

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2015



BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS
for mutual benefit based on trust

CONTENTS

“Our objective is to reflect transparently on our sustainable development performance.”

P2-5

WHO WE ARE

- 2** Our values
- 3** Corporate profile

P6-9

ABOUT THIS REPORT

- 7** Reporting boundaries and scope
- 8** Selecting report content
- 9** Report assurance

P10-16

LEADERSHIP

- 11** From the Chairperson of the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee
- 13** From the desk of the CEO
- 16** The view of the Executive Vice President, Sustainable Development

P17-23

STRATEGY

- 19** Strategy overview
- 23** Strategy implementation update

P24-72

MATERIAL ISSUES

- 26** Employee safety
- 32** Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges
- 38** Responsible environmental stewardship
- 45** Current and legacy employee and community health issues
- 49** Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust
- 54** Compliance within an evolving regulatory framework
- 57** Integrated closure planning
- 60** Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement
- 64** Talent management and skills development
- 70** Respecting human rights

P73-105












DATA TABLES

- 73** Data tables

Group-level data is reported throughout this report. Country and regional-level data can be found in the data tables.

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This is an interactive PDF. Navigation tools are available at the top left of each page and throughout the report. Click on:

										
Clickable	Contents page	Print	Previous page	Next page	Website	Email	Video	Download	Bookmark	Questions and feedback

There are a number of supporting documents referenced throughout the report. Links to this material can be found at the end of each section.

OUR VALUES



Safety is our first value.



We treat each other with dignity and respect.



We value diversity.



We are accountable for our actions and undertake to deliver on our commitments.



We want the communities and societies in which we operate to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.



We respect the environment.



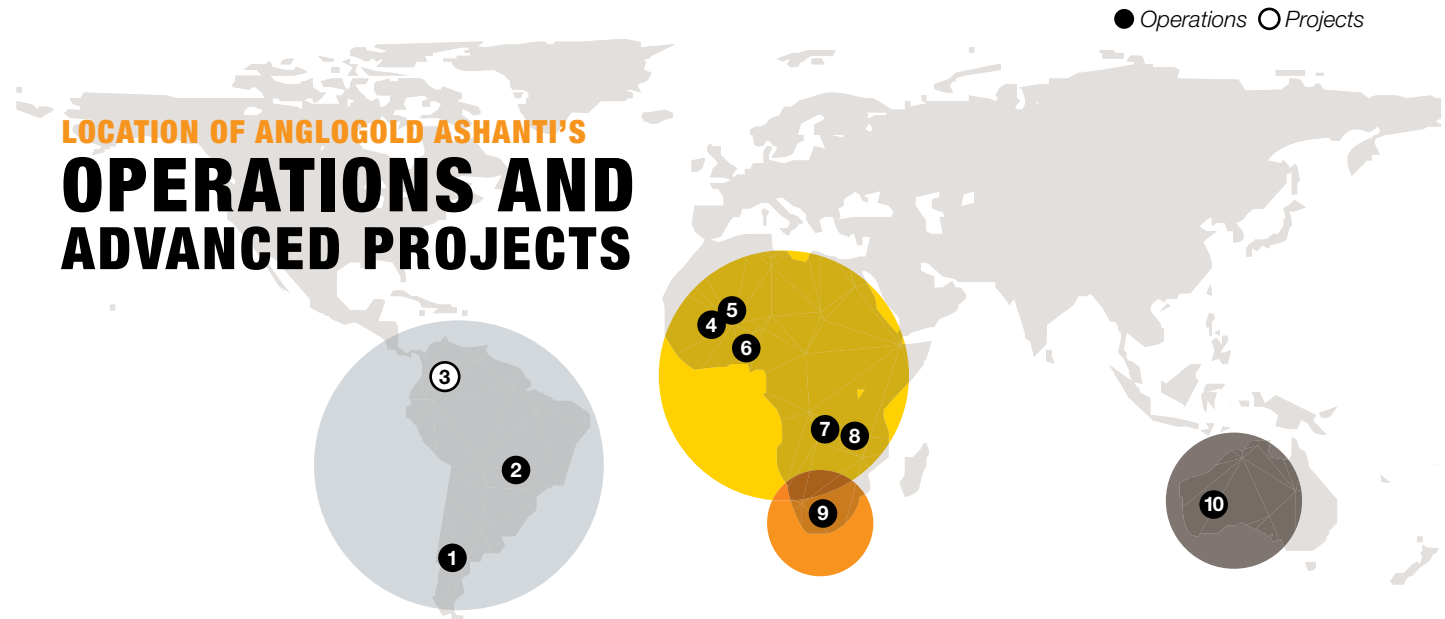
OUR CORPORATE PROFILE

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti has interests in 17 gold mining operations in nine countries, as well as several exploration programmes in both the established and new gold producing regions of the world.

AngloGold Ashanti produced 3.9Moz of gold in 2015, generating \$4.2 billion in gold income, utilising \$857 million capital expenditure. AngloGold Ashanti has an attributable Ore Reserve of 51.7Moz of gold and an attributable Mineral Resource of 207.8Moz.

3.9Moz

Gold produced in 2015
(2014: 4.4Moz)



LOCATION OF ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI'S OPERATIONS AND ADVANCED PROJECTS

● Operations ○ Projects

AMERICAS

- 1 Argentina**
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
- 2 Brazil**
Serra Grande
AGA Mineração
- 3 Colombia**
Gramalote (51%)
La Colosa
Quebradona (92.42%)

CONTINENTAL AFRICA

- 4 Guinea**
Siguiri (85%)
- 5 Mali**
Morila (40%) ⁽¹⁾
Sadiola (41%)
- 6 Ghana**
Iduapriem
Obuasi ⁽³⁾
- 7 DRC**
Kibali (45%) ⁽¹⁾
- 8 Tanzania**
Geita

SOUTH AFRICA

- 9 South Africa**
Vaal River
Kopanang
Moab Khotsong
West Wits
Mponeng
TauTona
Surface Operations ⁽²⁾

AUSTRALIA

- 10 Australia**
Sunrise Dam
Tropicana (70%)

Note: AngloGold Ashanti reports its group financial information in US dollars in all its reports. Unless otherwise stated '\$' or 'dollar' refers to US dollars.

Percentages indicate the ownership interest held by AngloGold Ashanti. All operations are 100%-owned unless otherwise indicated.

1. Both Morila and Kibali are managed and operated by Randgold Resources Limited.
2. Surface Operations includes First Uranium SA, which owns Mine Waste Solutions (MWS). MWS is managed and operated as a separate cash-generating unit.
3. Obuasi Gold Mine on limited operations since 2014.

G4-17

OUR CORPORATE PROFILE continued

Our five key business objectives

Supporting our core strategy

“We invest in the wellbeing and development of our employees, focus on building a resilient company and contribute to the growth of our host communities and environments.”



Focus on people, safety and sustainability



Ensure financial flexibility



Optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure



Improve portfolio quality



Maintain long-term optionality

Our business must operate according to our values if it is to remain sustainable in the long term.

We must ensure our balance sheet always remains able to meet our core funding needs.

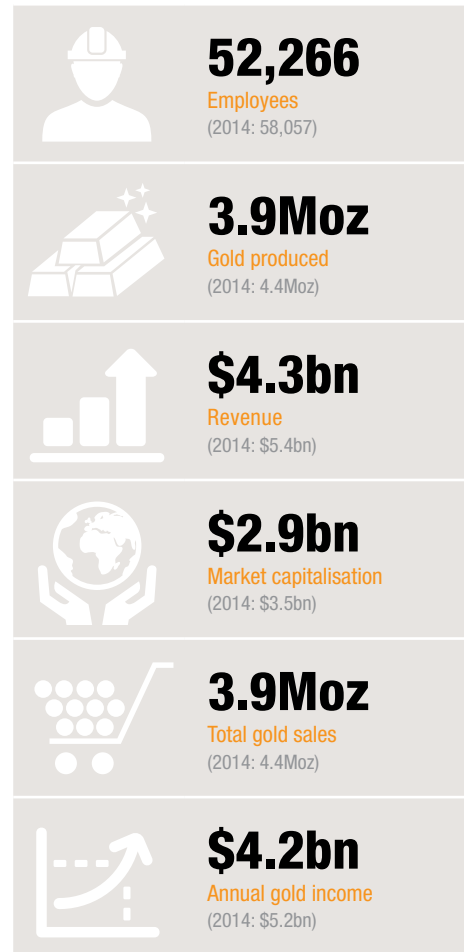
All spending decisions must be checked and double checked to ensure they are necessary to fulfil our core business objective.

We have a portfolio of assets that must be actively managed as we strive for a competitive valuation as a business.

While we are focused on ensuring the most efficient day-to-day operation of our business we must keep an eye on creating a competitive pipeline of long-term opportunities.

OUR CORPORATE PROFILE continued

PERFORMANCE SNAPSHOT



MAJOR CHANGES TO THE ASSET PORTFOLIO DURING 2015

AngloGold Ashanti sold the Cripple Creek & Victor Mine in the United States to Newmont Mining Corporation for \$819 million in cash, plus a net smelter return royalty. The sale was concluded on 3 August 2015.

