

Pan African Resources

EPS and valuation upgrades

Pan African Resources' (PAF's) interim production update for H126 revealed a 51% increase in gold production to 128.3koz (with a further c 19%, or 24.9koz, increase anticipated in H226 – see Exhibit 1), a 67% reduction in net debt to US\$49.9m and a proposed (maiden) interim dividend of ZAR0.12 per share. All-in sustaining costs (AISC) of US\$1,825–1,875/oz in H126 were above erstwhile guidance of US\$1,525–1,575/oz for FY26. However, much of the increase could be attributed to the appreciation of the rand against the US dollar from the ZAR18.50/US\$ rate originally assumed to ZAR17.37/US\$ during H126 and ZAR16.0266/US\$ currently. With the continuing strength in the gold price, we have upgraded both our FY26 EPS forecast (see Exhibit 4) and our valuation materially.

Year end	Revenue (\$m)	PBT (\$m)	EPS (¢)	DPS (¢)	P/E (x)	Yield (%)
6/24	373.8	119.8	4.68	1.24	42.4	0.6
6/25	540.0	201.5	7.40	2.10	26.8	1.1
6/26e	1,234.7	692.9	22.19	7.70	9.0	3.9
6/27e	1,147.9	629.7	21.62	10.23	9.2	5.1

Note: PBT and EPS are normalised, excluding amortisation of acquired intangibles and exceptional items. FY23 and FY24 are as reported and not restated or adjusted. Small discrepancies with Exhibit 12 may arise as a result of short-term fluctuations in fx rates.

Cash generation and future development

PAF has indicated that, at current rates of cash generation, it will extinguish net debt by the end of February this year. Beyond that, we forecast that the company will continue to generate cash from operations comfortably above US\$100m per year (and potentially around US\$600m per year depending on the gold price), which will comfortably allow it to develop the 1,700km² of prospective, near-term, shallow Australian acreage that it owns in the Northern Territory (see Exhibit 6).

Valuation: £2 hoves into view

Our core valuation of Pan African has risen by 65.7% to 55.65c per share (cf 33.58c previously), based on its six producing mines. However, this uses a gold price that appears ever more conservative (see Exhibit 2). It rises by a further 35.00–40.02c (25.61–29.28p) to 90.65–95.67c (66.34–70.01p) if other assets, such as Egoli and the Soweto Cluster, are included. However, it more than quadruples, to 226.27c (165.60p), at the prevailing price of gold of US\$5,000/oz at the time of writing. Alternatively, if PAF's historical average price-to-normalised headline earnings per share (HEPS) ratio of 8.1x for the period FY10–25 is applied to our FY26 and FY27 forecasts, it implies values of 132.67p and 127.83p, respectively, or 220.93p in FY27 if the price of gold remains at current levels until June 2027. In the meantime, it remains cheaper than its principal medium-sized international gold mining peers on at least 69% of commonly used valuation measures if Edison forecasts are used or 65% if consensus forecasts are used (Exhibit 12). In fact, this peer group implies a PAF share price of 226.41p in FY26 and one of 140.12p in FY27 (or 242.20p in FY27 if the current gold price prevails until June 2027), based on Edison's normalised HEPS estimates. This is further validated by a valuation of 95.59p on a cash flow and terminal multiple-type analysis (on an ex-real growth assumption), rising to 216.52p per share assuming real cash flow growth of 4.1% per year (which is the average real return of the gold price from 1967 to 2025).

H126 operational update

Metals and mining

29 January 2026

Price 144.00p
Market cap £3,234m

ZAR21.9007/£, ZAR16.0266/US\$, US\$1.3664/£

Net cash/(debt) at 31 December 2025 \$(49.9)m

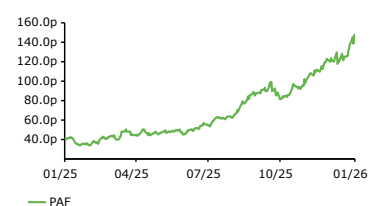
Shares in issue (effective 2,029.3m excluding treasury) 2,333.7m

Code PAF

Primary exchange LSE

Secondary exchange JSE

Share price performance



%	1m	3m	12m
Abs	14.4	61.0	265.9
52-week high/low		138.0p	32.5p

Business description

Pan African Resources has five major producing precious metals assets in South Africa: Barberton (target output 80koz Au per year), the Barberton Tailings Retreatment Project or BTRP (15koz), Elikhulu (55koz), MTR/Mogale (50–60koz) and Evander (50koz, rising to >100koz with Egoli); and one in Australia, Tennants Creek (48–100koz).

Next events

H126 results	18 February 2026
FY26 results	September 2026

Analyst

Lord Ashbourne +44 (0)20 3077 5700

mining@edisongroup.com

[Edison profile page](#)

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H126 production results and outlook

On 26 January, PAF announced an operational update for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December. Its main features were as follows:

- A 51% increase in gold production, from 84,705oz in the prior year period to 128,296oz, with further increases anticipated in H226 in order to meet full-year guidance (which was maintained) of 275–292koz. This follows record production of 111,822oz in H225.
- AISC of US\$1,825–1,875/oz in H126. This is above erstwhile FY26 guidance of US\$1,525–1,575/oz, albeit with the caveat that the latter was calculated at an fx rate of ZAR18.50/US\$, whereas the prevailing rate in H126 was ZAR17.37/US\$ and the rate currently is ZAR16.0266/US\$.
- A 67% reduction in net debt, from US\$150.5m in June 2025 to US\$49.9m in December 2025 (December 2024: US\$228.5m).
- A proposed (maiden) interim dividend of ZAR0.12 per share.

In terms of production, our interpretation of PAF's announcement relative to our prior expectations is provided in Exhibit 1 below.

