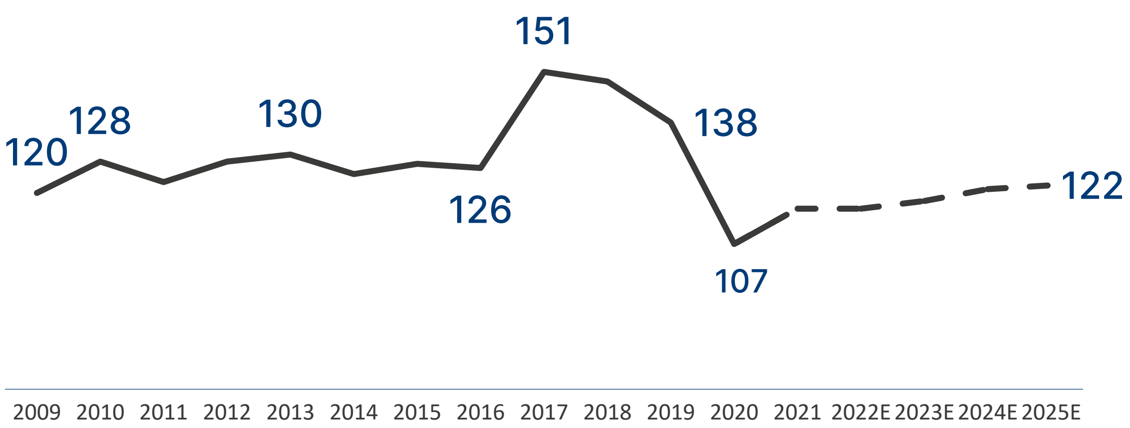
Supported by Petra's new Culture Code



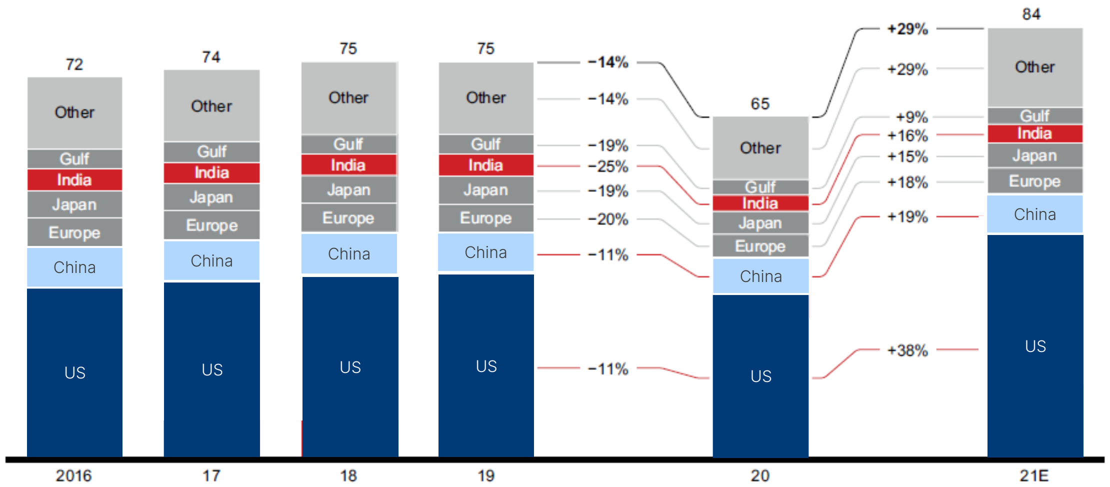
PetraDiamonds
Creating abundance from rarity

Limited production growth to underpin prices

Natural diamond supply[1] (Mcts)



Global diamond jewellery retail sales[1] (US$bn)



Supply expected to be limited for next half-decade

- Production growth av. of 1% to 2% to 2025E
- In addition to mine depletions, long lead-times for open-pit mines to shift underground creates additional uncertainty

Demand growth to reflect steady increase in jewellery retail sales (right hand chart)

- Potential boost from Chinese demand following relaxation of lockdown restrictions

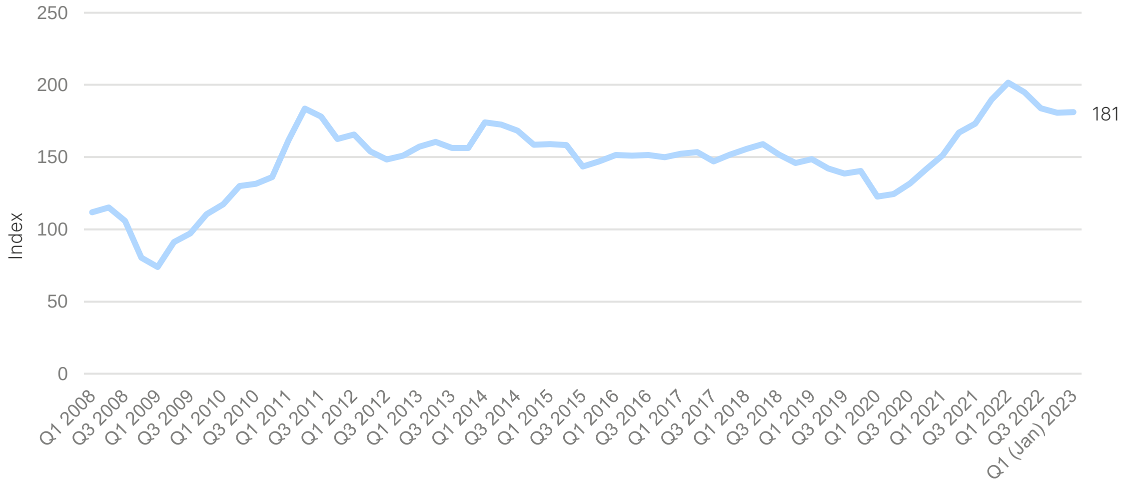
The drivers of diamond demand

- **Global luxury sales** jumped ~21% in 2022 and are expected to be resilient in 2023
- **Upstream inventory levels** remained at multi-year lows at end of CY 2022, following significant destocking in 2021 and early-2022
- **Midstream inventory levels** have crept up as manufacturers aggressively restocked in late-2021/early-2022 prior to global economic uncertainty and further pandemic-related lockdowns in China in H2 CY 2022

Note 1: ALROSA company data and analysis, Bain & Co, Paul Zimnisky Diamond Analytics

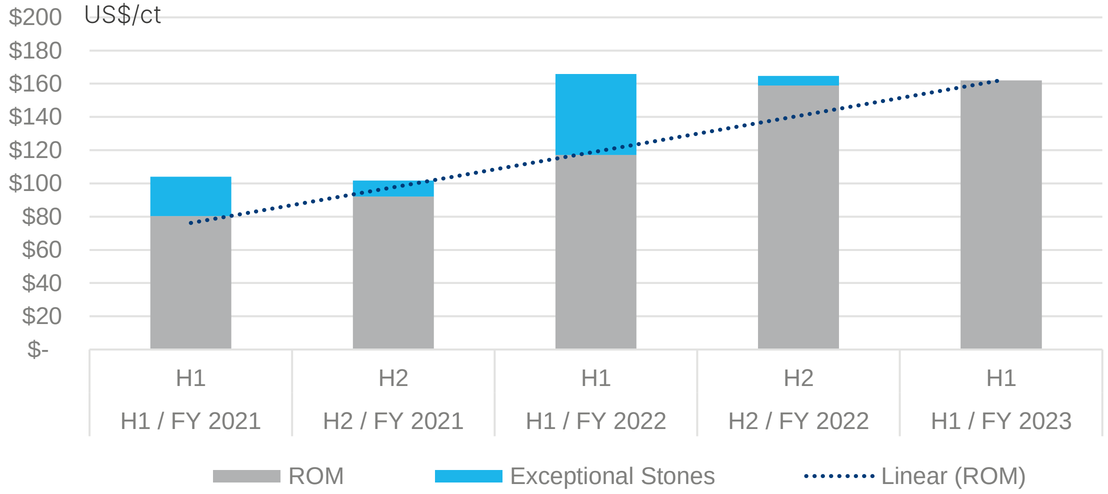
Pricing stable supported by higher value product mix

Pricing holding up despite economic uncertainties[1]



Note 1: The Zimnisky Global Rough Diamond Price Index. Starting Index value 100 as of end-2007. More information can be found at www.paulzimnisky.com/roughdiamondindex

Petra's av. price split by run-of-mine (ROM) and Exceptional Stones[1,2]



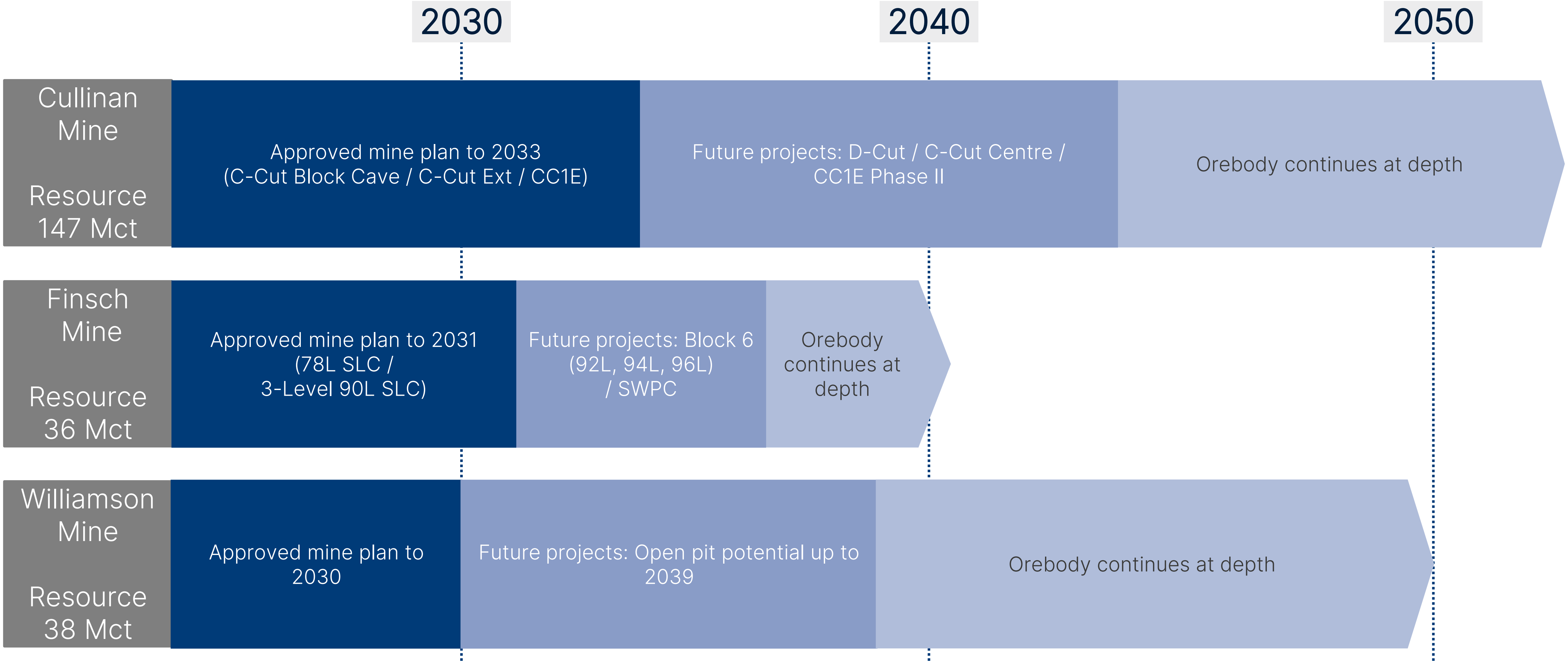
Note 1: ROM prices are US$/ct achieved without the contribution from Exceptional Stones
Note 2: Petra classifies "Exceptional Stones" as rough diamonds which sell for US$5 million or more each