SHAREHOLDING

AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in South Africa. The company is also listed on the New York, Australia and Ghana stock exchanges.

The Government of Ghana retains a 1.57% interest in the company. The respective national governments hold direct interests in our operating subsidiary in Guinea and joint ventures in the DRC and Mali. In Argentina, Fomicruz, a state company operating in the province of Santa Cruz, owns a 7.5% interest in the Cerro Vanguardia operation.

In addition to its mining operations, AngloGold Ashanti holds a shareholding of 42.4% in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited, a gold smelting and refining business in South Africa, and wholly owns and operates the Queiroz refinery in Brazil.

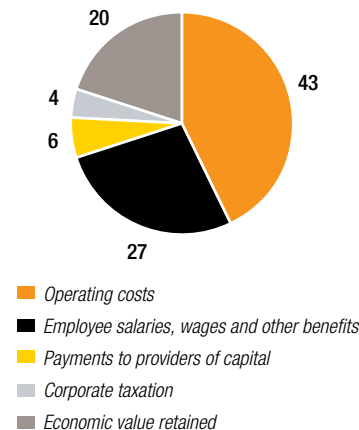
The Annual Financial Statements of the group incorporate the financial statements of the company, material subsidiaries and joint ventures and associates. A list of principal subsidiaries and operating entities is included in the Annual Financial Statements 2015.

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

\$4.4bn

Total economic value generated

Total economic value distributed as (%)



A full value-added statement is contained in the Integrated Report at www.aga-reports.com/15/ir/



ABOUT THIS REPORT



ARTICULATING OUR PERFORMANCE

in a transparent and accountable way

In this section we outline how we have selected issues to be reported on.

REPORTING BOUNDARIES AND SCOPE



Our reporting boundary is the description of where impacts occur for each issue against which we report.

The AngloGold Ashanti 2015 Sustainable Development Report seeks to present comprehensive and detailed information on our sustainable development performance from operations within our reporting boundary.

In setting our reporting boundary, we have considered impacts which result both from operations within the AngloGold Ashanti structure and its associated companies as well as from outside the organisation. While we seek to establish a consistent boundary for reporting across all of our sustainable development metrics, we do report on developments, impacts and data outside our reporting boundary where these are material to the business and its sustainable development performance.

In the context of this report, 'outside of the organisation' refers to our suppliers, where we do not own the assets and do not directly engage or employ the workforce, and where we do not operate the asset under a contractual obligation. 'Within the organisation' refers to all operations and entities in which the group has a controlling interest or which are under our management, in terms of a contractual obligation.

We do not therefore report on non-financial information for either the Morila mine in Mali or the Kibali operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which are managed and operated by our joint venture partner Randgold Resources Limited.

G4-18

G4-19

G4-20

G4-21

Control

By control we mean we own the assets and engage or employ the workforce.

Significant influence

By significant influence we mean we operate the asset under a contractual obligation to the owners.

Reporting

Information is consolidated and reported as AngloGold Ashanti results for assets under our control. For assets where we have a significant influence, we may choose to report information externally if it is of specific interest and applicable agreements allow.

COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING GUIDELINES

This report has been prepared in accordance with the G4 guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). These guidelines are the benchmark for sustainability reporting globally. We report at a core option against the guidelines, which means we assess what is material for our business and focus our reporting on these aspects.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

External charters

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Sustainable Development Framework of the International Council on Mining and Metals

United Nations Global Compact

Conflict-Free Gold Report

GRI Content Index

SELECTING OUR REPORT CONTENT

The AngloGold Ashanti Sustainable Development Report 2015 articulates the company's sustainable development performance for the reporting period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

It is challenging for a company the size and geographical diversity of AngloGold Ashanti to select issues for inclusion in its reporting.

Our content selection is based on the major issues which have affected us during the year. This process includes a reflection of what we want to achieve through our reporting and whom we view as our primary audiences.

The materiality selection process we have adopted takes into consideration guidance in respect of materiality provided by the International Integrated Reporting Council, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 guidelines and the Accountability AA 1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard.

The materiality selection process involved the following:

A review of the 2013 and 2014 material issues

These were reviewed to determine their current relevance within the AngloGold Ashanti sustainable development landscape. It emerged that the challenges identified in 2014 were still particularly relevant to the current

business context, and we thus decided to build on the foundations of the 2014 material issues.

Identification of emerging issues

We evaluated the strategic and operational risks identified by the business. These included topics covered in sector and market reports and in the media, plus stakeholder feedback emerging from the company's social media platforms.

We also performed a Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental (PESTLE) analysis to identify the implications of each of these areas on our current business landscape.

Determining and prioritising the material issues

Through a robust process with discipline owners across the business, a set of material issues was determined and ranked according to priority.



“Our content selection is based on the major sustainable development issues that affected us during the year.”

G4-18

The criteria for ranking the material issues included the following:

- relevance to sustainable strategy and positioning;
- degree of relevance and focus during the reporting period;
- impact on achieving or contributing to the company's strategic focus areas and living the company's values;
- continuity of the material issues identified during 2014; and
- external views.

This process resulted in a set of 10 material issues.

Both the material issues identified and the final report were reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee and the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the Board.

This process was followed to ascertain whether the material issues for reporting represented a balanced and comprehensive view of the critical areas of concern for the business and its stakeholders, and also to determine whether any additional or emerging issues, which should have been included, had been omitted.

REPORT ASSURANCE

This report has been assured by Ernst & Young.

For the 2015 Sustainable Development Report we engaged an external assurance service provider to undertake assurance of our compliance with the guidelines of the GRI and the Sustainable Development Principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and to verify that our report content accurately communicates:

- material sustainable development risks and opportunities and the views and expectations of our stakeholders;
- the existence and status of implementation of systems and approaches that the company is using to manage material sustainable development risks and opportunities; and
- performance against a number of key performance indicators chosen for reporting which reflect the issues which are material for the business.

“External and internal assessments determine the validity, accuracy and completeness of this report.”

In addition to reliance on external assurance, our assurance approach also rests on scrutiny of this report and of our ongoing sustainability performance by AngloGold Ashanti’s Group Internal Audit team. Group Internal Audit provided assurance for our 2015 sustainable development reporting in terms of the Group Internal Audit Charter as approved by the company’s Audit and Risk Committee. The audits were performed in accordance with the Institute of Internal Auditors’ Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit. Internal assurance includes a programme of combined assurance assessments, including site visits and reviews, undertaken during the course of the year. These assessments determine the validity, accuracy and completeness of the relevant GRI indicators in our reports, together with various data transfer and integrity checks. This Sustainable Development Report 2015 was approved by the Board of Directors and Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee on 22 March 2016.

[Link to Ernst & Young’s assurance statement](#)



LEADERSHIP



EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY

in our business processes

In this section our leaders reflect on the performance and future of AngloGold Ashanti.

FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SOCIAL, ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to creating a global sustainable gold mining company for the long term.

A business that is driven by strong values including optimum safety, protecting and promoting dignity and respect among its diverse people; being accountable to all shareholders, communities, stakeholders and partners and earning both its corporate citizenship and its social licence to operate.

By adopting a sustainable and long-term approach to the development of our business, the leadership and management of AngloGold Ashanti demonstrate that they are not only conscious of subject to the discipline of the market and the need to deliver strong financial results, but they are also sensitive to the company's historical legacies, its current successes and challenges, and its future opportunities. AngloGold Ashanti is driven by a broader purpose to be a thought leader in the industry; an ethical, compliant and responsible corporate citizen, contributing visibly to the advancement of communities in the jurisdictions of its footprint and diligently protecting and rehabilitating the environment for future generations. Our approach to

exploration, the mining process and closure after production has to be responsible, innovative and transformative.

The role of the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the board is to be the social conscience of the organisation. When, for example, we observe that not enough is being done to ensure optimum safety on the mines; or to advance localisation and staff development in our recruitment, selection and training activities; or we notice trends that compromise fair and ethical business practice and impact negatively on the social, health and environmental rights of our staff and communities, we have the mandate to highlight these and ensure that appropriate measures are taken by management to mitigate the material risks that such compromises might present. The committee also ensures that the company complies with the laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate so as to guard and secure our social licence to operate. By diligently focusing on sustainable development the committee demonstrates that good governance and undertaking the right actions for the right reasons generally lead to positive financial, social, environmental and humane outcomes.

For more information on the purpose and mandate of the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee, please see the Sustainable Development Report 2014

“Embedding sustainable development into our strategy makes good business sense. If we do not look after what we have now, our future will not be as bright.”