Exhibit 1: Pan African production by asset, H125–FY26e (oz)

Operation	H125a	H225a	FY25a	FY26e (prior)	H126a	H226e	FY26e (current)	Variance (%)	Variance (oz)	FY26 (guidance)
Barberton UG	31,142	37,407	68,549	71,500	32,774	36,226	69,000	(3.5)	(2,500)	69,000–72,000
BTRP	7,544	7,680	15,224	13,000	7,143	6,500	13,643	4.9	643	13,000–15,000
Barberton	38,686	45,087	83,773	84,500	39,917	42,726	82,643	(2.2)	(1,857)	82,000–87,000
Evander UG	11,551	15,197	26,748	48,455	21,640	26,860	48,500	0.1	45	46,000–50,000
Evander surface	0	1,081	1,081	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0
Evander	11,551	16,278	27,829	48,455	21,640	26,860	48,500	0.1	45	46,000–50,000
Elikhulu	25,725	26,881	52,606	49,500	29,450	24,750	54,200	9.5	4,700	49,000–51,000
MTR	8,743	22,063	30,806	53,000	21,729	28,750	50,479	(4.8)	(2,521)	52,000–54,000
Total (excl TCMG)	84,705	110,309	195,014	235,455	112,736	123,086	235,822	0.2	367	229,000–242,000
Nobles	0	1,513	1,513	48,000	15,560	30,121	45,681	(4.8)	(2,319)	46,000–50,000
Total	84,705	111,822	196,527	283,455	128,296	153,207	281,503	(0.7)	(1,952)	275,000–292,000

Source: Edison Investment Research, Pan African Resources. Note: Totals may not add up owing to rounding. UG, underground; BTRP, Barberton Tailings Retreatment Project.

Stand-out features of the six-month period under review were the sharp (87.3%) increase in output at Evander underground and Elikhulu's third-best semi-annual performance ever, partially offset by performances tracking the bottom end of the guidance range at Barberton, MTR/Mogale and Nobles.

Evander, in particular, benefited from full access to its sub-vertical shaft's full 700t/day hoisting capacity, which has now been available since April, at the same time as it is mining the high-grade Kinross Channel of the Kimberley Reef. As a consequence of the increase in face length and mining flexibility occasioned by the establishment of the high-grade 24 Level B-Line raise at the start of this year, it has thus been able to maintain output of 3,607oz per month over the entire six-month period (cf 3,850oz pm in May and June).

At the same time, Barberton's high-grade areas of the 262 Platform at Fairview Mine, indicated by drill intersections of up to 80g/t Au, have been accessed and should begin to make a positive contribution to grades in H226, while output at MTR/Mogale was approximately 10% below management's expectation owing to mine sequencing. Nevertheless, expansion to 1,000ktpm was successfully commissioned in December 2025, with increased capacity and improved recoveries expected to increase gold production in H226.

Concurrently, after hot commissioning in April and an inaugural gold pour in May, production at Tennant Mines' Nobles operation in Australia was hampered by a delay in the commissioning of the filter presses associated with the dry stack landforms (required for tailings deposition). Nevertheless, production in H226 is anticipated to increase to c 30,000oz as higher-grade, open-pit ore replaces lower-grade feed from the Crown Pillar Stockpile, such that the average expected recovered grade almost doubles from 1.15g/t to 2.22g/t.

The average gold price in H126 was US\$3,802/oz (source: Bloomberg), while the average fx rate was ZAR17.37/US\$. Consistent with our general policy, our gold price forecast for CY26 now assumes that the current spot price of US\$5,000/oz will prevail for the remainder of the calendar year (which is materially higher than our prior assumption), before reverting to our long-term levels as follows:

Exhibit 2: Edison long-term gold price forecasts, real and nominal (US\$/oz)

Calendar year	2027	2028	2029	2030
Real price (US\$/oz)	2,068	1,863	1,727	*1,866
Nominal price (US\$/oz)	2,239	2,098	2,023	2,274

Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: *Long-term. Real prices expressed in late 2025 US dollar terms.

A note on gold prices

The gold prices in Exhibit 2 are derived with respect to historical precedent. However, almost the only modern precedent to today's market is that of 1970–81 when gold rose from its post-war currency peg of US\$35/oz to a peak of US\$850/oz in January 1980 before falling by over 60% in the following two years. The analysis above implicitly assumes a repeat of the same pattern, with 2026 being an analogue to 1980 and 2027 being an analogue to 1981. However, there are material differences between the two periods of time. The biggest is that, in 1980, the US was still the world's largest creditor nation and what suddenly reversed gold's fortunes was the policy adopted by the then-new Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, to 'defend the value of the US dollar.' That entailed sharply raising real interest rates from near zero to around 4% (among other things), causing a sharp recession in the US and most other western countries in the early 1980s where they remained for almost the next two decades. Now, however, the US is the world's largest debtor nation and no one in either the US administration or the Federal Reserve is talking the language of dollar defence. In fact, quite the opposite: they are talking about allowing the dollar to find a level at which US exports can compete on world markets and stimulating the domestic economy with real interest rates as low as possible. Hence, all the forces that have pushed gold to its current peak are still pushing it in the same direction (ie upwards).