Petra's pricing trends

H1 FY 2023

- High proportion of high value gem quality stones more than offsetting softer pricing from highs of CY 2022
- Continued upward trend on smaller stones
- Subdued demand in gem quality 0.75ct to 5ct size ranges and also 5ct to 10ct range due to Chinese lockdowns, with tentative signs of improvement in some size fractions due to easing of restrictions

A diversified portfolio with a resource base offering long term potential



A resilient business built on continuous improvement

Operating model focused on cash generation

- Mitigating actions underway to address operational challenges - on track to meet revised production guidance; cost guidance largely unchanged
- Expansion projects due to increase production from c. 2.8m carats in FY 2023 to 3.6-3.9 m carats in FY 2025
- Continuous improvement culture instilled across group
- Integrated risk assurance approach

Embedding sustainability

- Group sustainability framework being operationalised
- Prioritising safety and a focus on zero harm
- Actively pursuing water and energy efficiencies
- 59% of procurement spend with local suppliers in South Africa and 89% in Tanzania
- Wide-reaching social programmes

Strengthened balance sheet

- Diamond market fundamentals continue to support prices
- Gross debt reduced during the Period by US$144.6m through successful tender offer to repurchase 2L notes
- Consolidated net debt / EBITDA at 0.47x as at 31 Dec 2022

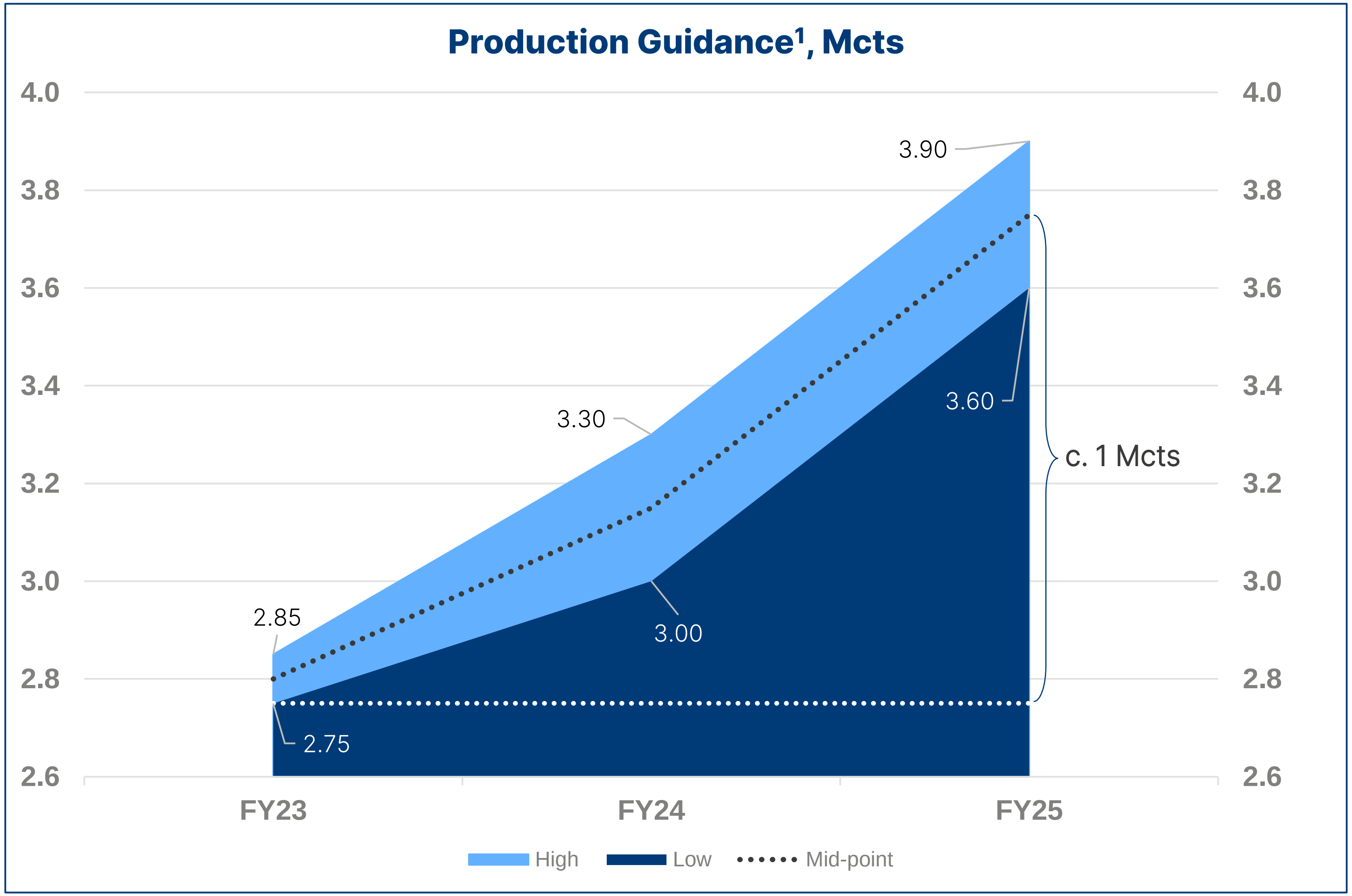
Value-driven growth strategy

- World's third largest diamond resources
- Current projects self-funded
- Well positioned to pursue further growth opportunities

Our operations

Employees at Cullinan Mine

Annual production on track to increase by c.1 Mcts in FY 2025



Note 1: As per production guidance issued in January 2023

Expected Group production FY 23 to FY 25

Cullinan Mine

- Projects underway to optimise orebody and mitigate impact of C-Cut waste ingress

Finsch

- Steps undertaken to increase throughput

Williamson

- Production anticipated to resume in Q1 FY 24

Koffiefontein

- Production halted in Q2 FY 23

Cullinan Mine

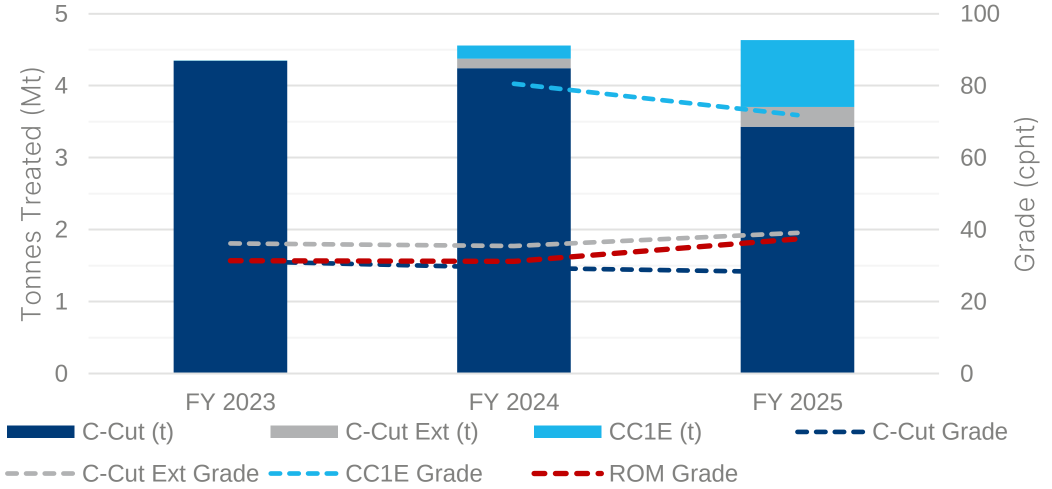
Production

- Run of Mine tonnes produced in line with revised mine plan
- ROM grade expected to be between 30cpht and 32cpht for FY23 and FY24
- DMS section optimised to accommodate higher density tailings material