Nozipho January-Bardill
Chairperson of the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee



FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SOCIAL, ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE continued

The committee is of the opinion that, in recent years, AngloGold Ashanti has made considerable progress in the area of sustainable development. The evidence of this progress can be found in the positive feedback the company has received on the steps it has taken to improve our market performance. Safety remains a central strategic issue in the company, and while we have regrettably recorded more fatalities in the 2015 reporting year, our safety record has generally improved. Our work in the area of health has also made a positive impact, not only on the health of our employees but also host communities. AngloGold Ashanti

programmes on the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and malaria have, for example, received international recognition and praise. As far as our environmental performance is concerned, this issue remains on the agenda of the committee to ensure that the company effectively addresses any concerns regarding tailings management; water management; energy usage, security and efficiency; as well as land use and rehabilitation throughout the production process. Our steady progress in the above-mentioned areas continues to yield results and have a positive impact on our overall sustainable development performance.

Artisanal small-scale and illegal mining remain a significant challenge for the company and the committee. While we have made good progress in the area of human rights with respect to securing the safety of the mines, workers and artisanal/illegal miners, the challenge is complex and requires increased and meaningful levels of trust, engagement and collaboration between mining communities, operators, regulators and governments. Production interruptions and asset losses are a concern for the committee as they present significant material risks. The security of our people, property, product and communities including small-scale artisanal and illegal miners is a standard feature of the agenda of the committee.

Looking into the future, AngloGold Ashanti faces challenges in certain operating jurisdictions. However, the committee is confident that our leadership and management teams have the courage to face these challenges. My personal outlook is optimistic – as a citizen and as a board member of the company – and I believe the solutions can be found within the company and the sector.

Nozipho January-Bardill
Chairperson of the Social, Ethics
and Sustainability Committee
22 March 2016



FROM THE DESK OF THE CEO



Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer

When we launched our new strategy in 2013, aimed at delivering sustainable improvements in cash flows and returns, we took great care to ensure that sustainable development represented the foundation on which this approach was built.

After all, the generation of cash flow and improvement of returns is a meaningless goal if it cannot be sustained, and it is here where the maintenance of our social licence to operate is of paramount importance.

20%
reduction in reportable environmental incidents is testament to strong leadership in this area.

If AngloGold Ashanti is to remain sustainable in the long term, it is critical we remain true to our values. These values demand that we always put safety first, respect the environment, conduct our business ethically and transparently, treat all those with whom we deal with dignity and respect, and that we create shared value for all stakeholders. Only then can we demonstrate the positive contribution that responsible mineral extraction can make to the development of society.

We understand that our business decisions affect not only our investors, but also our employees, governments and regulators in our operating jurisdictions, host communities and society at large. In our increasingly connected world, where social and environmental consciousness are on the rise, our sustainable development performance remains critical to growing the trust that many stakeholders place in us. And the extent to which our stakeholders can trust us, based on our actions, is the very cornerstone of our social licence to operate.

We are, however, aware that this trust is – like many valuable things – extremely fragile, and protecting it demands transparent and consistent behavior from us. It also demands that leading sustainable development

FROM THE DESK OF THE CEO continued

practices are embedded into the very fabric of our operations – they should define the way we conduct ourselves and the manner in which we engage our stakeholders, always striving to be ethical, inclusive and respectful. We continue to look for ways to improve in this regard.

The AngloGold Ashanti Sustainable Development Report 2015 serves as an annual snapshot of the important progress we continue to make on this journey. We aim to provide internal and external stakeholders with a transparent and honest reflection of the most pressing sustainable development issues we face, and how we respond to them.

Safety remains our single biggest challenge and – consistent with our values – it is also our top priority. In reflecting on our safety performance this past year, I would like to extend my sincere and heartfelt condolences once again to the families of our colleagues who passed away at work during the last year. These events are tragic and they affect me personally and deeply. We continue to address our safety challenges with the utmost dedication, and with considerable investment of time, resources and skill in finding lasting solutions that will rid our operations of all injury.

The deterioration in our safety performance in South Africa during 2015 prompted an

urgent and thorough review of our Safe Production Strategy. I was personally involved in this review, which included all senior safety and operational leadership. We analysed all key historic, current and proposed safety interventions to develop what we believe is an improved framework for leadership practices and imperatives. We also continue to actively analyse what we call ‘High Potential Incidents’, or near misses, that could have resulted in fatalities, in order to treat the causes, rather than the symptoms of workplace accidents. In 2016, we will further embed our safety standards and safe working practices across all our operations, and continue to implement improved critical control monitoring systems for major hazards, in order to further reduce risk.

The setback of this past year has not diminished our resolution to improve our safety performance and achieve workplaces free of occupational injury and illness. We take some encouragement from the continued improvements in this area, evidenced in the continued improvement of our all-injury frequency rate – the broadest measure of safety performance – which continued its downward trajectory. We also celebrated the achievements of several operations outside of South Africa, which passed important safety milestones, including some that passed the year without a single lost time injury.

Our business also continued to face a number of exogenous challenges, including adverse

and volatile gold and commodity prices. In light of this, the imperative to continue improving efficiencies, whilst ensuring rigorous capital allocation and cost discipline, remains a critical area of focus. Yet, while we remain steadfast in our approach to improve productivity wherever possible, we will not compromise on our commitment to sustainable development. This remains key to our ongoing competitiveness.

In terms of our impact on host communities, specifically how we understand and respond to their socio-economic development needs, we are experiencing increased expectations from both host governments and communities regarding the role that mining companies should play. Our approach to investment, procurement and recruitment is to ensure that our host communities benefit from our presence. Engagement plays a crucial role in achieving this, as we can only design and achieve mutually-beneficial outcomes that are sustainable, through transparent and continuous conversations with all our stakeholders.

We are also acutely aware of our obligations regarding responsible environmental stewardship, particularly the need to ensure the natural resources under our care are managed efficiently and responsibly. Our environmental performance in 2015 saw a continuation of the improving trajectory of recent years, with a further 20% reduction in reportable environmental incidents from the

FROM THE DESK OF THE CEO continued



previous year. We have recorded significant annual improvements each year since 2010 and will continue to look for further progress in the years ahead.

There is a similarly important role for us to play in the field of health, where we continue to make progress within the business on addressing health challenges such as silicosis, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria. Legacy occupational health compensation claims and litigation against AngloGold Ashanti in South Africa are ongoing, and we have formed a working group with our peers in the local mining sector who face similar action. Through the working group we are engaging with government, organised labour and claimants' legal representatives to find a positive, equitable and sustainable solution to not only resolve the legacy challenges, but to help fix the administration and compensation systems to help ensure fair and efficient access to equitable compensation for any sick employee that needs to access payment.

After year-end, we were pleased to announce that – in partnership with Anglo American SA – we reached a settlement with more than 4,000 individual claimants. Although a separate class action against many companies in the industry

is ongoing, my hope is that this settlement will provide a great many people with much needed financial relief in the not-too-distant future.

In several of our core production areas, elevated risk of socio-political and economic instability is an ongoing challenge. We are experiencing increased instances of illegal artisanal and small-scale mining either adjacent to, or on our tenements, which pose social, environmental and regulatory challenges for the company. We actively engage with a broad cross-section of government departments, regulatory bodies, non-governmental organizations and community leaders to finding a lasting solution to these complex issues.

Attracting and retaining high caliber talent is also vital to the success of our company. We have implemented a number of initiatives to improve our performance in this regard, including the development of future leaders for the company, strengthening the sourcing of local expertise in our operating jurisdictions, and attracting and retaining scarce and critical skills.

By showing consistency in meeting or exceeding production guidance, beating cost estimates, delivering free cash flow and a

“AngloGold Ashanti has shown itself to be a resilient operator in a difficult market environment.”

sharp reduction in net debt levels – despite a lower gold price – AngloGold Ashanti has shown itself to be a resilient operator in a difficult market environment. We have also worked hard during these challenging times to ensure that our social licence to operate is not compromised. To achieve this, we must continue to demonstrate how we can have a meaningful positive impact on society, in every region where we operate.

As we go into 2016 and beyond, sustainability will continue to be an integral cornerstone of our strategy and an area that we will continue to work on and improve.

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer
22 March 2016

VIEW FROM DAVID NOKO

Executive Vice President Sustainable Development



AngloGold Ashanti has come a long way on our sustainable development journey. Incorporating sustainable development as a core strategic focus area for the business has been one of the most significant developments along this journey.

It has elevated the prominence and importance of sustainable development across the company, and has set up the team to deliver on our value proposition as articulated in the strategy section of this report. Our approach to building a solid foundation across the portfolio has also enabled us to navigate the many external sustainable development challenges facing the company.

Embedding and infusing sustainable development into all parts of the business is the next step. While this is not easy, given the geographical spread and reporting structure of the organisation, we have started making progress. The framing of our top material issues was done in a multidisciplinary way, reinforcing the notion that at AngloGold Ashanti, sustainable development is everyone's business. The way in which we respond to our challenges, ultimately securing and maintaining our social licence to operate, is a distinguishing factor for us as a mining company. We will be resilient as an organisation when sustainable development is just the way we do business.

In the Sustainable Development Report 2015, we reflect on our success, and also discuss the areas where we have not performed well. While we have demonstrated sustained improvements in our environmental performance and established sound relationships with governments and communities, we have also seen deterioration in our safety performance in 2015, a challenge we are committed to addressing. We also face significant challenges in relation to illegal mining, which we are working to address.

“In 2016 we will cement the gains we have made and stay on course on our sustainable development journey.”