While it is tempting to look at graphs of the gold price and to attempt to call a 'top', investors should be cautious as many of the forces that drive it are often self-reinforcing, especially the fact that above ground stocks of gold of c 216,000 tonnes dwarf newly mined supply of c 3,700 tonnes per year. Hence, traditional supply and demand analysis often fails in the case of gold, where price discovery tends to occur among existing holders, rather than new buyers. This means that, while the price has appreciated a lot, in the absence of a fundamental shift in macroeconomic policy, there is no reason to suppose that it cannot continue to rise for many years to come. The following demonstrates the extent to which this is possible:

- The gold price required to cover the total US monetary base is US\$20,273/oz. This is analogous to the classical gold standard, according to which the Federal Reserve was required to hold enough gold to redeem all of its liabilities (ie US dollars) that could be in circulation. Although President Nixon formally closed this dollar window in August 1971, in the era of a floating gold price, US gold reserves were nevertheless still able to cover the US total monetary base as recently as 1980.
- The gold price required to cover the US net international investment position is US\$109,416/oz. While this number appears very large, it would theoretically allow the US to cover all of its accumulated deficits since c 1979 and, to a certain extent, reset its economy (albeit with a currency unbacked by gold).
- The gold price required to cover the US net international investment position and to cover its monetary base is US \$129,690/oz.

While gold would need to increase 26 times to get from its level now to US\$129,690/oz, it is perhaps worth noting that it has already gone up by 143 times to get from its level of US\$35/oz in 1967 to its current price. The main impediment to the last two scenarios will be the reaction of other (creditor nation) central banks. The world's largest three creditor nations are Germany, Japan and China. While Germany and Japan already have currencies that freely float against the US dollar, China does not. With the US facing the prospect of a material decline in the purchasing power of the dollar in continuing to maintain its currency peg, China will also subject its citizens to a similar decline at a time when this is perhaps not their expectation. Therefore, at some point it is likely that the People's Bank of China will abandon this currency peg in order to preserve its citizens' wealth, albeit at the cost of accepting a much weaker US dollar and the US becoming much more competitive in global export markets. Of course, the US dollar decline may not go all the way to the levels discussed above and it is possible for the US and China to reach some sort of accommodation. However, this analysis also shows that, in the absence of a change in policy direction from either nation, the bull market for gold may be very far from over.

Edison forecasts

In addition to changes to our immediate production and gold price assumptions, we have also revised our estimate of fx rates to reflect the recent (slightly unusual) strength of the rand against both the US dollar and sterling:

- from ZAR22.4986/£ to ZAR21.9007/£ (-2.7%);
- from ZAR16.7557/US\$ to ZAR16.0266/US\$ (-4.4%); and
- from US\$1.3425/£ to US\$1.3664/£ (+1.8%).

In tandem with PAF's updated cost guidance, we have therefore revised our operational forecasts for PAF's mines for both H126 and H226 to those shown in Exhibit 3 below.

Exhibit 3: PAF mines' operating statistics and forecasts, H126–H226e

	Barberton		Elikhulu		Evander		BTRP		Mogale		Nobles		Totals	
	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e	H126e	H226e
Total tons milled (t)	164,804	184,685	7,200,000	7,200,000	88,212	126,702	377,396	377,396	4,896,665	6,000,000	422,015	422,015	13,149,091	14,310,797
Head grade (g/t)	6.69	6.60	0.33	0.31	7.71	6.59	1.24	1.13	0.28	0.29	1.22	2.36	0.50	0.52
Contained gold (oz)	35,435	39,167	77,137	70,714	21,859	26,860	15,101	13,742	44,585	56,769	16,553	32,044	210,670	239,297
Recovery (%)	92.5	92.5	38.2	35.0	99.0	100.0	47.3	47.3	48.7	50.6	94.0	94.0	60.9	64.0
Production (oz)	32,774	36,226	29,450	24,750	21,640	26,860	7,143	6,500	21,729	28,750	15,560	30,121	128,296	153,207
Production – other (oz)														
Total production (oz)	32,774	36,226	29,450	24,750	21,640	26,860	7,143	6,500	21,729	28,750	15,560	30,121	128,296	153,207
Recovered grade (g/t)	6.19	6.10	0.13	0.11	7.63	6.59	0.59	0.54	0.14	0.15	1.15	2.22	0.30	0.33
Gold sold (oz)	32,774	36,226	29,450	24,750	21,640	26,860	7,143	6,500	21,729	28,750	15,560	30,121	128,296	153,207
Average spot price (US\$/oz)	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949	3,802	4,949
Average spot price (ZAR/kg)	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056	2,123,655	2,558,056
Total cash cost (US\$/oz)	2,163	2,370	1,007	1,192	2,142	1,643	1,280	1,344	1,124	912	2,339	1,208	1,690	1,507
Total cash cost (ZAR/kg)	1,207,931	1,224,659	562,654	616,083	1,196,424	849,300	715,218	694,679	627,677	471,160	1,306,509	624,496	944,116	778,662
Total cash cost (US\$/t)	430.06	464.78	4.12	4.10	525.47	348.36	24.24	23.15	4.99	4.37	86.24	86.24	16.49	16.13
Total cash cost (ZAR/t)	7,471.54	7,471.54	71.58	65.87	9,128.96	5,600.00	421.04	372.14	86.63	70.22	1,498.30	1,386.38	286.52	259.28
Implied revenue (US\$000)	124,607	179,298	111,969	122,499	82,275	132,942	27,158	32,171	82,614	142,296	59,159	149,084	487,781	758,290
Implied revenue (ZAR000)	2,164,805	2,882,278	1,945,247	1,969,204	1,429,377	2,137,084	471,813	517,165	1,435,255	2,287,459	1,027,777	2,396,569	8,474,275	12,189,759
Implied revenue (£000)	93,032	131,489	83,596	89,835	61,427	97,493	20,276	23,593	61,680	104,353	44,168	109,331	364,179	556,095
Implied cash costs (US\$000)	70,876	85,838	29,666	29,503	46,352	44,138	9,146	8,737	24,418	26,209	36,396	36,396	216,854	230,820
Implied cash costs (ZAR000)	1,231,337	1,379,879	515,385	474,264	805,282	709,533	158,900	140,444	424,210	421,320	632,306	585,073	3,767,421	3,710,513
Implied cash costs (£000)	52,915	62,948	22,148	21,635	34,606	32,368	6,829	6,407	18,230	19,220	27,173	26,691	161,901	169,269

Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: ZAR figures for Nobles reflect currency conversion only.