Projects underway to mitigate impact of dilution in C-Cut

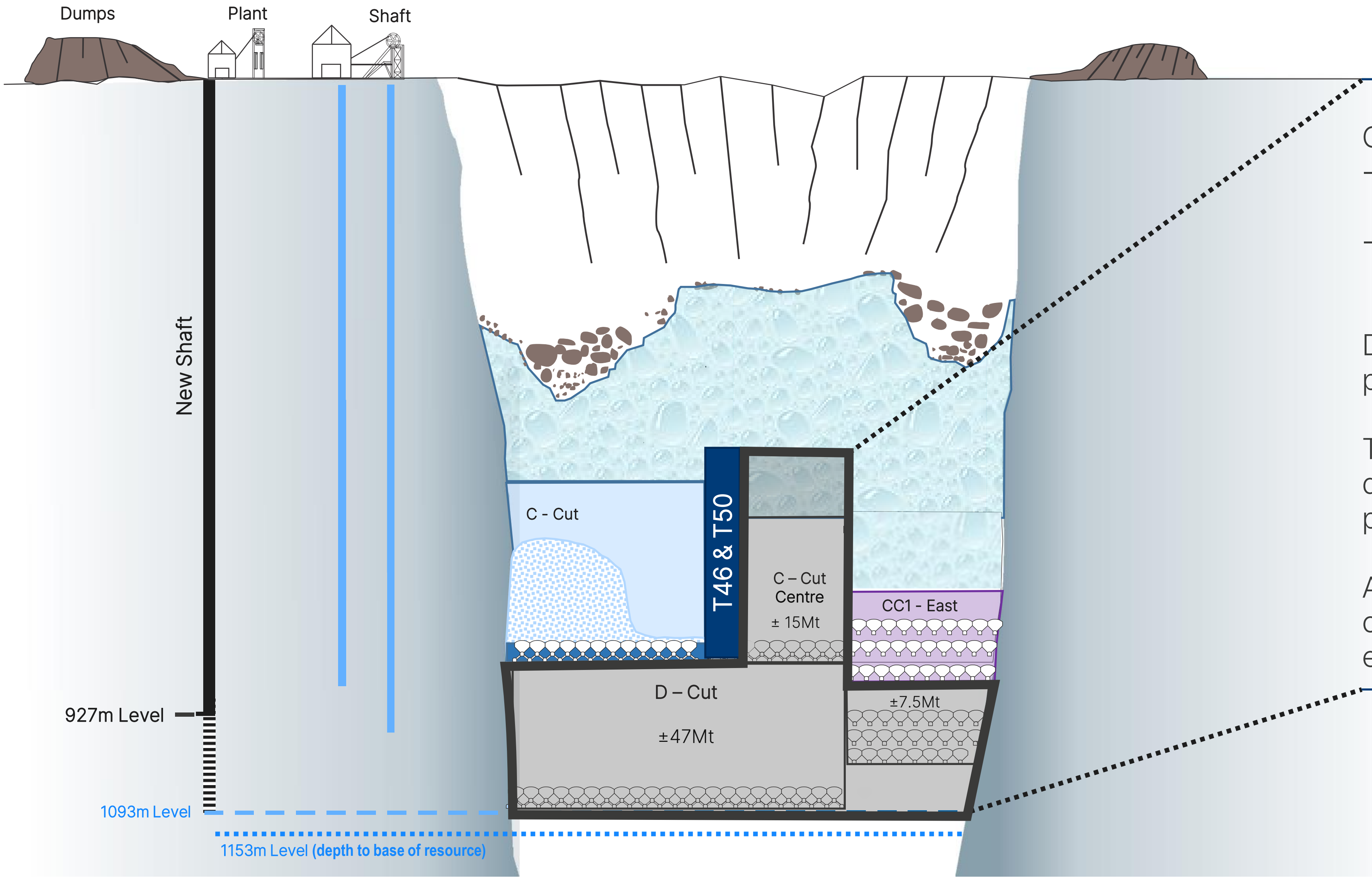
- CC1E on track to contribute from FY24
- Commenced re-opening of Tunnel 36 with Tunnel 41 to follow
- C-Cut extension approved
  - Capex of US$32m with IRR >35%
  - +2.3 Mcts additional carats produced, extending current mine plan to FY 2033
- Grades projected to move back towards 40cpht from FY 25

LOM grade and tonnage profile – including C-Cut extension



17ct exceptional blue diamond sold for US$7m + uplift

Cullinan Mine: long-term resource



C-Cut Centre

- initiated via the recently approved Tunnels 46 & 50 (C-Cut extension)
- 2.3Mcts incremental production from FY 2025 to FY 2033

D-Cut and material below CC1E; potential to beyond 2040

The western part of the orebody at deeper levels is expected to continue to produce high value stones

A new shaft will be required by c. FY 2033 to support future life extension

Finsch Mine

Production

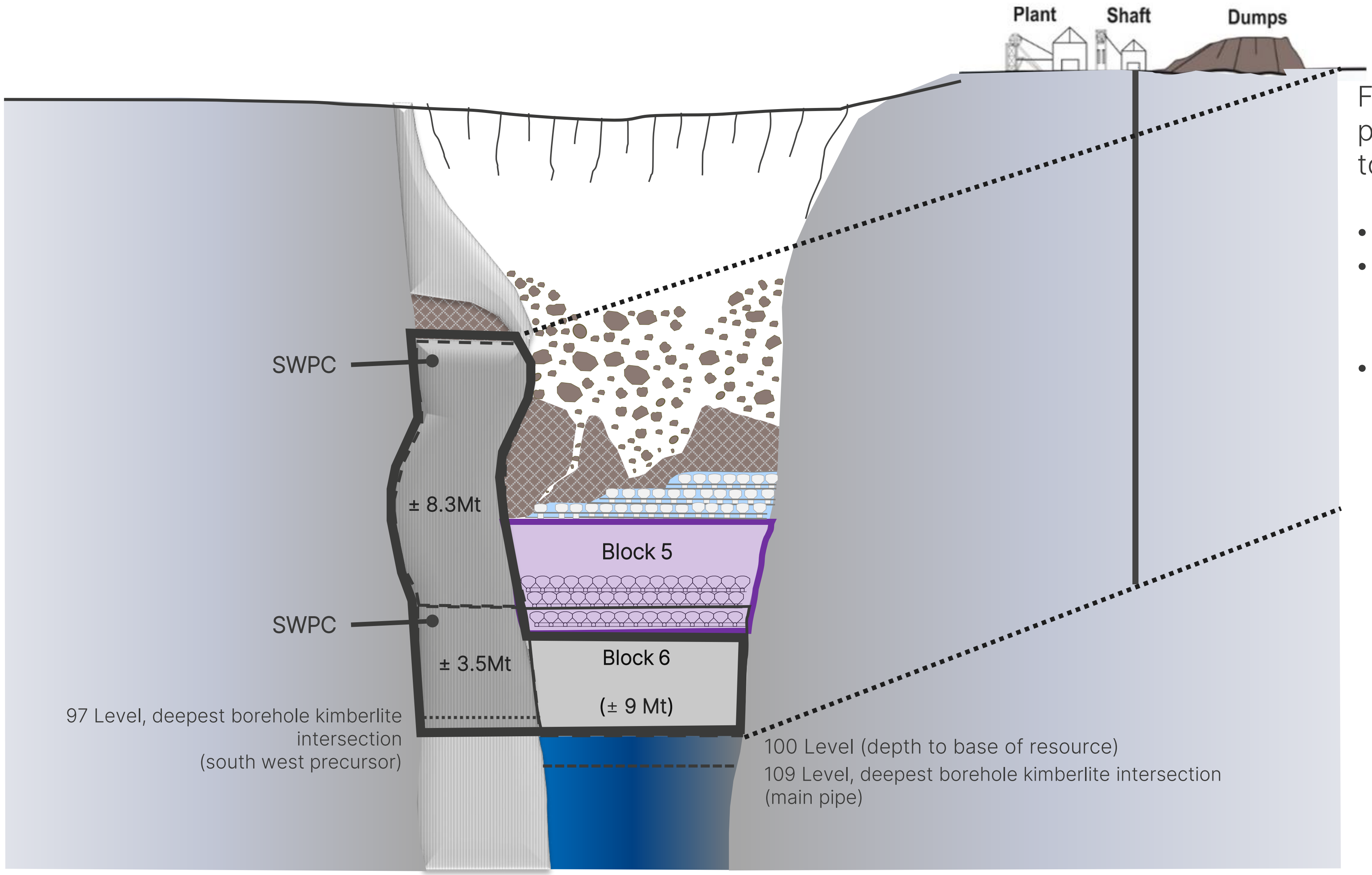
- H1 FY23 impacted by low machine availability owing to an aging underground fleet, challenges with the centralised blasting system and emulsion quality and an extended rock-winder breakdown

Operational turnaround underway

- Tunnel availability issues being addressed through:
  - New LHD and drill rigs to address issues of equipment availability
  - Improved draw control strategy
  - Improved drill & blast processes
  - Progressing 78L phase 2
- Key vacancies being addressed

Newly commissioned Sandvik DD 422I

Finsch: further extension opportunities



Finsch presents opportunities for mine plan extensions beyond 2031 (c. 21 Mt to 100 level)

- Mining of Block 6
- Mining of the upper and lower precursor on the western side of the orebody (SWPC)
- Further resource delineation work required to improve resource confidence

Williamson – production anticipated to resume in Q1 FY 24

Remediation

- Impacted community members accommodated
- Evaluation of impacted livelihoods completed
- Test work on tailings material shows it is inert:
  - trials underway to determine best use of land post-remediation
  - initial results suggest minor improvements will enable a return to natural revegetation or re-use as farmland

Interim TSF solution and restart of mining

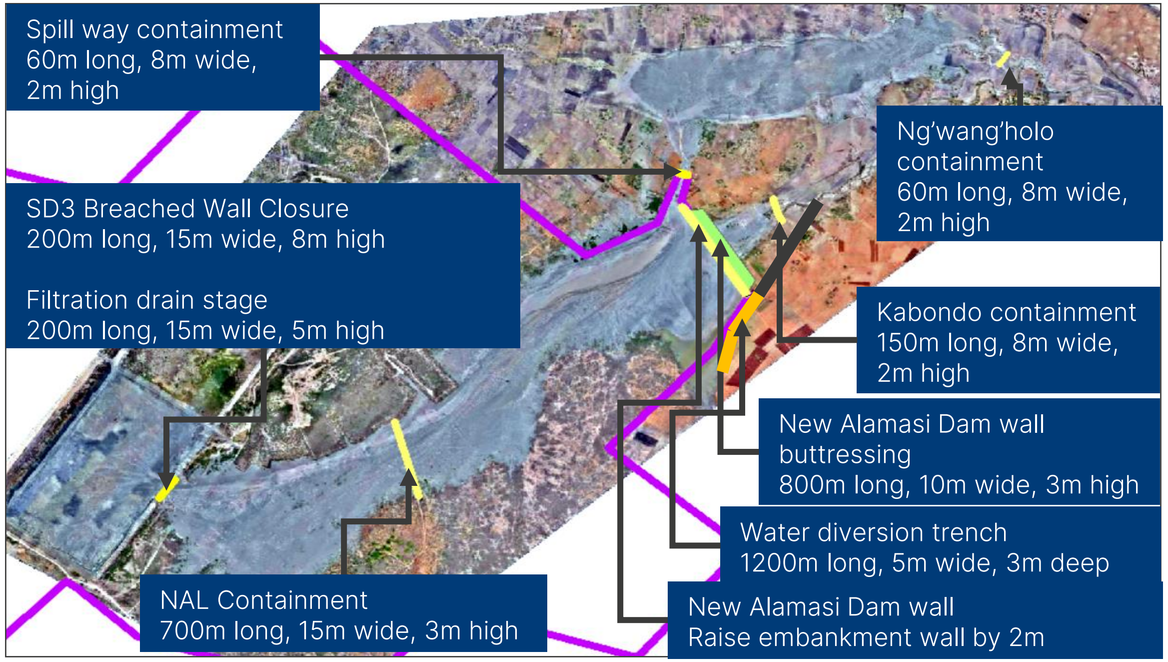
- Resumption of operations planned for Q1 FY2024
- Intervening period used to accelerate planned stripping and maintenance work to enable a smooth start-up, while constructing the TSF facility
- Geotechnical evaluation to establish the root cause of the subsidence that caused the breach

IGM & RJP

- IGM operational with pilot underway
- RJPs progressing as income generating projects' feasibility studies nearing completion