Looking ahead, we will continue on the path of improvement. Our focus is on how people experience AngloGold Ashanti through the positive impacts we can make. This means shifting our focus from inputs to outcomes. When we are welcomed and invited to countries and communities because we are trusted, that is when we know that we have secured our social licence to operate.

David Noko
Executive Vice President,
Sustainable Development
22 March 2016

STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



IMPROVING THE WAY

people experience AngloGold Ashanti through positive engagement

In this section we describe and explain our approach to sustainable development challenges across our business.

STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Our group sustainable development strategy aims to identify the actions required to contribute to AngloGold Ashanti's business competitiveness, to secure our social licence to operate, and ultimately to support the company's success.

Our strategy is dynamic and adaptive, taking into account developments in the key parameters which define the strategic landscape in the jurisdictions in which we operate.



STRATEGY OVERVIEW

OUR APPROACH

At AngloGold Ashanti, sustainable development includes safety, health, environment, government and community relations, human rights and security.

The strategic sustainable development framework enables our responses to be coherent across these disciplines.

At the core of our sustainable development philosophy is a focus on improving the way people experience AngloGold Ashanti through positive engagement and development for mutual value. We invest in the wellbeing and development of our employees, focus on building a resilient company and contribute to the growth of economically, socially and physically healthy host communities and environments. Our intentions are articulated in our Sustainable Development Vision, which details our commitments and outlines the envisioned future as we fulfil our purpose. See page 18.

We look beyond the simple pursuit of profits. We recognise that we have a contribution to make in building a better world, and we seek to be an institution of society that contributes to positive societal development. Profitability is an imperative that allows us to maintain long-term sustainable development and improve

Strategy outline

Our sustainable development philosophy has not changed in recent years; but as we continue on our sustainable development journey, the meaning of the philosophy to the business and how it manifests in our daily activities, has matured. We continue to embed sustainable development principles in the collective consciousness of our company, and into the fabric of our everyday business processes.

Our approach to the strategy can be articulated in four simple parts:

- clearly understanding the challenges we face;
- our sustainable development value proposition;
- the guiding principles on sustainable development; and
- translating the principles into a coherent set of actions.

We use this framework to build a strategy map that responds to our key challenges, while aligning with our broad sustainable development philosophy.

our capacity for positive social contribution, but it is not our sole purpose.

Understanding the sustainable development challenge

The sustainable development challenges we face are framed by our material issues. Viewing sustainable development challenges within this context brings key response areas into focus and allows us to achieve and maintain our social and legal licence to operate that enables business success. Over the past two years we have engaged the business to refine and better understand these material issues.

In a rapidly changing world characterised by an increasing focus, across all levels of society, on how companies do business and generate profits, we believe superior sustainable development performance confers competitive advantage. Our product – gold – is generic and in itself does not distinguish us from our competitors. In addition, we operate in a price-taking sector. This means we must achieve differentiation beyond the scope of product and price. Improving operating performance and complying with regulatory requirements is necessary. Yet, by operating with sustainable development as a foundational element of our business strategy, we can position AngloGold Ashanti as a preferred business operator.

Looking beyond compliance, our sustainable development performance contributes to business competitiveness by:

- enabling access to capital from increasingly socially and environmentally conscious investors and lenders;
- improving our ability to realise value from new and existing assets, based on harmonious community relationships; and
- increasing access to talent within a socially and environmentally aware society.

Competing effectively in these areas requires that we demonstrate progress in achieving our sustainable development goals.

Sustainable development value proposition

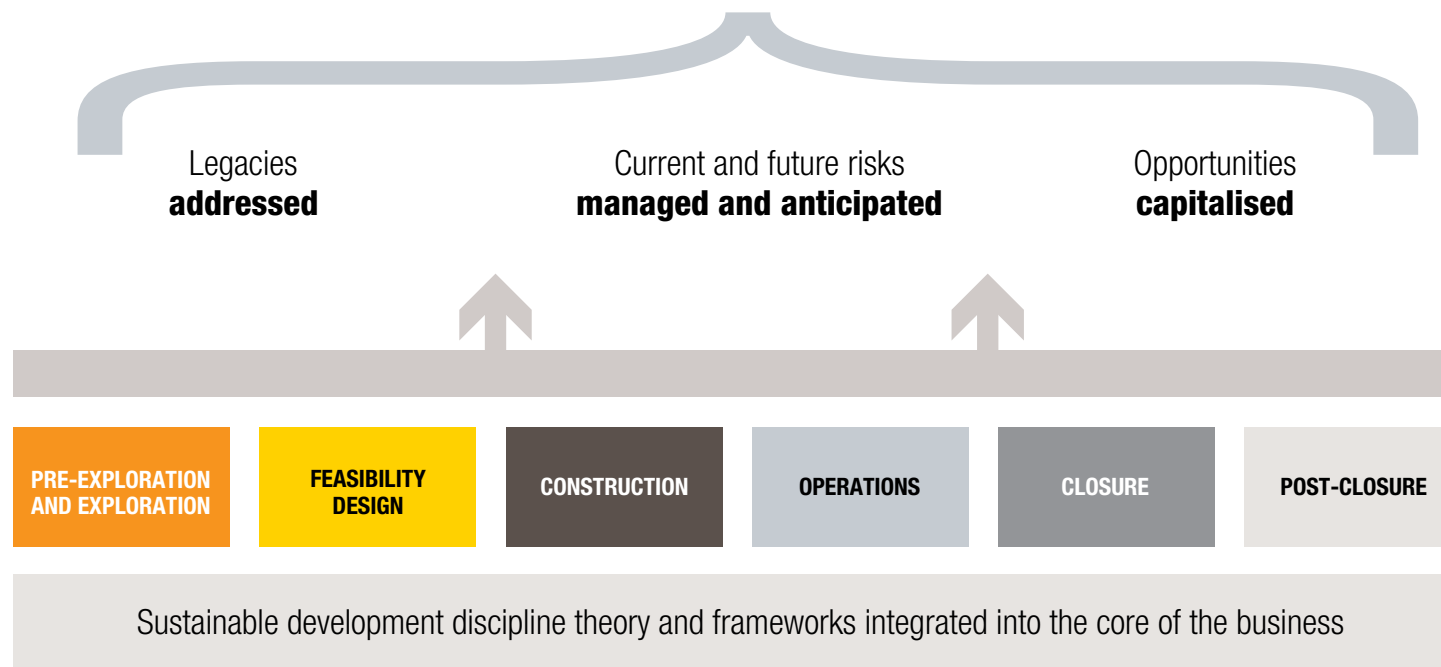
In supporting the foundational aspect of the company business strategy, we seek to integrate sustainable development principles and practices into the business. This allows us to better address our legacy issues, anticipate and manage current and future risks and capitalise on opportunities. Success in these areas enables us, in turn, to deliver tangible positive outcomes for our employees, our shareholders, our host communities and the environment. Simply put, being welcomed into our host communities and recognised as a driver of positive socio-economic development is critical to achieving business success. Our sustainable development value proposition is thus the cornerstone of achieving and maintaining our social licence to operate.

STRATEGY OVERVIEW continued

Sustainable development contributes to AngloGold Ashanti's business competitiveness
as we achieve and maintain our social licence to operate

Sharing the **ENDURING VALUE OF GOLD**

1. Our sustainable development-based actions enhance business performance
2. We deliver demonstrable long-term positive outcomes for our employees, our shareholders, our host communities and the environment
3. Governments and the broader society in host countries and regions, and beyond, see us as delivering long-term value



Integration

Integrating sustainable development into the business is a key aspect of our value proposition, and involves three levels of integration:

1. First order integration focuses on coordinating all sustainability portfolio disciplines within a common framework and approach. Our goal is to move away from technical disciplines operating in silos, and towards an operational state where all sustainability disciplines have a common language and direction.

2. Second order integration seeks to hardwire sustainability practices into all of our business processes and activities. This means sustainability must be a consideration at every stage of the mining cycle: from before we explore an area, through the operational phase and including post-closure. Threading sustainability into every aspect of our work and decision-making translates our sustainability philosophy into practical reality and moves the company along the sustainability maturity curve towards greater resilience.

3. Third order integration involves embedding sustainability practices across our value chain. This means encouraging our suppliers and contractors to embrace sustainability principles in the way they do business, as well as strengthening the value chain itself to maximise opportunities for shared value. Third order integration ideally works both upstream and downstream.

STRATEGY OVERVIEW continued

Guiding principles

- A** We apply risk management principles in addressing our challenges
- B** We engage positively with all our stakeholders
- C** We co-design solutions for mutual benefit
- D** We embrace innovation in designing solutions for the future

These guiding principles shape our decisions and actions.

Turning strategy into action

Implementing our strategy successfully – and thereby achieving our social licence to operate – hinges on maintaining strong levels of trust with internal and external stakeholders. In addition, it requires quality and creativity in developing solutions for complex challenges.

Improving relationships with all our stakeholders to establish higher levels of trust and cooperation, requires honest reflection and a commitment to work together in resolving challenges for mutual benefit.