Given these operational assumptions, total cash costs for the group for the full year average out at US\$1,590/oz, which is consistent with an AISC of US\$1,769/oz. This is above PAF's guided range of US\$1,525–1,575/oz but it is largely consistent in rand terms (Edison ZAR951,191/kg vs PAF ZAR921,930/kg).

Due to these changes, we have upgraded our FY26 financial estimates for the group to those shown in Exhibit 4 below.

Exhibit 4: PAF P&L statement by half year, H123–H226e

US\$000s*	H123		H223		H124		H224		H125		H225a		H225a		FY25a		FY25a		H126e	H226e	FY26e	FY26e	
							(as reported)	(adjusted)	(as reported)	(adjusted)	(as reported)	(adjusted)	(as reported)	(adjusted)	(as reported)	(adjusted)						(prior)	
Revenue	156,489	165,117	193,947	179,849	189,334	206,734	350,699	359,499	540,033	566,233	483,338	751,382	1,234,720	832,184									
Cost of production	(99,282)	(99,508)	(110,292)	(110,891)	(120,634)	(120,634)	(160,193)	(160,193)	(280,827)	(280,827)	(216,854)	(230,820)	(447,674)	(355,204)									
Depreciation	(11,122)	(9,277)	(10,768)	(10,476)	(14,744)	(14,744)	(18,616)	(18,616)	(33,360)	(33,360)	(28,055)	(41,293)	(69,349)	(71,814)									
Mining profit	46,085	56,332	72,887	58,482	53,956	71,356	171,890	180,690	225,846	252,046	238,429	479,268	717,697	405,167									
Other income/(expenses)	(3,610)	(3,737)	(7,231)	(3,144)	(9,655)	(27,055)	(20,300)	(29,100)	(29,955)	(56,155)	(846)	(846)	(1,692)	(1,678)									
Loss in associate etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Loss on disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Exceptional items	0	0	0	0	22,244	22,244	2,821	2,821	25,065	25,065													
Royalty costs	(468)	(495)	(1,242)	(445)	(1,402)	(1,402)	(3,704)	(3,704)	(5,106)	(5,106)	(5,780)	(8,985)	(14,764)	(6,225)									
Net income before finance	42,007	52,100	64,414	54,893	65,143	65,143	150,707	150,707	215,850	215,850	231,803	469,438	701,241	397,263									
Finance income	456	683	760	1,124	968	968	888	888	1,856	1,856													
Finance costs	(3,464)	(6,228)	(5,594)	(6,190)	(10,053)	(10,053)	(11,020)	(11,020)	(21,073)	(21,073)													
Net finance income	(3,008)	(5,545)	(4,834)	(5,066)	(9,085)	(9,085)	(10,132)	(10,132)	(19,217)	(19,217)	(6,673)	(3,382)	(10,056)	(12,969)									
Profit before taxation	38,999	46,555	59,580	49,827	56,058	56,058	140,575	140,575	196,633	196,633	225,130	466,055	691,185	384,294									
Taxation	(10,063)	(14,754)	(17,223)	(13,358)	(11,443)	(11,443)	(44,585)	(44,585)	(56,028)	(56,028)	(80,103)	(162,480)	(242,583)	(93,113)									
Effective tax rate (%)	25.8	31.7	28.9	26.8	20.4	20.4	31.7	31.7	28.5	28.5	35.6	34.9	35.1	24.2									
PAT (continuing ops)	28,936	31,801	42,357	36,469	44,615	44,615	95,990	95,990	140,605	140,605	145,027	303,576	448,602	291,181									
Minority interest	(136)	(266)	(224)	(328)	(620)	(620)	(172)	(172)	(992)	(992)	0	0	0	0									
Ditto (%)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									
Attributable profit	29,072	32,067	42,581	36,797	45,435	45,435	96,162	96,162	141,597	141,597	145,027	303,576	448,602	291,181									
Headline earnings	29,072	31,392	42,581	36,903	23,191	23,191	93,341	93,341	116,532	116,532	145,027	303,576	448,602	291,181									
Est normalised headline earnings	32,682	35,129	49,812	40,047	32,846	50,246	113,641	122,441	146,487	172,687	145,872	304,421	450,294	292,860									
EPS (c)	1.52	1.67	2.22	1.92	2.35	2.35	4.74	4.74	7.16	7.16	7.15	14.96	22.11	14.35									
HEPS** (c)	1.52	1.63	2.22	1.93	1.20	1.20	4.60	4.60	5.89	5.89	7.15	14.96	22.11	14.35									
Normalised HEPS (c)	1.71	1.83	2.60	2.09	1.70	2.60	5.60	6.19	7.40	8.73	7.19	15.00	22.19	14.43									

Source: Edison Investment Research, Pan African Resources.

Note: *Unless otherwise indicated. **HEPS, headline earnings per share (South African Reporting Standard). In columns marked 'adjusted' the opportunity cost resulting from the synthetic gold forward sale relating to Mintails' funding has been adjusted out of the revenue line and into 'Other income/(expenses)' to highlight PAF's performance in the absence of derivative contracts, shown in the 'Est normalised headline earnings' and 'Normalised HEPS (c)' lines.