Precautionary measures taken to date

- Breached wall now secured to prevent further outflow
- Buttresses constructed to prevent further movement of tailings and to reinforce the New Alamasi dam which withheld majority of outflow
- Water diversion trenches finalised, permit for the construction of a new freshwater dam expected in time for end of rainy season



Financial performance

Jacques Breytenbach, CFO

The plant at Cullinan Mine

H1 FY 2023 financial highlights

Revenue

- Revenue of US$212.1 million, including US$1.4 million from Petra's realised profit share from partnership stones
- No contribution from Exceptional Stones, partially offset by strong product mix. Post period-end, one Exceptional Stone, a 17.4 carat blue, was sold into a partnership for US$7m
- 12.6% increase in like-for-like diamond prices vs. H1 FY 2022

Adjusted EBITDA

- 49% lower, largely reflecting the decrease in diamond sales due to the lack of contribution from Exceptional Stones and lower sales volumes

On-mine costs and capex in line with guidance

- Cost inflation mitigated through cost control and a weaker ZAR
- Capex total of US$51.9m of which US$38.2m was expansionary

Operational free cash flow

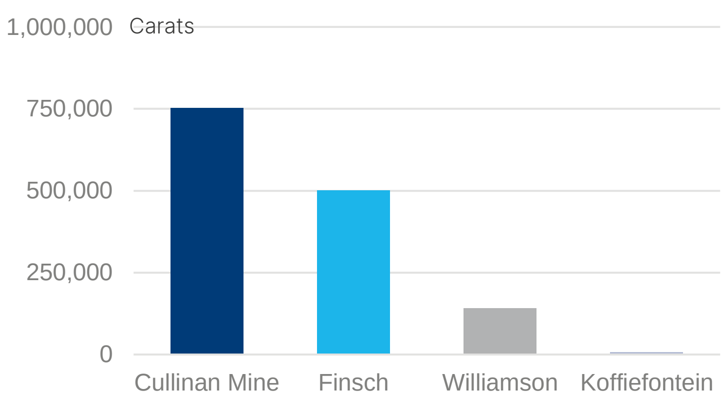
- Reduced to US$11.7m on the back of reduced sales and increased capex
- Unrestricted cash of US$130.4m following re-purchase of loan notes

US$m	H1 FY 2023	H1 FY 2022
Revenue	**212.1**	**264.7**
Contribution from Exceptional Stones	0.0	77.9
Contribution from profit share agreement	1.4	0.0
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**77.4**	**150.9**
Adjusted EBTIDA margin	36%	57%
Adjusted PBT[1]	**18.9**	**91.1**
Adjusted Net profit after tax[1]	**4.5**	**66.4**
Adjusted (loss) / profit per share (USc)[1]	(0.91)	29.01
Net (loss) / profit after tax	**(17.6)**	**49.1**
Basic (loss) / profit per share (USc)	(12.23)	22.29
Operational free cash flow[1]	**11.7**	**122.4**
Consolidated net debt[1]	**90.2**	**152.3**
Unrestricted cash	**130.4**	**256.7**

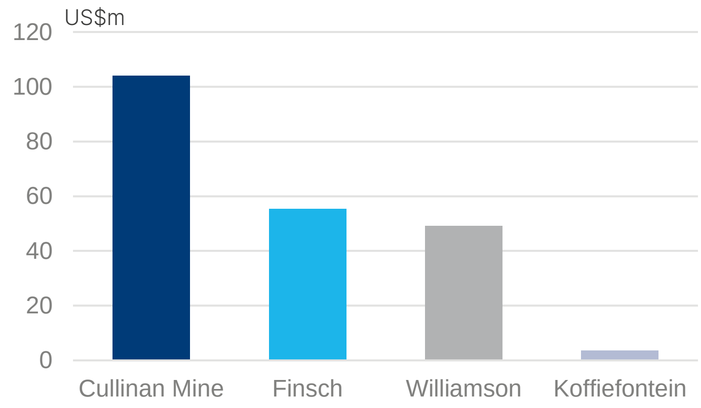
Note 1: Refer to H1 FY 202 interim results dated 21 February 2023 for notes and explanations regarding non-IFRS adjusted disclosures

Mine contribution split

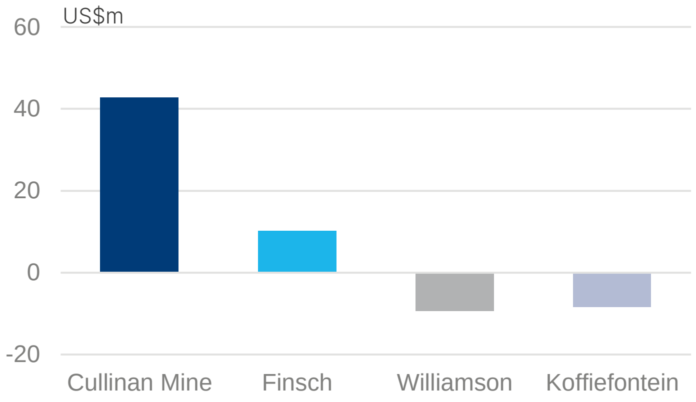
H1 FY23 Production



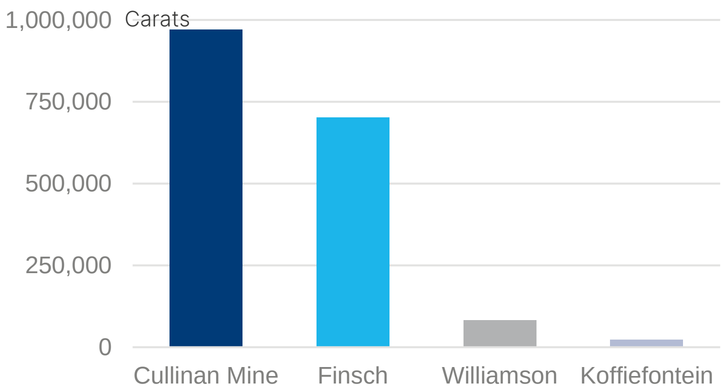
H1 FY23 Revenue



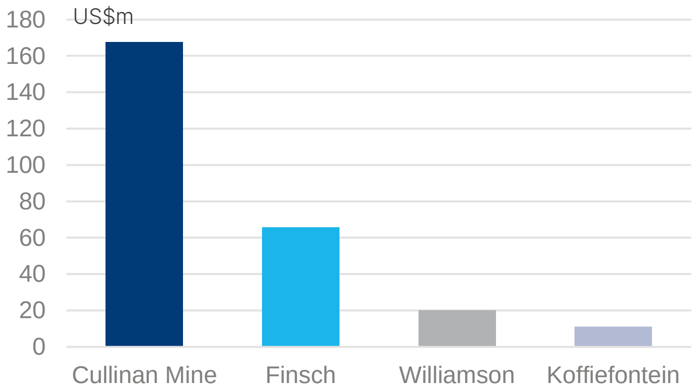
H1 FY23 Operating Profit/(Loss)[1,2]



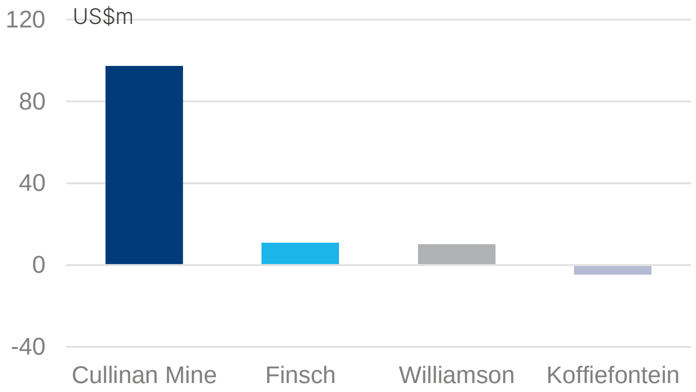
H1 FY22 Production



H1 FY22 Revenue



H1 FY22 Operating Profit/(Loss)[1]



Note 1: Koffiefontein incurred a loss of US$8.7m in H1 FY 2023 and has been loss-making for a number of years. Production ceased in Q2 FY 2023 and Petra is taking important steps towards responsible closure
Note 2: Segment results represents Operating profit per mine excluding impairments and other direct income / (loss). Other segment results not shown here for H1 FY23, include -US$7.6m (H1 FY22: -US$5.2m) corporate treasury, US$0.5m beneficiation (H1 FY22: -US$1.0m) and –US$1.7m (H1 FY22: –US$0.6m) inter-segment

On-mine costs in line with expectations

	On-mine cash costs[1] US$m	Diamond royalties US$m	Diamond inventory and stockpile movement US$m	Group technical, support and marketing costs[2] US$m	Adjusted mining and processing costs US$m	Williamson tailings facility – remediation costs[3] US$m	Depreciation[4] US$m	Total mining and processing costs (IFRS) US$m
H1 FY23[5]	128.4	3.7	-8.8	7.1	130.4	5.9	42.1	172.5
H1 FY22	129.8	3.4	-29.5	6.0	109.8	—	43.1	152.9
% Movement	-1%	8%	-70%	18%	19%	—	-2%	13%

Note 1: Includes all direct cash operating expenditure at operational level, i.e. labour, contractors, consumables, utilities and on-mine overheads.
Note 2: Certain technical, support and marketing activities are conducted on a centralised basis.
Note 3: Remediation costs comprise costs involved in establishing the root cause of the failure, humanitarian relief to the affected community, livelihood- and environmental restoration and costs to repair.
Note 4: Includes US$5.2 million of accelerated depreciation at Williamson relating to assets damaged in the TSF failure and amortisation of right-of-use assets under IFRS 16 of US$1.7 million (H1 FY2022: US$0.6 million and FY 2022: US$2.3 million) and excludes corporate / administration
Note 5: H1 FY23 average ZAR:USD exchange rate of 17.32 (H1 FY22: 15.03)

On-mine cash costs 1.1% lower, in-line with expectations due to:

- Weaker ZAR leading to an associated reduction in USD reported costs (12.4% decrease)
- Lower production volumes (5% decrease)
- Other cost savings including centralisation (3.4% decrease)
- Increase in Williamson costs following restart post care & maintenance (12% increase)
- Inflation (6.9% increase)
- Above-inflation increases in electricity and labour (0.8% increase)

Royalties increased to US$3.7m due to higher profits net of capex across SA operations and Williamson recommencing operations

Balance sheet snapshot

US$m (unless otherwise stated)	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2021	As at 30 June 2022
Cash at bank (including restricted amounts)	146.6	272.3	288.2
Diamond debtors	4.9	0.4	37.4
Diamond inventories[1] (US$m) (Carats)	59.9 540,153	79.6 819,252	52.7 453,380
Loan notes (issued March 2021)	241.7	346.4	366.2
Bank loans and borrowings	—	78.6	—
Consolidated net debt	90.2	152.3	40.6
Bank facilities undrawn and available	58.8 (ZAR 1000 mil)	0.6	61.5 (ZAR 1000 mil)
Consolidated net debt: Adjusted EBITDA (last twelve months)	0.47x	1.0x	0.15x