“Our strategy hinges on maintaining strong levels of trust with internal and external stakeholders.”

Developing the strategic work plan map

Translating strategy from the philosophical to the practical requires mapping out a tangible set of strategic focus areas. Adapted from Kaplan and Norton's Strategy Mapping concept, our value proposition consists of four perspectives:

- **Strengthening the foundation:** Are we creating a solid foundation and building the capability to deliver on our value proposition?
- **Internal systems and processes:** Do we have the right systems and processes to create value, and are they effective?
- **Social licence to operate:** Are we demonstrating benefits to local stakeholders and the broader society?
- **Business competitiveness:** Does the work we do translate into tangible contributions to business success?



STRATEGY OVERVIEW continued

We have defined our strategic focus areas within each perspective. Collectively, these focus areas enable us to respond to our material sustainable development issues with coherence, recognising the linkages between them.

For each strategic focus area we have determined:

- objectives;
- key actions to achieve the objectives; and
- performance metrics to measure our progress.

Our sustainable development disciplines have begun developing specific critical tasks to support our broader sustainable development objectives. These tasks are being incorporated into the company's individual performance management system.

This work represents first order integration.

“Strategic focus areas enable us to respond to our sustainable development material issues.”

AngloGold Ashanti sustainable development work plan map

Contributing to AngloGold Ashanti business competitiveness as we achieve and maintain our social licence to operate



STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

● Significant progress
 ● Moderate progress
 ● Low progress

Strategy implementation parameter	Success criteria	Progress summary	PROGRESS IN 2015
Strengthening the foundation	Health of discipline	●	Development of the Health of Discipline Framework and Guideline is ongoing. Formal talent management within the sustainable development discipline for Stratum III and above is underway. All SIII+ sustainable development roles have been appropriately filled.
	Integrating sustainability	●	The strategy has been approved at Board and Executive levels. Sustainable development is a core focus area of the business strategy. Further socialisation has been undertaken at an operating level in South Africa, Brazil and Australia. A common understanding of the strategy across sustainable development disciplines has been achieved with progress being made in first order integration.
	Knowledge management	●	As a precursor to establishing a knowledge management system, a sustainable development Data Management Framework and Guideline has been completed, with global implementation underway.
	Stakeholder engagement	●	Development of a common approach to stakeholder engagement is ongoing with varying practices applied globally. Some areas of the business represent high-quality engagement whereas others have opportunities for improvement. Progress has been made in implementing grievance mechanisms at all sites.
Internal systems and processes	Manage risks and opportunities	●	Progress continues to be made in establishing a common approach to risk management with the identification of critical controls and monitoring of their effectiveness.
	Operational excellence	●	Sustainable development disciplines aligned at a corporate level, but further progress and alignment required in adapting country sustainable development work plans to the company strategy.
	Monitoring and evaluation	●	Core performance metrics identified and reported on. Varied maturity of reporting across sustainable development disciplines with a need to develop and measure more outcome based indicators.
	Governance and assurance	●	Active and effective Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the board in place.
Social licence to operate	Demonstrating risks are managed	●	Most disciplines have continued to show progress in identified outcome performance metrics. However, the safety performance for the year in terms of fatal injuries deteriorated in 2015.
	Creating shared value	●	Shared value creation tends to occur in an isolated rather than a systematic way. While there are some examples of excellence, in certain instances the degree of impact and endurance of solutions need work.
	Compliance	●	No significant breaches of compliance identified.
Business competitiveness	Protecting and creating economic value	●	Finalisation of the Framework and Guideline for determining the economic value of sustainable development initiatives is underway. At this stage, a clear and consistent understanding of the economic value of our sustainable development activities needs to be established.
	Enabling business growth	●	Sustainable development aspects are factored into company decision-making processes for portfolio choices, feasibility assessments and key project design. The company sustainable development performance however has not yet been shown to improve the company's competitive position.

MATERIAL ISSUES



SECURING AND MAINTAINING **our social licence to operate is a strategic business imperative**

In this section we outline how we are responding to issues deemed material to our business.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

The sustainable development challenges we face are framed by our material issues. Viewing challenges within this context brings key response areas into focus and allows us to achieve and maintain the social licence to operate that enables business success.



“The Sustainable Development agenda is a promise by leaders; it is an agenda for people, and an agenda for our planet.”

Ban Ki-Moon

P26



Employee safety

P32



Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

P38



Responsible environmental stewardship

P45



Current and legacy employee and community health issues

P49



Engaging stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust

P54



Compliance within an evolving regulatory framework

P57



Integrated closure planning

P60



Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement

P64



Talent management and skills development

P70



Respecting human rights

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

People are the core of our business and the health and safety of the people who work with us is our top priority. We are committed to living this value through unrelenting vigilance, analysis and the constant pursuit of innovative, effective controls to improve our safety performance.



IN FOCUS

Lowest recorded all injury frequency rate (AIFR) in the company's history: 7.18

Despite deterioration in our fatal injury performance in 2015 we are resolute in turning around our safety performance and achieving workplaces free of occupational injury and illness

Two operating regions (Continental Africa and South Africa) achieved their best performance on record in lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)

The group exceeded 2015 safety training targets by 55%

An urgent and thorough review of our Safe Production Strategy was concluded by senior safety and operational leadership

All operations met their 2015 major hazards management objectives as part of the strategy to eliminate high-consequence events

Zero Harm Awards, introduced in 2014, began sharing promising results



OUR APPROACH

At AngloGold Ashanti we acknowledge that our people are exposed to hazards and risks associated with our core mining activities, thus Safety is our first value. We care about our people and their wellbeing, and our focus remains on consistently working to eliminate fatalities and injuries in the workplace and operate safely. In this regard, our approach includes a robust hazard and risk management

system that combines structured work processes focused on building and constantly reinforcing a strong safety culture throughout our company.

While safety challenges remain complex, our ability to identify and understand risks and how they materialise has improved significantly over time. Through continuous research and analysis of incidents we recognise that procedures alone cannot create a safe work environment.

Improving our ability to operate safely requires a multi-layered approach. Over the last year we have focused on several key areas:

- strengthening our company's safety culture by demonstrating our leadership commitment and living the organisational values;
- implementing resilient safety standards, procedures and supporting systems;
- building and maintaining organisational capability and capacity through comprehensive safety training programs;
- proactively identifying threats, assessing risks and instituting controls and improving engineering focused on priority unwanted events; and
- strict adherence to principles of good corporate governance, and compliance with all regulations and standards.

Driven by the acute safety awareness within our business and operational leadership and with safety controls embedded into the way capable people work, we believe that, over time, we can achieve work places free of occupational injury.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

OUR PERFORMANCE

In memorium

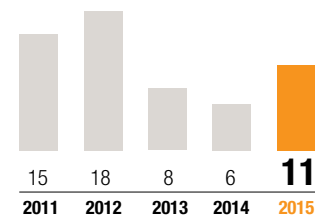
Tragically, 11 employees lost their lives as a result of work-related incidents at AngloGold Ashanti's operations during 2015.

In remembrance of our colleagues, the names of these individuals are:

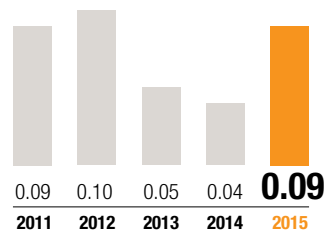
- **Lebakeng Abram Nkone** (21/01/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Mponeng Mine, South Africa
- **Tiago Penaforte** (23/01/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Lamego Mine, Brazil
- **Jeffrey Doko** (26/03/2015)
Underground vehicle incident – Mponeng Mine, South Africa
- **Tsoabiso Paulosi Mokoetse** (30/06/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Kopanang Mine, South Africa
- **Frank Tihareseole Kanyane** (19/07/2015)
Carbon monoxide gas inhalation incident – Surface Operations, South Africa
- **Thabo Walter Poee** (20/07/2015)
Scraper winch incident – Moab Khotsong Mine, South Africa
- **Khosi Machosi** (26/08/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Mponeng Mine, South Africa
- **Gabriel Mosoeunyane** (3/09/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Moab Khotsong Mine, South Africa
- **Rampatsa Moleleki** (16/09/2015)
Fall of ground incident – Tau Tona Mine, South Africa
- **Reino Minnaar** (11/10/2015)
Electrical incident – Engineering Training Centre, South Africa
- **George Emil Baffour** (22/10/2015)
Drowning incident – Obuasi Gold Mine, Ghana

We fully recognise that one life lost is one too many and we are committed to our objective of striving to achieve zero harm and will continue working relentlessly towards this goal. We continue to provide as much support to the families of our late colleagues as possible, including covering funeral expenses and providing financial support for the education of dependants.