A comparison between Edison and consensus forecasts for FY26 is provided in Exhibit 5, below:

Exhibit 5: Pan African FY26 consensus EPS forecasts of Edison (US cents per share)

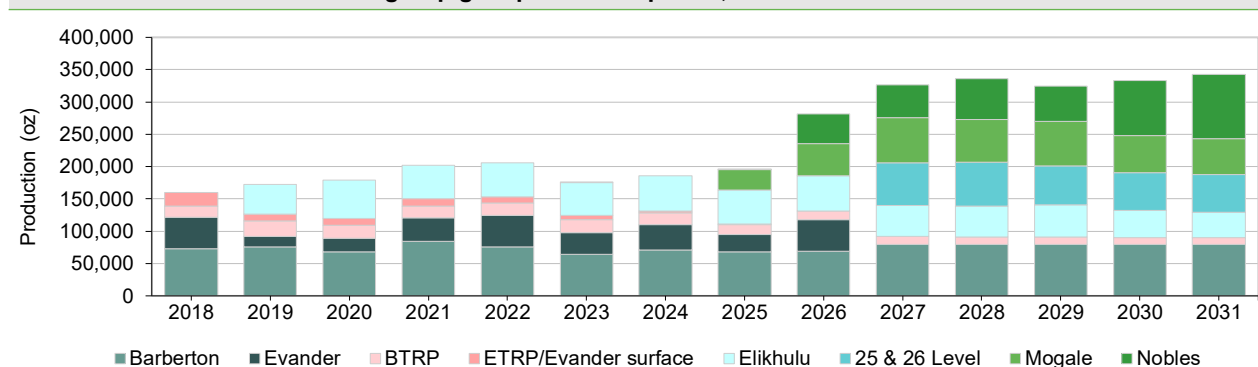
	FY26
Edison forecasts	22.19
Mean consensus	19.60
High consensus	27.00
Low consensus	14.40

Source: LSEG Data & Analytics, Edison Investment Research. Note: As at 27 January 2026.

Group production

With the exception of FY26 (short term), we have made no changes to our medium- and longer-term production forecasts, with the result that, on current plans, we continue to expect PAF's output to peak at 343.2koz in FY31, as shown below:

Exhibit 6: Estimated Pan African group gold production profile, FY18–30e



Source: Edison Investment Research, Pan African Resources

PAF's accelerated development of the Soweto Cluster was considered in our [previous note](#). Apart from that, PAF has a number of other potential organic growth projects in prospect, including:

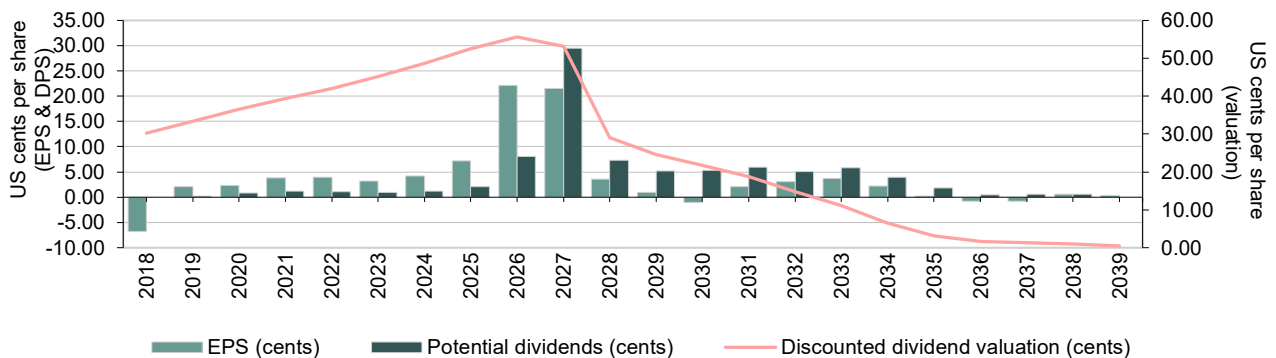
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- Fast-tracking the wholly owned Warrego gold and copper project at Tennant Mines with the objective of budgeting first production in 2029/30. The subject of a recent feasibility study, the Warrego project is targeting output of c 100,000oz gold and 10,000–15,000t copper per year over more than 10 years at a capital cost of US\$40–45m. Regional gold and copper deposits owned by third parties could supply additional supplementary feed and a feasibility study to this end is currently in progress.
- A further potential project arising from the Tennant Mines acquisition is the White Devil project, where a recent scoping study commissioned by joint venture partner Emmerson Resources was reported to have delivered 'encouraging results', confirming an updated mineral resource of 4.6Mt at 4.2g/t gold, for 611,000oz contained gold, of which 87% is in the indicated category and therefore eligible for upgrade into reserves.
- Once the Barberton Tailings Retreatment Project's tailings resources are depleted, management plans to convert the plant to process hard rock feedstock from the Sheba Fault project (comprising the Western Cross and Royal Sheba orebodies), which has an estimated mine life of nine years, with both orebodies open at depth.

Updated (absolute) valuation

Based on the present value of the estimated potential dividend stream payable to shareholders over the life of its mining operations (applying a 10% discount rate to US dollar dividends), our absolute valuation of PAF (based on its existing six producing assets and Edison's long-term gold price of US\$1,866/oz in real terms) has risen by 65.7% to 55.65c (cf 33.58c previously).

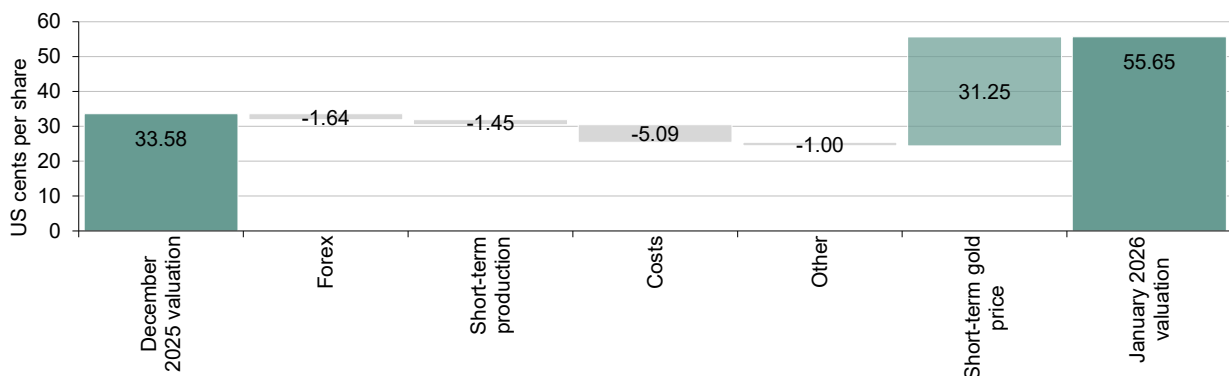
Exhibit 7: PAF estimated life of operations' diluted EPS and (maximum potential) DPS



Source: Pan African Resources, Edison Investment Research. Note: Excludes discretionary exploration investment.