Note 1: Diamond inventories includes the 71,654.45 carat parcel of diamonds from Williamson, blocked for export during August 2017, with a carrying value of US$12.5 million

FY 2023-25 cost guidance largely unchanged[1,2]

US$m	H1 FY23a	H2 FY23e	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E
Total carats recovered, Mcts	1.4	1.35-1.45	2.75 – 2.85	3.0 – 3.3	3.6 – 3.9
Cash on-mine costs and G&A[2,3]	140.9	140 - 160	280 – 300	280 – 300	280 – 300
Expansion capex[2]	38.2	59 – 62	92 – 104	117 – 129	110 – 125
Sustaining capex[2]	13.7	26 – 28	35 – 39	31 – 36	25 – 28

Capex

- Includes recently approved C-Cut extension costing US$32m
- Current capex projects internally funded
- Cost inflation offset by cost control and weaker ZAR
- 90 – 95% of capex incurred in ZAR

South African cash on-mine costs

- Inflationary pressures offset by weaker ZAR and disciplined cost management
- Stability from our 3-year labour agreements to June 2024
- 80 – 90% of opex incurred in ZAR
- Recent electricity price increases (18.65% from April 2023) incorporated in the revised cost guidance

Note 1: Production guidance revised in January 2023 to reflect the revised grade outlook at Cullinan Mine, a challenging H1 2023 at Finsch and temporary closure at Williamson
Note 2: Real amounts stated in FY 2023 money terms using 6% CPI. US$ amounts converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17 apart from H1-FY23 converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17.32.
Note 3: Cash on-mine costs and G&A (H1 FY 23a) comprises Cash on-mine costs US$128.4m, Group technical, support and marketing costs US$7.1m and Adjusted corporate overhead US$5.4m

Concluding remarks

Richard Duffy

CEO

The Finsch mine in South Africa

Focus for remainder of FY 2023

Cullinan Mine

- Continued opening of Tunnel 36
- Assessing re-opening of Tunnel 41
- Progressing with CC1 East & C-Cut Extension projects

Finsch

- Continued focus on improving tunnel availability to increase production
- Progress development of 78 Level Phase 2 and 90L 3-Level SLC

Williamson

- Completing remediation and preparation for resumption of operations
- Continue execution of IGM and Restorative Justice Projects

Koffiefontein

- Progressing responsible exit options

A resilient business with long term opportunity

A robust operating base for continued value creation

Resilient, cash generative operations

Third largest global resource supports further growth potential

Diversified portfolio with delivery of high-value blue, pink and large white diamonds

Operating model drives stability and cash generation

Best-in-class safety performance

Ambitious and rigorous sustainability framework

Strengthened balance sheet

Enhancing stakeholder returns

Annual production to increase by c.1 Mcts in FY 2025

Value-driven growth strategy

Disciplined capital allocation approach

1. Self-funded capital projects
2. Gross debt reduction
3. Dividend policy in place

Supportive diamond market fundamentals

Q&A

One of our community education projects, My Maths Buddy – a dictionary of mathematical terms for teachers and pupils

Appendix

Tunnel in Cullinan Mine

Impact of ZAR/USD movement on Petra

Exchange rate volatility over the past 30 months:

- ZAR weakness in FY2022 impacted by global sentiment and inflationary fears
- ZAR strength / USD weakness experienced over the past 30 months
- H1 FY 2023 closing exchange rate (USD:ZAR 17:00) ca. 6% weaker compared to H1 FY 2022 (USD:ZAR 15.99)

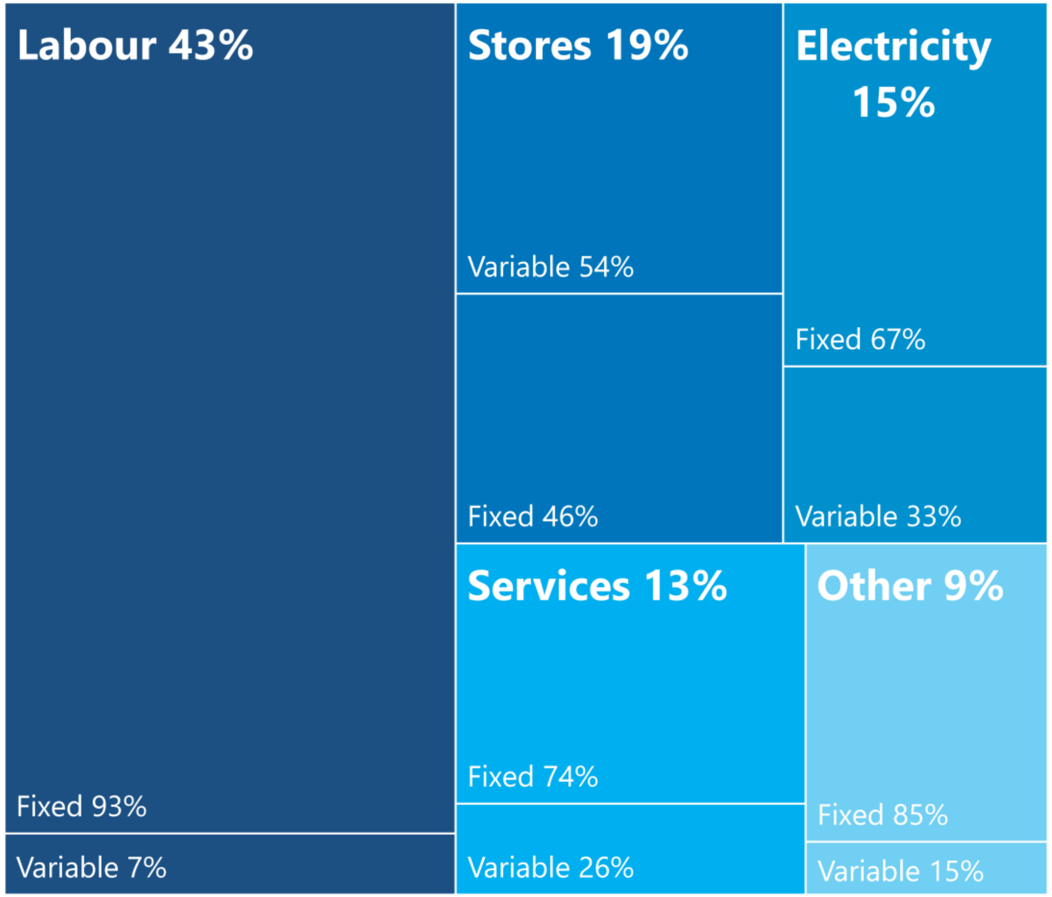
Increase / decrease of ZAR1 equates to:

- ca. US$19 - 21 million on EBITDA
- ca. US$19 - 21 million on operational FCF

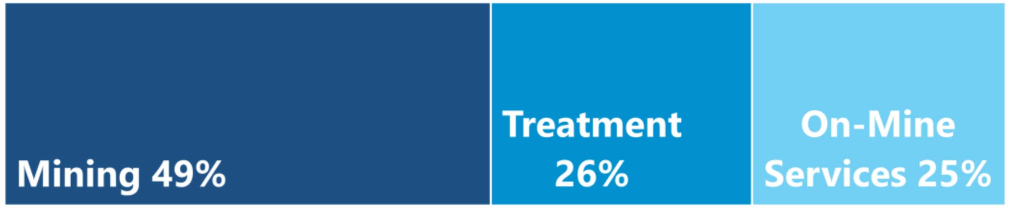
Closing USD:ZAR exchange rate – 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2022

Group Cost breakdown – fixed (77%) and variable (23%)

Petra Diamonds SA Operations Fixed / Variable Cost Split



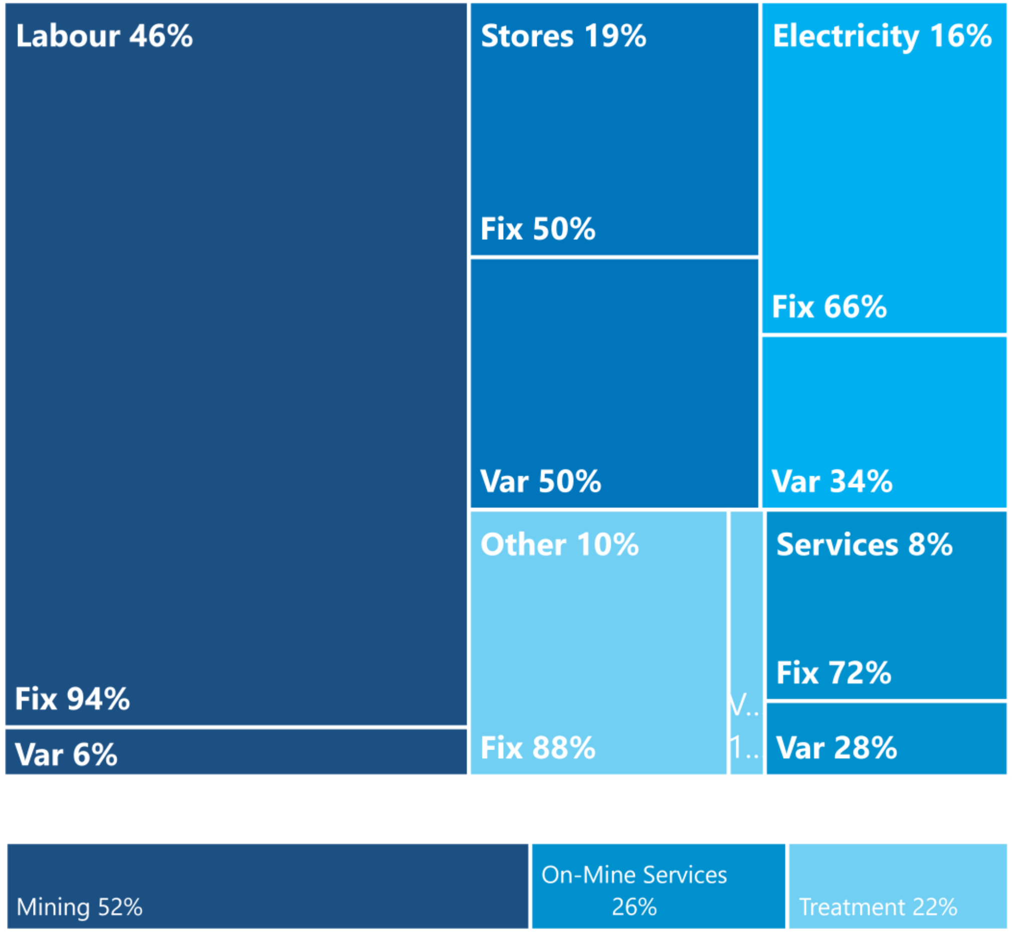
Cash On-Mine Cost Contribution per Department