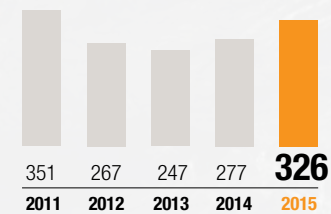
Occupational fatalities



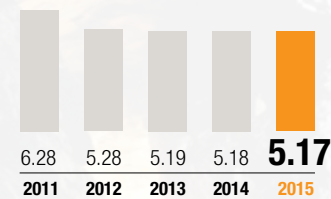
Fatal injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)



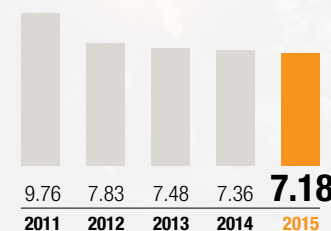
Injury severity rate (per million hours worked)



Lost time injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)



All injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

Demonstrating leadership commitment

A three-year safety strategic plan for 2014, 2015 and 2016 was developed in 2014. The core strategy focused on ensuring that leaders are actively engaged in progressing the business along the maturity journey and are equipped with the knowledge and tools to inspire, motivate, and empower employees. Furthermore, it focused on ensuring that all employees are risk aware and consistently apply tools in the workplace to prevent or mitigate incidents.

Due to a deterioration in safety performance, a safety strategy session was held with all regional safety leaders in July 2015 to review the three-year safety strategic plan. We recognise that a resilient business culture with favourable safety outcomes can only be achieved by having a common understanding of our challenges and developing a shared view of the future. To this end, the primary objective of the strategy review was to calibrate and refine the plan considering business challenges and operational specific themes. In addition to this, we also agreed on a process to ensure broader business alignment and ownership.

The outcome of the first workshop with regional safety leaders was that the five

strategic objectives from our three-year safety plan were condensed into three specific themes supported by detailed work plans:

- the importance of leadership commitment, engagement behaviour and organisational capabilities;
- understanding and managing major hazards; and
- for our standards, systems, processes and work methods to be effective, we have to ensure we are strictly compliant.

These three themes then formed the basis of a workshop with the senior leadership team.

In October 2015, we convened the second workshop with the Executive Committee and senior operational and safety leadership teams for the whole group. This collective session was a first for the AngloGold Ashanti Group, and represented a shift in our approach to creating a unified, standardised approach to safety.

The key purpose of the workshop was to review and approve the updated safety strategy and to agree on the work plans for 2015-2017. We discussed and reviewed historic, current and proposed key safety interventions in order to develop a framework of desired leadership practices

and imperatives. A common understanding and commitment across the three themes was established:

The importance of leadership commitment, engagement behaviour and organisational capabilities

Culture change starts at the top. It is clear that with commitment from leadership and an increase in direct engagement, we will be able to build organisational capability and encourage positive behavioural change. We are introducing a number of leadership imperatives, identifying measurable behaviours and consistent work routines. This will also ensure that we create and institutionalise accountability at every level of the business to address all forms of non-compliance. This will involve introducing behaviour-based safety programmes tailored to operational level requirements aimed at modifying at-risk behaviours.

Understanding and managing major hazards

Our major hazard critical control management process is currently being simplified and systematised. This involves bringing all data to a common platform for easy analysis, decision-making and implementation. Engineering control solutions are also being prioritised to reduce reliance on administrative controls.

For our standards, systems, processes and work methods to be effective, we have to ensure we are strictly compliant.

Enhancing our organisational systems will help us get the basics right all the time, such as the way we lead and manage people, as well as the way we plan, undertake and manage work. Compliance with our standards, systems, work methods and legal requirements is also key in this regard. Our streamlined safety management systems are continuously being integrated into our organisational systems to enhance their effectiveness. We embrace the lessons from high potential incidents and extensive work is done to understand their root causes in order to prevent repeat incidents.

The leadership imperatives we are introducing touch on many things, including leadership behaviours in the field. It is clear that building organisational capacity and resilience is first and foremost about building interpersonal relationships. Change in any context starts with a change in the way people think and then act. We believe that prioritising communication with employees at all levels and being available to engage in face-to-face conversation will be the most powerful driver of behaviour change. Leaders are expected to lead by good personal example. This means our daily conduct must reflect how we live our values.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

The revised and intensified focus on safety was presented and supported at a special meeting with the AngloGold Ashanti board in November 2015.

Strengthening organisational capability

Enhancing organisational capability remains an area of focus for AngloGold Ashanti. Keeping safety top of mind for all our people strengthens levels of compliance with existing systems, which can in turn make those controls more effective in mitigating risk. Regular training on safety protocols and compliance is provided for employees across the company. Three broad-based safety training programmes, focusing on safety leadership, hazard and risk management and incident management, have been developed and implemented. These programmes are designed to build organisational capability and capacity across the portfolio. The hazard and risk management (HRM) training programme specifically focuses on four levels of training:

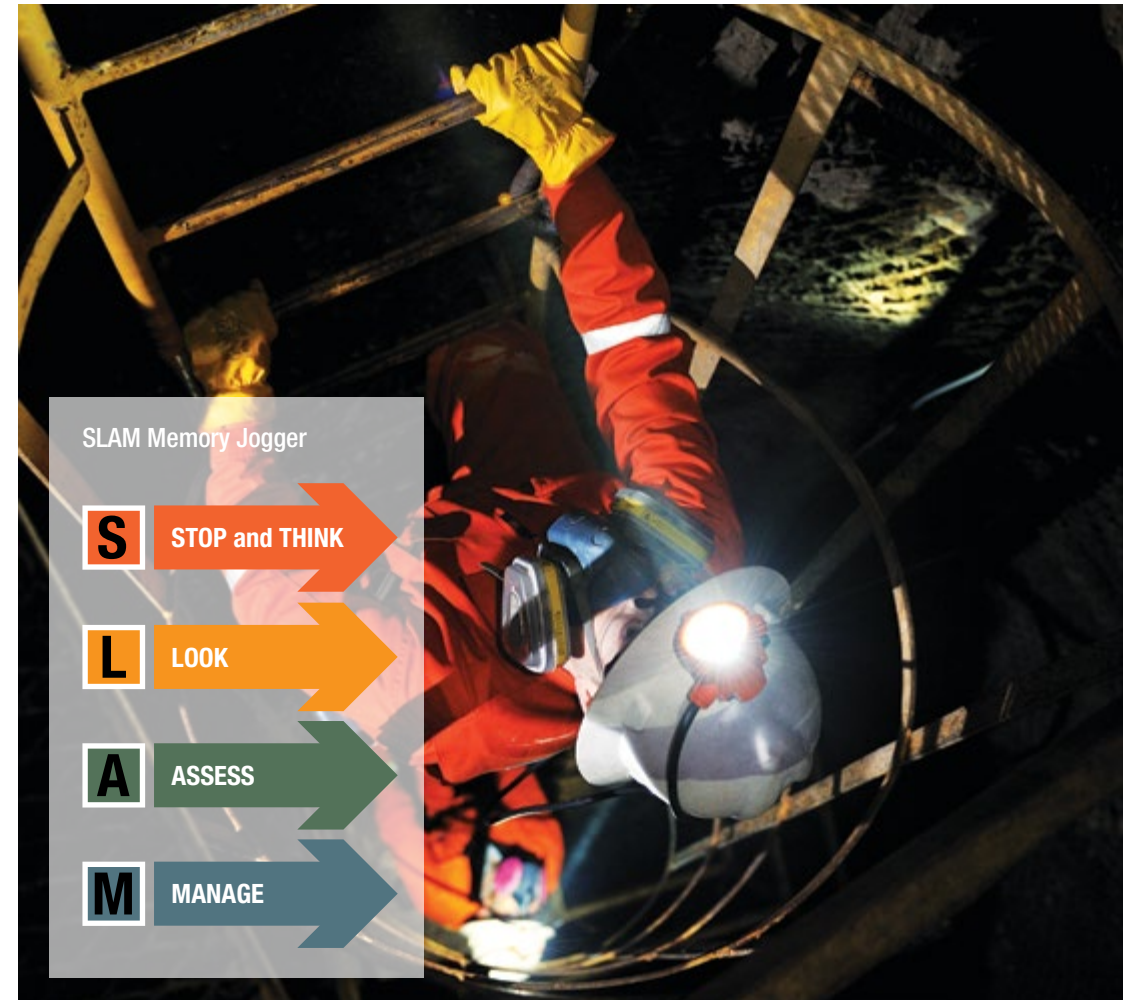
HRM4: This is aimed at executives and focuses on a broad understanding of hazards and risks to guide strategy.

HRM3: This course focuses on regional and operational management and is extensive in both scope and detail.

HRM2: This is aimed at the supervisory level. It is designed to help supervisors understand what they need to do in the execution of their day-to-day work and to ensure that hazards and risks are understood and managed. Specific tools and techniques are also introduced which supervisors learn to apply.

HRM1: This is for everyone at operational level. It creates awareness in individuals of what to do before starting a task and encourages a culture of risk awareness. The acronym SLAM encapsulates the essence of this approach. Stop and think. Look. Assess the situation. Manage the hazard.

These training programmes, targeting the delivery of over 15,000 units of training in a three-year period, were developed at group level and have been running for two years, since 2014. The aim for the second year (2015) was to deliver over 6,000 units of training and by year end the targets were met. This process underpins a strong safety culture across the group. The courses are available in all the business languages: Spanish, Portuguese, French and English. The approach and policy framework are consistent globally, but there are local adaptations for different cultural and site-specific factors.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

“Our risk management strategy focuses on both personal and process safety risks.”