A summary of the major components of the change to our valuation is provided in the graph below. Readers' attention is drawn to the relatively outsized effect that changes in the near-term price of gold have on our valuation:

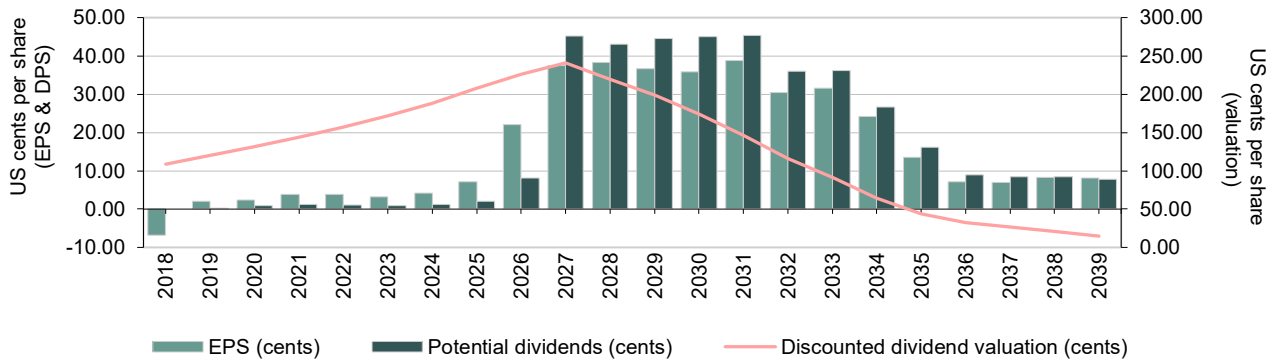
Exhibit 8: Pan African valuation change, by component (US cents per share)



Source: Edison Investment Research

As noted previously, however, this valuation is conducted at our relatively conservative gold price assumption of US \$1,866/oz (real) for FY30 and beyond. At the current gold price of US\$5,000/oz, all other things being equal, our valuation more than quadruples to 226.27c (165.60p):

Exhibit 9: PAF estimated life of operations' diluted EPS and (maximum potential) DPS at US\$5,000/oz Au



Source: Edison Investment Research, Pan African Resources

Even at our lower, long-term gold price, however, including its other growth projects and assets, our updated total absolute valuation of PAF as a whole rises to 90.65–95.67c (66.34–70.02p):

Exhibit 10: PAF group absolute valuation summary

Project	Current valuation	Previous valuation
	USc/share	USc/share
Existing producing assets	55.65	33.58
Royal Sheba*	5.12	3.90
Other*	8.83	6.73
Sub-total	69.61	44.22
EGM underground resource	0.22–5.24	0.22–5.24
Sub-total	69.83–74.85	44.44–49.46
Egoli	19.10	19.06
Soweto cluster	1.72	2.02
Total	90.65–95.67	65.52–70.54

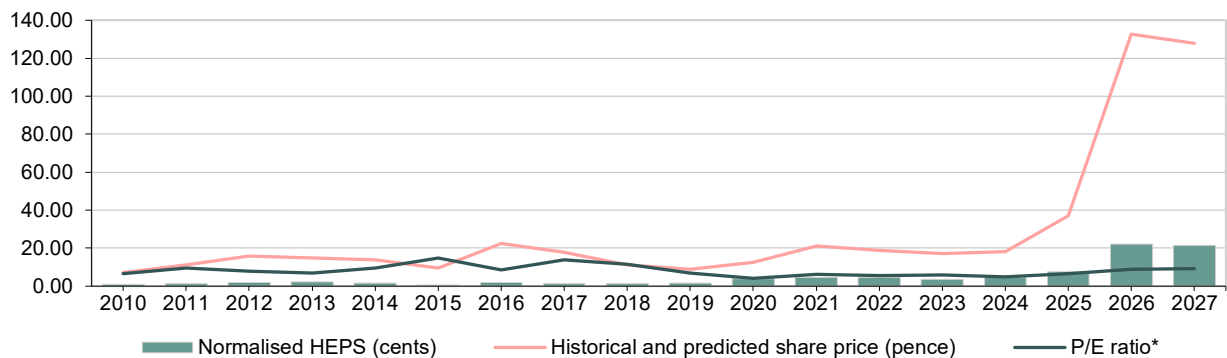
Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: *Resource-based valuations. Numbers may not add up owing to rounding.

Historical relative and current peer group valuation

Historical relative valuation

Exhibit 11 below depicts PAF's average share price in each of the financial years from FY10 to FY25 and compares this with HEPS in the same year. For FY26 and FY27, the predicted share price is shown, given our forecast normalised HEPS for those years. As the chart shows, PAF's price to normalised HEPS ratios of 8.9x and 9.1x for FY26 and FY27, respectively, remain only slightly above the average of its recent historical range of 4.1–14.8x for FY10–25.