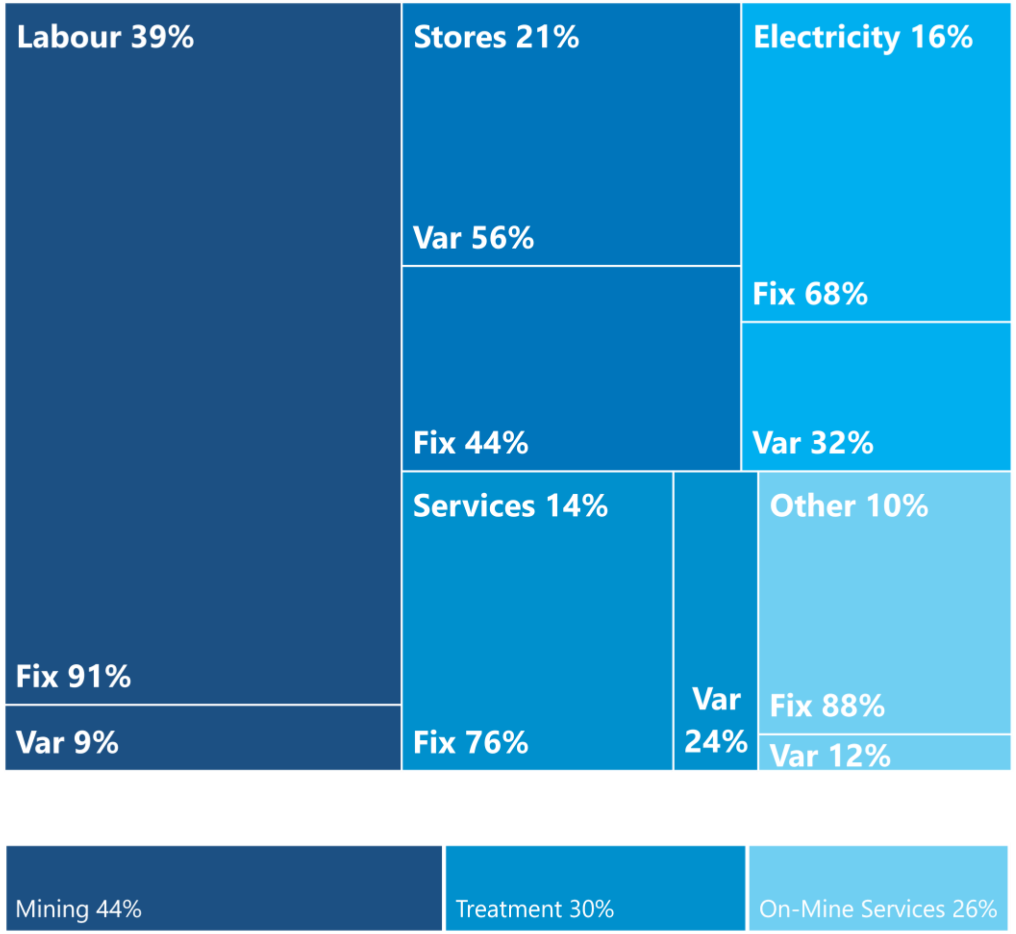
Note 1: Based on FY 23 operating cost budget

FY 2023 – Cost breakdown

CDM Fixed (78%) / Variable Split (22%)

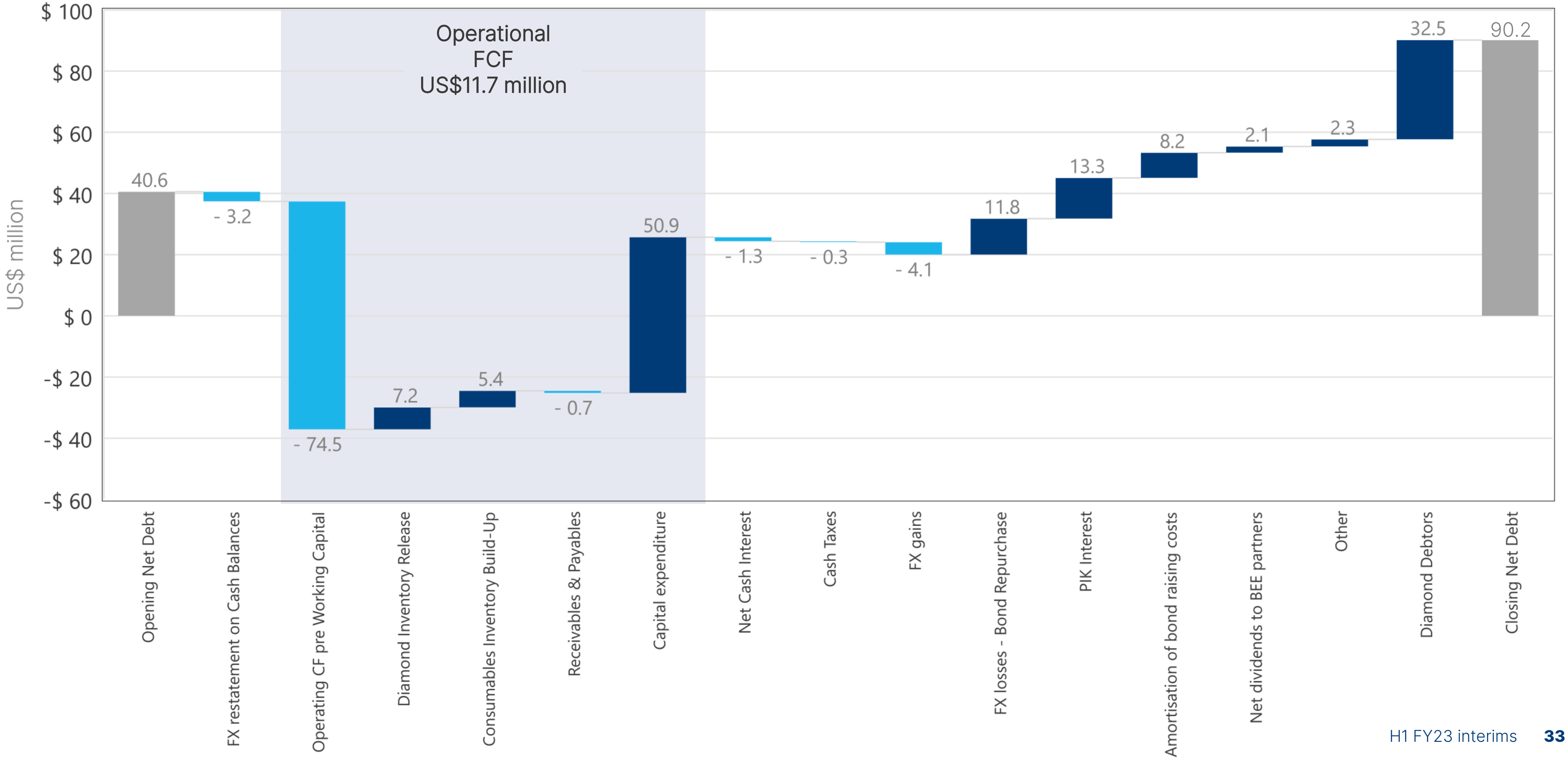


FDM Fixed (75%) / Variable Split (25%)



Note 1: Based on FY 23 operating cost budget

Consolidated net debt movement (1 Jul 2022 - 31 Dec 2022)



Focused on right-sizing the balance sheet

Evolution of gross debt

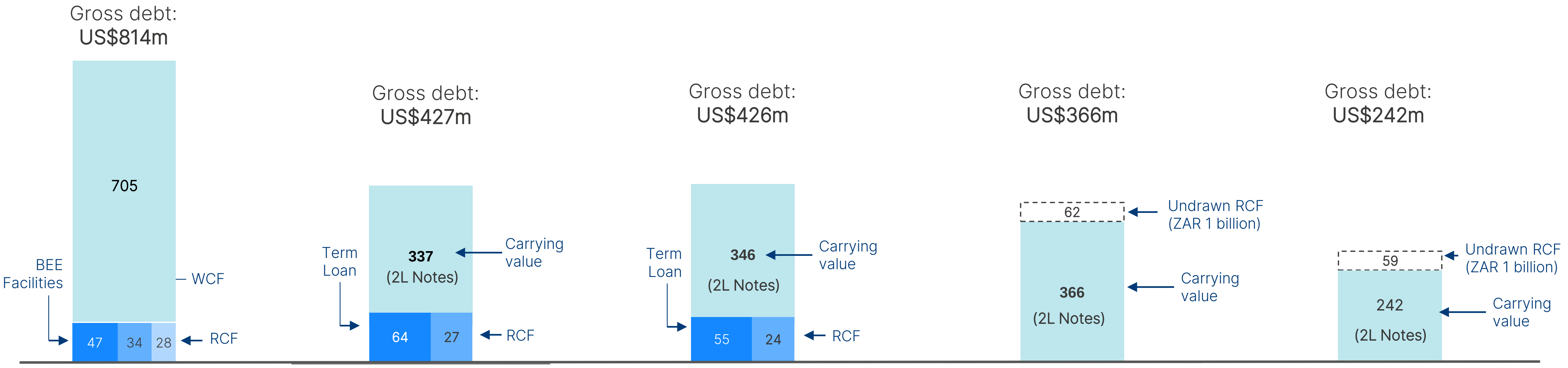
Pre-restructuring (Dec. 2020)
Total cash balance: US$106m

September 2021
Total cash balance: US$226m

December 2021
Total cash balance: US$272m

June 2022
Total cash balance: US$288.2m

December 2022
Total cash balance: US$146.6m



Balanced deployment of our available capital

Gross debt reduced through successful tender offer for 2L 2026 Loan Notes

- Tender offer repurchased US$144.6m of loan notes in Sept/Oct 2022
  - Reduced gross debt to US$241.7m (December 2022) and strengthened capital structure
  - Reduced interest payments by some US$14m p.a.