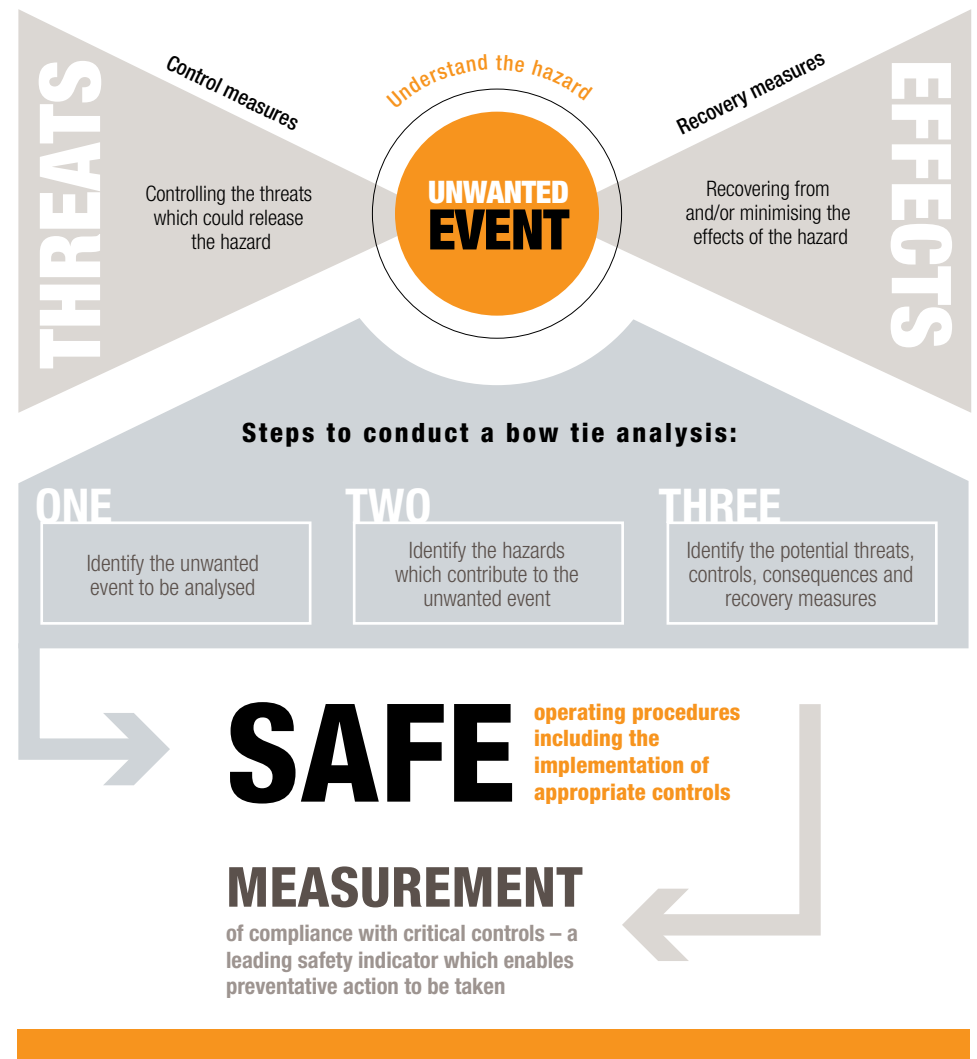
Enhancing risk management and control effectiveness

Through 2014, we placed a great deal of emphasis on understanding how risks materialise at our operations and the sequences of events that result in safety incidents. This helped us to understand what controls are necessary, and most effective in managing major hazards. The focus on managing major hazards remains a critical part of the strategy to eliminate unwanted events. Work continues to prioritise engineering control solutions where feasible and to ensure full compliance with all critical controls. Examples of engineering controls being introduced include electronic fatigue monitoring systems; vehicle-to-vehicle proximity detection devices; underground rock netting and bolting; reef boring; mechanised development; and remote drilling and loading. The work we are doing in this area is aligned with the critical control management guideline issued by the International Council on Mining and Metals in 2015 and our control framework is based on the internationally recognised hierarchy of controls.

BowTie Risk analysis

An analysis of incidents has shown that there is no significant statistical correlation between the occurrence of low and high consequence incidents. Low consequence incidents are commonly associated with personal safety failures (e.g. slips and trips), whereas high consequence incidents are more commonly associated with several failures in the work process. Our hazard and risk management strategy therefore focuses on both personal and process safety risks. Process safety risk management requires detailed assessment of material unwanted events to ensure we have a thorough understanding of the event complexity, causation pathways, and the approach to institute a critical control management programme. Across the company we have identified 19 major hazards, which, should they materialise, have the potential to result in single or multiple fatalities. These have been analysed through detailed BowTie Risk modelling. This simple, highly visual system clearly shows the potential causes, preventative and mitigating controls and consequences of priority unwanted events. The process also reveals vulnerabilities and highlights the importance of having multiple layers of controls and ensuring ongoing control effectiveness. Data from critical control monitoring is used to address emerging risks before incidents occur. While there is still work to do to fully implement this approach, the preliminary results are encouraging.

Using BowTie analysis to improve safety performance



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Employee safety

Of the 19 major hazards, we have identified 4 priority major hazards that account for 80% of high consequence incidents and fatalities.

The top two underground major hazards relate to ground control and rail-bound transport activities. The top two surface open pit major hazards relate to the operation of light vehicles and heavy mobile equipment.

For these specifically, we are prioritising engineering controls to reduce the dependence on controls relying solely on human intervention. We anticipate that this will significantly improve our safety performance.

Reporting of high potential incidents is encouraged as these are used to heighten awareness, facilitate organisational learning, and effect more robust controls. In 2015, a formal process was established for incident notifications, which has been implemented across the group.

RECOGNISING INNOVATION

AngloGold Ashanti's Zero Harm Awards were presented for the first time in 2015 as a way of encouraging and recognising innovation in the discipline of Safety. They also assist us in identifying additional engineering controls which may be implemented to reduce risk profiles.

Corporate governance and compliance with regulations and standards

Company wide, we have developed 22 Global Safety Standards that make up our robust safety management system. Compliance to these standards is assessed through an annual self-assessment process and a bi-annual corporate-led combined assurance process. All our operations are OHSAS 18001 certified – our chosen form of external certification. Furthermore, as a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals, AngloGold Ashanti subscribes to all relevant international mining industry standards.

“Reporting of high potential incidents heightens awareness and facilitates organisational learning.”

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Our 19 major hazards

Case study on Global Safety Award and Zero Harm Awards



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

In delivering on our commitments, we seek to invest in socio-economic development and create shared value. We want the communities and societies in which we operate to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.

IN FOCUS

Improvement from 16 community incidents in 2014, to 15 in 2015

Geita water project brings fresh water to 130,000 residents

\$15.2 million contributed community investment projects

\$2.1 billion in local supplier spend

OUR APPROACH

As a global company, our business spans a wide variety of cultural, economic and social landscapes. Given this complex and diverse environment, establishing good relationships with host communities is fundamental to acquiring and maintaining our social licence to operate. These relationships are complex

and require that we constantly balance our business objectives with regulatory requirements and ethical obligations.

This is particularly pertinent to the fact that most company operations and projects are situated in economically depressed or underdeveloped areas where there is a great need for development opportunities.

For decades, mineral wealth contributed significantly to community development, growth and transformation. This recognition has led to heightened expectations from both communities and governments concerning the role mining companies can play in contributing to development. As a result, expectations that arise from our presence and the projects we undertake must be managed carefully to nurture relationships with communities while still ensuring the viability of our own operations. The socio-economic challenges faced by communities in which we operate typically include issues such as unemployment, low economic growth, inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to services including education and health care. Communities also have concerns regarding food and water security.



Overall, AngloGold Ashanti has contributed **\$15.2 million**

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges



In response to these challenges, AngloGold Ashanti has developed a suite of management standards which frame the company approach to social contribution. The standards outline the philosophies, scope and application of initiatives supporting contributions to community development. Focus areas include:

- enterprise development;
- infrastructure development (including recreational facilities);
- health (see current and legacy employee and community health issues) on page 45; and
- education and skills development.

With the adoption of the gender equality policy, more effort will be made to both target and report on the participation of women and girls in socio-economic community activities. For more information on gender equity, see talent management and skills development on page 64.

In conjunction with regional and country offices, all sites develop socio-economic contribution strategies that respond to local needs through a process of engagement with stakeholders. Baseline studies and impact assessment reviews help us understand the potential impacts of our operational activities on host communities. Information gathered through the engagement process and

associated studies are incorporated into the risk management process.

Initiatives are undertaken in partnership with various stakeholders including governments, communities and non-governmental organisations. This approach seeks to capitalise on the strengths of each stakeholder group and supports community ownership for sustainable outcomes.