Exhibit 11: PAF historical price to normalised HEPS ratio, FY10–26e**



Source: PAF, Edison Investment Research. Note: *Completed historical years calculated with respect to average share price within the year shown and normalised HEPS; zero normalisation assumed before 2016. **HEPS shown in pence before 2018 and US cents thereafter.

If PAF's average year-one price to normalised HEPS ratio of 8.1x for FY10–25 is applied to our updated normalised earnings forecasts, it implies a share price for PAF of 132.67p in FY26 followed by one of 127.83p in FY27 (as shown in Exhibit 11). Stated alternatively, PAF's current share price of 144p, at prevailing foreign exchange rates, appears to be discounting FY26 and/or FY27 normalised HEPS of 24.35c per share (cf our forecasts of 22.19c and 21.62c, respectively).

Relative peer group valuation

In the meantime, PAF appears to remain cheap relative to a peer group of medium-sized, international gold miners on 69% of comparable common valuation measures (57 out of 82 individual measures in the table below) if Edison forecasts are used or 65% (54 out of 82 of the same measures) if consensus forecasts are used.

Exhibit 12: Comparative valuation of PAF with medium-sized, international peers

	P/E (x)		EV/EBITDA (x)		Yield (%)	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Regis Resources	8.3	6.9	4.3	3.8	2.3	3.4
Wesdome Gold Mines	11.5	7.9	6.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Oria Mining	23.6	13.1	11.4	6.4		
Westgold Resources	10.2	7.7	5.2	4.2	1.7	2.4
Allied Gold	23.7	7.5	9.3	3.8	0.0	0.0
Aris Mining	17.8	8.3	11.1	5.2	0.0	0.0
Aura Minerals	38.3	11.5	11.2	6.8	2.4	3.7
SSR Mining	16.5	7.2	11.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
K92	17.5	13.3	11.2	7.8	0.0	0.0
Resolute Mining	14.9	6.8	5.3	3.2	0.0	0.0
Fortuna Mining	15.2	8.5	5.4	4.1	0.0	0.0
Catalyst Metals	11.4	8.0	6.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
Pantoro Gold	9.8	7.2	5.5	4.1	0.0	0.0
Ora Banda Mining	11.2	10.4	6.3	5.8	0.0	0.0
Average	16.4	8.9	7.8	4.9	0.5	0.7
Pan African Resources (Edison)	8.9	9.1	5.4	5.8	3.9	5.2
Pan African Resources (Edison at spot gold)	8.9	5.3	5.4	3.5	3.9	8.8
Pan African Resources (consensus)	9.7	7.9	6.4	6.6	7.9	6.7

Source: Edison Investment Research, LSEG Data & Analytics. Note: Consensus and peers priced as at 27 January 2026.

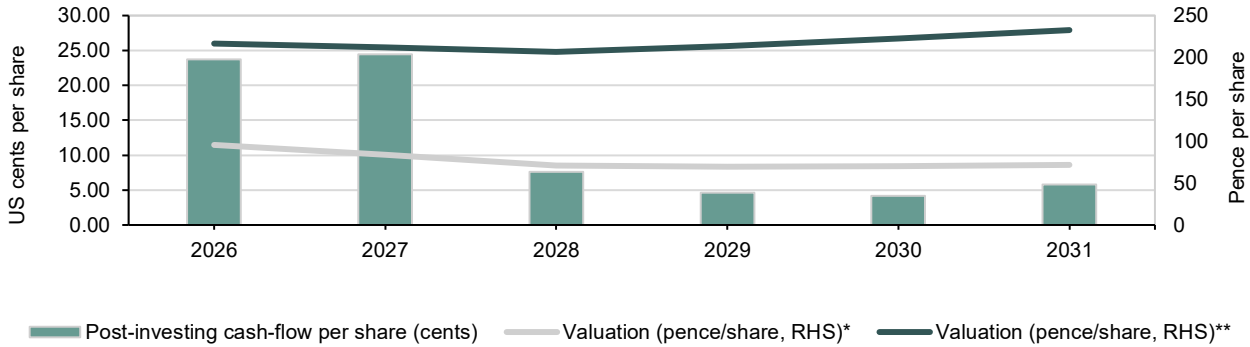
Alternatively, applying PAF's peers' average year one P/E ratio of 16.4x to our normalised HEPS forecast of 22.19c per share for FY26 implies a share price for the company of 266.41p at prevailing fx rates. Applying its peers' average year two P/E ratio of 8.9x to our normalised HEPS forecast of 21.62c per share for FY27 implies a share price of 140.12p. However, our FY27 forecast is based partly on the current price of gold (for H127) and partly on our long-term price of gold (see Exhibit 2 for H227). At the current price of gold for the full year, our normalised HEPS forecast for FY27 rises to 37.36c, whereupon the share price implied for PAF by its peers (above) rises to 242.20p.

Valuing blue-sky upside

PAF is a multi-asset company that has shown a willingness and ability to grow production both organically and by acquiring assets to maximise shareholder returns. As a result, rather than our customary method of discounting maximum potential dividends over the life of operations back to 1 July 2026, in the case of PAF, we can alternatively discount forecast cash flows back over five years to the start of FY26 and then apply an ex-growth terminal multiple to forecast cash flows in that year (FY31) based on the appropriate discount rate.

In this case, our estimate of PAF's pre-financing terminal cash flow in FY31 is 5.78c (at a real gold price of US\$1,866/oz in current money terms). Applying a (real) discount rate of 5.92%, calculated from a nominal expected equity return of 9% and increased long-term inflation expectations of 2.2908% as defined by the US 30-year break-even inflation rate (source: Bloomberg, 27 January), to this estimate of cash flows, our valuation of the company is 95.59p per share in FY26 (cf 75.65p/share previously) assuming zero long-term cash flow per share growth beyond FY30.