New dividend policy announced

- Ordinary dividend within the range of 15% to 35% of adjusted free cash flow[1] for each fiscal year
- Structured as an interim dividend of 1/3 relating to half-year, and a final dividend of 2/3 relating to full-year performance
- Consideration of special dividends for windfall earnings

Capital allocation policy		
1st order allocation	2nd order allocation	Discretionary allocation (only after 1st and 2nd)
Operational and social license to operate ✓	Mine expansion at Cullinan Mine and Finsch ✓	Special dividends
Optimum stay in business capital ✓	Further brownfield expansion	Opportunistic growth opportunities
Service debt obligations ✓	Further growth projects (including inorganic) Early debt redemption ✓ Dividends to shareholders	Share buybacks

Note 1: Adjusted free cash flow after windfall earnings, and net of interest and tax

H1 FY 2023 summary P&L

US$m	H1 FY 23	H1 FY 22
Revenue	212.1	264.7
Adjusted mining and processing costs	(130.4)	(109.8)
Other direct income	0.6	0.3
Profit from mining activity	**82.3**	**155.2**
Other corporate income	0.5	0.6
Adjusted corporate overhead	(5.4)	(4.9)
Adjusted EBITDA	**77.4**	**150.9**
Depreciation & Amortisation	(37.2)	(43.5)
Share-based expense	(0.9)	(0.1)
Net finance expense	(20.4)	(16.2)
Adjusted profit before tax	**18.9**	**91.1**
Tax expense (excl. taxation credit on unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss))	(14.4)	(24.7)
Adjusted net profit after tax	**4.5**	**66.4**
Impairment (charge) / reversal – operations and other receivables	(3.8)	0.1
Transaction costs and acceleration of unamortised costs on partial redemption of Notes	(9.0)	—
Williamson tailings facility - remediation costs	(5.9)	—
Williamson tailings facility - accelerated depreciation	(5.2)	—
Recovery of fees relating to investigation and settlement of human rights abuse claims	—	0.2
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain / (loss)	1.6	(28.7)
Taxation credit on unrealised foreign exchange gain / (loss)	0.2	11.1
Net (loss) / profit after tax	**(17.6)**	**49.1**

Total production per mine

			H1 FY 2023			H1 FY 2022		
Mine	Description	Unit	Q2	Q1	Total	Q2	Q1	Total
CDM	Tonnes treated	Tonnes	1,182,460	1,188,484	**2,370,944**	1 222,343	1,322,936	**2,545,279**
	Diamonds produced	Carats	356,348	395,586	**751,934**	472,605	498,032	**970,637**
FDM	Tonnes treated	Tonnes	552,775	590,281	**1,143,056**	721,741	701,378	**1,423,119**
	Diamonds produced	Carats	237,552	263,377	**500,929**	351,175	350,368	**701,543**
WDL	Tonnes treated	Tonnes	520,017	1,309,359	**1,829,376**	988,978	365,138	**1,354,116**
	Diamonds produced	Carats	39,766	100,750	**140,516**	68,453	14,420	**82,873**
KDM	Tonnes treated	Tonnes	36,099	59,607	**95,706**	125,126	192,184	**317,310**
	Diamonds produced	Carats	2,862	3,508	**6,370**	8,779	13,592	**22,371**

FY 2023-25 Detailed Analyst Guidance – Cullinan Mine

Description	Unit	H1 FY 23a	H2 FY 23e	FY 2023E	FY 2024E	FY 2025E
ROM tonnes Treated	(Mt)	2.2	2.1 – 2.2	4.3 - 4.4	4.3 - 4.5	4.3 - 4.5
ROM Grade	(cpht)	31.2	29 – 33	30.0 - 32.0	30.0 - 32.0	40.4 - 42.7
ROM Carats	(Kcts)	697	578 – 668	1 275 - 1 365	1 355 - 1 445	1 720 - 1 915
Tailings tonnes Treated	(Mt)	0.1	0.4 – 0.5	0.56 - 0.59	0.68 - 0.72	0
Tailings Grade	(cpht)	39.4	15 – 18	22.3 - 22.9	14.0 - 14.6	0
Tailings Carats	(Kcts)	55.0	70 – 80	125 - 135	95 - 105	0
Total Carats Recovered	(Kcts)	752	648 – 748	1 400 - 1 500	1 450 - 1 550	1 720 - 1 915
Cash on-mine cost (REAL)	(ZARm)	757	770 – 809	1 527 - 1 566	1 636 - 1 719	1 697 - 1 748
	(US$m)	44	45 – 48	89.8 - 92.1	96.2 - 101.1	99.8 - 104.9
Depreciation	(ZARm)	375	355 – 385	730 - 760	840 - 884	985 - 1 080
	(US$m)	22	21 – 23	43 - 45	49.4 - 52.0	58.8 - 64.5
Expansion Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	347	513 – 593	860 - 940	1 111 - 1 225	952 - 1 063
	(US$m)	20.0	31 – 35	50.6 - 55.3	65.4 - 72.1	56.0 - 62.5
Sustaining Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	58	162 – 188	205 - 230	208 - 255	163 - 189
	(US$m)	3.3	9 – 11	12.0 - 13.5	12.3 - 15.0	9.6 - 11.1
Total Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	404	675 – 782	1 064 - 1 170	1 319 - 1 480	1 115 - 1 252
	(US$m)	23.3	40 – 46	62.6 - 68.8	77.7 - 87.0	65.6 - 73.6

Guidance notes

1. Real amounts stated in FY 2023 money terms using 6% CPI
2. US$ amounts converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17 apart from H1-FY23 converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17.32
3. Remaining tax shield @ 30 June 2022 = ZAR 2.9 billion
4. Environmental closure liability = ZAR 271 million (30 June 2022)
5. Includes the recently approved C-Cut extension project

FY 2023-25 Detailed Analyst Guidance - Finsch

Description	Unit	H1 FY 23a	H2 FY 23e	FY 2023E	FY 2024E	FY 2025E
ROM tonnes Treated	(Mt)	1.1	1.45 - 1.55	2.55 - 2.65	2.9 - 3.0	3.0 - 3.1
ROM Grade	(cpht)	45.1	43 – 46	43.6 - 46.0	43.4 - 45.6	43.0 - 5.2
ROM Carats	(Kcts)	494.4	645 – 740	1 140 - 1 235	1 260 - 1 368	1 290 - 1 400
Tailings tonnes Treated	(Mt)	0.05	0.0 – 0.01	0.06 - 0.06	0	0
Tailings Grade	(cpht)	13.8	20 – 40	17.4 - 24.5	0	0
Tailings Carats	(Kcts)	6.6	3.5 – 8.5	10 - 15	0	0
Total Carats Recovered	(Kcts)	500.9	649 – 749	1 150 - 1 250	1 260 - 1 368	1 290 - 1 400
Cash on-mine cost (REAL)	(ZARm)	707	693 – 729	1 400 - 1 436	1 329 - 1 397	1 375 - 1 445
	(US$m)	41	41 – 43	82.4 - 84.5	78.2 - 82.2	80.9 - 85.0
Depreciation	(ZARm)	157	205 - 235	362 - 392	405 - 445	500 - 575
	(US$m)	9	12 - 14	21 - 23	23.8 - 26.2	30.0 - 34.3
Expansion Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	316	394 – 509	710 - 825	880 - 972	926 - 1 066
	(US$m)	18	23 – 30	41.8 - 48.5	51.7 - 57.2	54.4 - 62.7
Sustaining Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	85	178 – 210	220 - 250	157 - 190	111 - 129
	(US$m)	5	11 – 13	12.9 - 14.7	9.3 - 11.2	6.6 - 7.6
Total Capital (REAL)	(ZARm)	401	572 – 719	930 - 1 075	1 037 - 1 162	1 037 - 1 194
	(US$m)	23	34 – 43	54.7 - 63.2	61.0 - 68.4	61.0 - 70.3

Guidance notes

1. Real amounts stated in FY 2023 money terms using 6% CPI
2. US$ amounts converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17 apart from H1-FY23 converted at actual exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17.32
3. Remaining tax shield @ 30 June 2022 = ZAR 41 million
4. Environmental closure liability = ZAR 291 million (30 June 2022)

FY 2023-25 Detailed Analyst Guidance - Williamson

Description	Unit	H1 FY 23a	H2 FY 23e	FY 2023E	FY 2024E	FY 2025E
ROM tonnes Treated	(Mt)	1.8	0	1.8	5.2 - 5.5	5.2 - 5.5
ROM Grade	(cpht)	7.7	0	7.7	5.9 - 6.3	7.0 - 7.5
ROM Carats	(Kcts)	141	0	141	306 - 344	363 - 410
Cash on-mine cost (REAL)	(US$m)	32.7	8 - 9[1]	41 - 42	66 - 69	67 - 70
Depreciation	(US$m)	7.5[2]	0.6	8.1	8.5	8.6
Expansion Capital (REAL)	(US$m)	0	0	0	0	0
Sustaining Capital (REAL)	(US$m)	3.1	9 – 11	12 – 14	9 - 10	9 - 10
Total Capital (REAL)	(US$m)	3.1	9 – 11	12 – 14	9 - 10	9 - 10

Note 1: Cash on-mine costs represents C&M expenditure for H2 FY23 and excludes US$4.5m TSF related provision raised in H1-FY2023
Note 2: H1 actual depreciation includes accelerated depreciation of US$5.2m associated with the breached TSF facility

Guidance notes

1. Real amounts stated in FY 2023 money terms using 2.5% CPI
2. Tax shield @ 31 Dec 2022 = USD 129 million
3. Environmental closure liability = USD 5.7 million

FY 2023-25 Detailed Analyst Guidance - Koffiefontein

Description	Unit	H1 FY 23a	H2 FY 23e[1]	FY 2023E	FY 2024E	FY 2025E
ROM tonnes Treated	(Mt)	0.085	0	0.085	-	-
ROM Grade	(cpht)	7.2	0	7.5	-	-
ROM Carats	(Kcts)	6.1	0	6.7	-	-
Cash on-mine cost (REAL)	(Rm)	193	186 – 195	379-388	110-140	110-140
	(US$m)	11	11 – 12	22.3-22.8	6.5-8.2	6.5-8.2
Expansion Capital (REAL)	(Rm)	0	0	0	0	0
	(US$m)	0	0	0	0	0
Sustaining Capital (REAL)	(Rm)	4.8	0	4.8	0	0
	(US$m)	0.3	0	0.3	0	0
Total Capital (REAL)	(Rm)	4.8	0	4.8	0	0
	(US$m)	0.3	0	0.3	0	0

Note 1: H2 FY2023e cash-on mine cost includes appropriate provision for labour reduction costs

Guidance notes

1. Real amounts stated in FY 2023 money terms using 6% CPI
2. US$ amounts converted at exchange rate of USD1:ZAR17
3. Tax shield @ 31 Dec 2022 = ZAR2 billion
4. Environmental closure liability = ZAR104.4 million