Exhibit 13: PAF cash flow and terminal multiple valuation, FY25–30



Source: Edison Investment Research. Note: *Assumes 0.0% real cash flow per share growth rate post-FY31. **Assumes 4.1% pa real cash flow per share growth rate post-FY31.

At this point (FY31), production is anticipated to be c 343.2koz. If PAF is able to maintain this level of cash flows per share via organic investment, its valuation will flatten out at 71.41p per share in real terms on an ex-growth basis. However, the gold price alone should afford PAF’s cash flows an additional 4.1% per year growth in real terms (the compound average annual real appreciation rate in its price from 1967 to 2025), in which case PAF’s terminal valuation more than doubles to 242.18p per share and its current valuation to 216.52p per share (cf 135.75p/share in FY25 previously).

Financials

PAF reported net debt of US\$49.9m on its balance sheet as at end-December 2025 (vs US\$150.5m at end-June 2025 and US\$228.5m at end-December 2024, which was the recent peak) and indicated that, at current rates, it would be extinguished by the end of February this year. Beyond that, we forecast that PAF will continue to generate cash from operations comfortably above US\$100m per year (and potentially around US\$600m per year depending on the gold price etc).

Exhibit 14: Financial summary

	US\$'000s	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026e	2027e
Year end 30 June		IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
PROFIT & LOSS							
Revenue		376,371	321,606	373,796	540,033	1,234,720	1,147,880
Cost of sales		(226,445)	(198,790)	(221,183)	(280,827)	(447,674)	(422,676)
Gross profit		149,926	122,816	152,613	259,206	787,046	725,204
EBITDA		147,830	121,853	150,926	254,100	772,281	712,087
Operating profit (before amort. and excepts.)		121,402	101,454	129,682	220,740	702,932	625,259
Intangible amortisation		0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceptionals		(10,295)	(7,347)	(10,375)	(4,890)	(1,692)	(1,710)
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating profit		111,107	94,107	119,307	215,850	701,241	623,549
Net interest		(4,231)	(8,553)	(9,900)	(19,217)	(10,056)	4,433
Profit Before Tax (norm)		117,171	92,901	119,782	201,523	692,877	629,692
Profit before tax (FRS 3)		106,876	85,554	109,407	196,633	691,185	627,982
Tax		(31,924)	(24,817)	(30,581)	(56,028)	(242,583)	(191,014)
Profit after tax (norm)		85,247	68,084	89,201	145,495	450,294	438,678
Profit after tax (FRS 3)		74,952	60,737	78,826	140,605	448,602	436,968
Average Number of Shares Outstanding (m)		1,926	1,917	1,917	1,979	2,029	2,029
EPS - normalised (c)		4.44	3.54	4.68	7.40	22.19	21.62
EPS - FRS 3 (c)		3.90	3.19	4.14	7.16	22.11	21.53
Dividend per share (c)		1.04	0.95	1.24	2.10	7.70	10.23
Gross margin (%)		39.8	38.2	40.8	48.0	63.7	63.2
EBITDA margin (%)		39.3	37.9	40.4	47.1	62.5	62.0
Operating margin (before GW and except.) (%)		32.3	31.5	34.7	40.9	56.9	54.5
BALANCE SHEET							
Fixed assets		401,139	439,676	712,919	899,052	1,029,769	1,034,742
Intangible assets		44,210	44,429	56,908	48,904	51,250	53,623
Tangible assets		355,802	395,247	656,011	850,148	978,518	981,119
Investments		1,127	0	0	0	0	0
Current assets		55,953	61,263	70,540	103,915	449,017	746,626
Stocks		9,977	9,567	16,431	38,887	41,536	38,280
Debtors		17,546	15,182	17,990	15,496	52,915	48,767
Cash		26,993	34,771	35,997	49,532	354,566	659,579
Current liabilities		(58,989)	(77,386)	(89,203)	(175,871)	(406,635)	(513,895)
Creditors		(57,117)	(65,884)	(83,683)	(88,486)	(406,635)	(513,895)
Short-term borrowings		(1,872)	(11,502)	(15,520)	(87,385)	0	0
Long-term liabilities		(103,494)	(128,957)	(294,100)	(281,970)	(234,764)	(200,729)
Long-term borrowings		(37,086)	(45,334)	(170,222)	(106,249)	(69,043)	(25,008)
Other long-term liabilities		(66,406)	(83,623)	(123,878)	(175,721)	(175,721)	(175,721)
Net assets		294,609	294,596	400,156	545,126	837,386	1,066,744
CASH FLOW							
Operating Cash Flow		142,879	132,941	134,310	223,184	748,640	712,712
Net Interest		(2,794)	(5,121)	(9,731)	(19,615)	(10,056)	4,433
Tax		(8,520)	(7,722)	(15,476)	(25,034)	(56,501)	(129,954)
Capex		(81,951)	(109,952)	(169,521)	(159,540)	(200,065)	(91,801)
Acquisitions/disposals		563	(2,779)	9,806	24	0	0
Financing		(3,222)	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends		(21,559)	(19,975)	(18,302)	(23,675)	(42,392)	(156,342)
Net cash flow		25,396	(12,608)	(68,914)	(4,656)	439,625	339,048
Opening net debt/(cash)		23,553	11,967	22,065	139,745	144,102	(295,523)
Exchange rate movements		(4,401)	(4,481)	1,160	734	0	0
Other		(9,409)	6,991	(49,926)	(435)	(0)	0
Closing net debt/(cash)		11,967	22,065	139,745	144,102	(295,523)	(634,571)

Source: Company sources, Edison Investment Research.

Note: FY24 balance sheet is pro forma to reflect the acquisition of TCMG but the income statement and cash flow statement are as reported. FY23 and FY24 are as reported and not restated (restatement deemed immaterial by Edison).

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