H1 FY 2023 Operating Cost Reconciliation

Petra Diamonds
Cost of Sales reconciliation - H1 FY 2023
31-Dec-22

Average R/$ rate:
17.32

	Cost / tonne	Tonnes treated	Total on-mine cash cost (million)	Diamond royalties	Diamond inventory movement	Group technical, support and marketing costs	Depreciation	Total Mining and processing costs (million)
Finsch	R 619	1 143 056	R 707.48	R 3.9	-R 116.0	R 14.8	R 157.2	R 767.3
Cullinan	R 319	2 370 944	R 756.82	R 9.1	-R 177.2	R 36.7	R 374.9	R 1 000.3
Koffiefontein	R 2 016	95 706	R 192.94	R 0.3	R 10.3	R 0.8	R 2.1	R 206.4
Total SA Ops (ZAR)		**3 609 706**	**R 1 657.2**	**R 13.3**	**-R 282.9**	**R 52.3**	**R 534.2**	**R 1 974.1**
Total SA Ops (USD)			**$95.7**	**$0.8**	**-$16.3**	**$3.0**	**$30.8**	**$113.9**
Williamson	$17.9	1 829 376	$32.71	$2.9	$7.5	$0.7	$9.1	$53.0
Total Ops		**5 439 082**	**$128.4**	**$3.7**	**-$8.8**	**$3.7**	**$40.0**	**$167.0**
Other			$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$3.4	$2.1	$5.5
TOTAL (USD)			**$128.4**	**$3.7**	**-$8.8**	**$7.1**	**$42.1**	**$172.5**
			A	B	C	D	E	

Adjusted mining and processing costs = A+B+C+D = $130.4

	On-mine cash costs[1]	Diamond royalties	Diamond inventory and stockpile movement	Group technical, support and marketing costs[2]	Adjusted mining and processing costs	Depreciation	IFRS
H1 - FY 2023	128.4	3.7	-8.8	7.1	130.4	42.1	172.5
H1 - FY 2022	129.8	3.4	-29.5	6.0	109.8	43.1	152.9
% Movement	-1%	8%	-70%	18%	19%	-2%	13%

Note - Williamson tailings facility - remediation costs of $5.9m are excluded in the above tables.

Guidance notes

1. The US$1.4m (1.1%) net reduction in cash on-mine cost is due to :
    1. A weaker ZAR exchange rate with associated reduction in USD reported costs(12.4% decrease);
    2. Lower production volumes across SA operations (5.0% decrease);
    3. Other cost savings, including reduction of on-mine costs due to centralization (3.4% decrease)

    OFFSET BY:

    1. Increase in Williamson cash costs compared to a lower prior year base following restart post-care and maintenance in H1 FY'22 (12% increase)
    2. Inflationary increases (6.9% increase)
    3. Above inflation increases associated with electricity and labour costs (0.8% increase)

FY 2023-25 Analyst Guidance Explanatory Notes

Cost of Sales

G2.1

G 2.1 Cost of Sales breakdown

	(A) Total on-mine cash cost (million) (Refer G1)	Total on-mine cash cost ($m) (Refer G1)	(B) Diamond royalties (Refer G2.3)	(C) Diamond sorting fee	(D) Diamond inventory and stockpile movements	=(A)+(B)+(C)+(D) (E) Subtotal	Total Mining and processing costs ($m)	
Cullinan	R xxx	$ xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	$ xxx	=(E)/Average R/$ exchange rate
Finsch	R xxx	$ xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	$ xxx	=(E)/Average R/$ exchange rate
Koffiefontein	R xxx	$ xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	R xxx	$ xxx	=(E)/Average R/$ exchange rate
Williamson	$ xxx	$ xxx	$ xxx	$ xxx	$ xxx	$ xxx	$ xxx	
Centralised Cost of Sales							$ xxm	
Mining and Processing Costs (EBITDA purposes)							**$ xxx**	
Corporate overheads							$ xxm	
Total Cost of Sales (EBITDA purposes)							**$ xxx**	

FY 2023-25 Analyst Guidance Explanatory Notes

Income Tax Calculation

G2.2

Break-down of high-level income tax calculation for PDL Group Operations:

<u>Indicative example</u> **on treatment of capital allowances/tax losses (using Cullinan as an example):**

			FY2021 ZARm	FY2022 ZARm	FY2023 ZARm
	(A) Profit before tax (PBT)	A	2000	2500	3000
Add back:	(B) Depreciation	B	500	500	500
Less:	(C) Capital expenditure - current year	C	-500	-600	-300
	(D) Taxable income for the year	A + B - C = D	2000	2400	3200
Less:	(E) Capital allowances/assessed losses brought forward	E	-3000	-1000	0
	(F) Assessed Total	D - E = F	**-1000**	**1400**	**3200**
Thus:	- If "Assessed Total (F)" >0; income tax due and payable at applicable tax rate				
	- If "Assessed Total (F)" <0; income tax capital allowances/assessed losses carried forward for set-off against future profits				
	Taxation payable		**0**	**392**	**896**

Note:

[1] Each mine's capital allowance / assessed loss is ring fenced to that specific mine.
Refer to guidance doc: G1 for mine-by-mine capital allowances / assessed losses (tax shields).

[2] For Williamson, maximum of 70% of a year'sprofits will be offset by losses brought forward, with 30% taxable income in the year; if losses are incurred, a 0.3 % tax on revenue should be catered for.

FY 2023-25 Analyst Guidance Explanatory Notes

Diamond Royalties

G2.3

Diamond royalties in South Africa

The royalty payable is derived from a formula based on the profitability of an operation, as follows:

- Royalty payable = gross sales x royalty rate
- Royalty rate = 0.5% + EBIT / (gross sales x 9)
- Minimum royalty payable = 0.5% / Maximum royalty payable = 7% of gross sales
- Unredeemed capex may be off-set against a positive EBIT balance and any unused balances can be carried forward for future calculations
- Tailings production (and all associated cost and revenue) are exempt from royalty

<u>Example:</u>

Revenue	ZARm	3 000
Operating costs	ZARm	(1 000)
Operating profit	ZARm	2 000
Unredeemed Capex b/forward	ZARm	(1 000)
Capex this year	ZARm	(500)
Adjusted EBIT (as defined in Royalty Act)	ZARm	500
Royalty rate = 0.5% + EBIT / (gross sales x 9)		2.4%
Royalty payable = royalty rate x revenue	ZARm	71

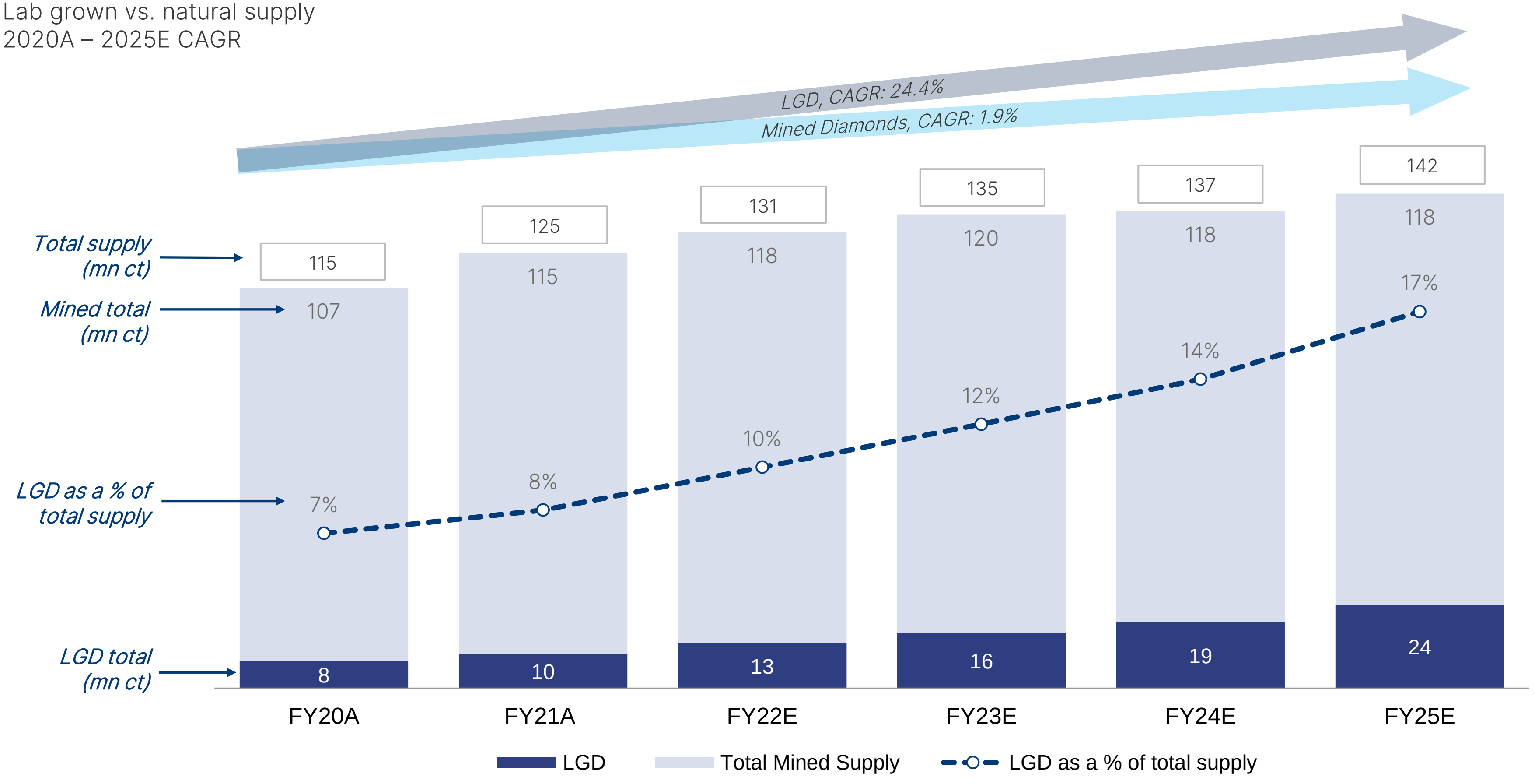
Diamond royalties in Tanzania (Williamson)

6% of Gross Revenue

Lab Grown vs. Natural Diamond Supply

Lab grown diamond supply is expected to accelerate, but not at the expense of natural diamonds

Lab grown vs. natural supply forecasts, 2020A – 2025E



Commentary

- Lab grown diamonds have continued to diverge into a separate, more affordable jewellery category
- Supply of lab grown and natural diamonds is expected to vary significantly in coming years, with lab grown having the potential to become a significant part of total global diamond supply
- Supply of natural diamonds expected to remain relatively stable in the near-term
- Factors enhancing lab grown supply include production scaling by current producers, new producers and advancements in production technology which are improving yields and reducing production costs
- Lab grown demand is being driven by the lower relative pricing point as larger lab grown diamonds are being sold at the same price as smaller natural diamonds

Source: Bain & Company Report: The Global Diamond Industry 2021-2022, Morgan Stanley Research, Diamond Foundry, FT