Our community investment programmes complement the work of government, non-governmental (NGO) and community-based organisations (CBOs). The programmes include obligatory contributions agreed with government (as part of stability agreements and mining conventions), legislated community contributions, as well as voluntary contributions in response to community needs. Aside from our direct development efforts, communities also experience indirect benefits as a result of our presence. Examples of these benefits include roads, pipelines or other infrastructure built by AngloGold Ashanti for operational use, but which may also be used by communities, creating better opportunities for trade and access to facilities.

Enterprise development projects encompass increasing local employment, training and skills development, strengthening local procurement

and supplier development, and supporting the development of secondary industries for alternative and sustainable livelihoods.

The Community Information Management System (CIMS) is being developed as a tool to collate, integrate and analyse community data at global and local levels. Evaluating specific issues and trends will help improve our understanding of community challenges, and the impact of company initiatives toward socio-economic contribution. Monitoring processes will provide feedback on how well interactions with communities are being managed.

We value the principles of co-existence and co-design of sustainable solutions and find that community participation in decision-making results in more empowered and engaged communities. This not only improves the long-term sustainability of development projects, but also contributes to creating relationships characterised by trust and transparency. We acknowledge that challenges and conflicts do arise, but we also believe these can be resolved by building mature, resilient relationships and actively addressing issues as they arise. In all interactions, AngloGold Ashanti is committed to conducting business in line with regulatory requirements and ethical obligations.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

OUR PERFORMANCE

Reportable community incidents

There were 15 community incidents in 2015, compared to 16 in 2014. Four community incidents were classified as reportable.

Site: Siguiri Gold Mine

Date: 22 August 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: After an illegal miner fell into Soloni Pit Lake and drowned, a large number of artisanal miners invaded Kozan and Soloni pits, causing substantial damage to several light and heavy vehicles. A security guard and six military personnel who responded to the incident were injured.

Corrective action: The two pits were cleared of trespassers and control regained following intervention by the gendarmerie and a rapid reaction force stationed in Siguiri. The military and local authorities initiated an operation to curb illegal mining activities in the upper Guinea area, which includes Siguiri. Following the incident, the mine engaged the local community leaders and authorities regarding the health, safety and environmental dangers of illegal mining. However, reportedly, many of the trespassers were migrants over whom limited authority could be exerted by the local leaders.

Site: Iduapriem Gold Mine

Date: 1 June 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: One hundred community members who had bought land in Teberebie from the community Chief gathered at the offices of the Sustainability Department at Iduapriem Mine. The protesters had received an erroneous radio announcement earlier that all people who had acquired plots of land should gather at the Sustainability Department for their cash compensation. When these community members did not receive the promised cash compensation, the protest became violent.

Corrective action: Following the protest, an agreement was reached with the Teberebie community, including the community members who had purchased land from the Teberebie Chief. The agreement, known as the Teberebie Land Settlement Agreement, includes a compensation framework which identifies how compensation activities will be carried out.

Site: Iduapriem Gold Mine

Date: 19 June 2015

Classification: Major

Incident description: Three hundred community members dissatisfied with compensation for land purchased from the Chief in Teberebie blocked the two main roads to Iduapriem Mine, setting alight vehicle tyres in the middle of road to prevent entry to the mine.

Corrective action: Following the protest, an agreement was reached with the Teberebie Community, including the community members who had purchased land from the Teberebie Chief. The agreement, known as the Teberebie Land Settlement Agreement, includes a compensation framework which identifies how compensation activities will be carried out.

Site: Siguiri Gold Mine

Date: 29 October 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: There was a demonstration at Kintinian village that lasted more than two days following the arrest of nine village representatives as ordered by the Prefect of Siguiri. The arrested representatives publically opposed a commitment made by the Prefect to the country's President to support a planned resettlement project at Area 1 in Siguiri. Several government security personnel were injured and two police vehicles were set alight during protests.

Corrective action: Siguiri Gold Mine engaged with the relevant authorities to intervene in the arrests which lead to the release of a female detainee. In addition, Siguiri Mine engaged and continues to engage with community members affected by planned resettlement activities at Area 1. This includes involving the affected parties in an asset inventory survey as part of developing an agreed upon land access and compensation framework.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

Enterprise development

AngloGold Ashanti supports enterprise development and local procurement in host countries. Company procurement and development initiatives seek to demonstrate our commitment and contribution to societies beyond regulatory compliance. Supplier development is a key focus area, for the development and inclusion of smaller businesses in the procurement process. This leads to better employment opportunities for host communities as significant value is channelled back into local economies.

Apart from company efforts to support local business, business partners and suppliers are encouraged to do the same. For example, Maxmass, a local contractor with mining experience, won a tender at our Iduapriem Mine in **Ghana** to supply goods and services. This not only facilitated an opportunity for one local mining supplier to participate in the formalised mining industry, but also encouraged the sub-contractors of Maxmass to adhere to the requirements of the legal, formalised mining sector. These opportunities can have a significant impact on redirecting the focus of local people who might otherwise feel compelled to participate in unsafe and illegal mining practices. This approach to procurement provides opportunities for inclusive and legitimate employment as well as training and development opportunities for community members.

In 2014 in **South Africa**, we reported on having met and exceeded our local procurement targets in terms of the Mining Charter. We have worked closely with local suppliers, to capacitate and raise the standard of business practices to qualify suppliers to become eligible as AngloGold Ashanti vendors. This includes meeting fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. In support of national development goals, we encourage potential suppliers to form appropriate joint ventures to facilitate transformation in business ownership. Our work in this area will be intensified with the establishment of Enterprise Development Centres (EDC) – business hubs designed to provide information and business services. Tender information, supply opportunities, training and facilities such as offices, computers and internet access will be available to aspiring suppliers. The intention is to capacitate small businesses to supply a variety of industries and customers and to provide broad access to alternative markets. Through incubating and mentoring emerging enterprises as they develop their supply chain and strengthen business processes, we can contribute towards growing an inclusive sustainable economy.

The first EDC was launched in October 2015 in the Eastern Cape (an important labour-sending area), as a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti, the National Union of Mineworkers and government. We aim to develop similar

centres in host communities in South Africa and other operating regions as well. During 2015 we also completed the roll-out of an online procurement portal in South Africa, which offers local businesses a central platform to access tender information and opportunities. A number of small local enterprises have already benefitted by securing tenders with AngloGold Ashanti through the platform. The online portal provides simple, user-friendly procurement tools to enable business connections between small and big business, and to access business opportunities with AngloGold Ashanti operations in the region.

In **Brazil**, public service offerings and resources for social programmes have been under significant strain in recent years due to persistent political and economic pressures. This has impacted communities and resulted in heightened expectations that the company will provide additional support. In response, AngloGold Ashanti Brazil started the Public Call for Projects initiative in 2010. The initiative encourages local institutions to propose projects that provide sustainable transformation solutions based on opportunities identified within communities. So far, the initiative has supported 122 projects in the municipalities neighboring our operations and directly benefitted an estimated 20,000 people.

In **Tanzania**, the Geita Economic Development Programme (GEDP), sponsored by Geita Gold Mine, is aimed at stimulating and diversifying

the local economy through infrastructure growth, enterprise development, skills training and the expansion of local agriculture. Phase I of the GEDP commenced in 2015 with five projects in the areas of agriculture and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development. The agriculture projects comprise sunflower and paddy cultivation. Over 800 acres of land was identified, and agricultural experts were engaged to test soil fertility. Once established, a water source for irrigation was identified for long-term viability. The projects have commenced, with harvesting of sunflowers expected in February/March 2016 and rice in May/June 2016. SME projects include welding and fabrication, garment manufacturing (tailoring, knitting and embroidery) and Hydraform brick making. Geita Gold Mine assisted community groups to form cooperatives and provided support for the initial purchase of equipment. The mine will support these projects for a period of three years to help facilitate their stability and a sustainable future. To realise these projects Geita Gold Mine partnered with local and regional authorities and the community to ensure broad ownership and sustainability of the projects.

Infrastructure development

By adopting a collaborative approach, we can draw from the collective strengths of our partners which are aligned with defined roles, responsibilities and accountabilities. In **Tanzania**, the much needed Geita Town

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

water project was successfully delivered during 2015. The project – designed to bring fresh water to the town of Geita – was realised as the result of a successful partnership between Geita Gold Mine, national and local government, sanitation authorities and the community. AngloGold Ashanti supplied the bulk infrastructure to pipe the water from Lake Victoria and treat it to safe potable standards, while Tanzanian authorities manage the water distribution for Geita's 130,000 residents. As a result of this project, 33% of the urban households in Geita have gained access to clean, safe water. Prior to this, only 3% of households in the area had access to water. For thousands of people who have spent years carrying water over long distances just to meet their daily needs, the Geita Town water project is a life-changing initiative.

At Obuasi Gold Mine in **Ghana**, water and sanitation projects funded through the AngloGold Ashanti Obuasi Community Trust Fund were completed and handed over to communities. The Water and Sanitation (WASAN) committees were established to oversee the upkeep and maintenance of these facilities. Other community projects funded by Obuasi Gold Mine included the construction of two metal-framed footbridges over the Nyam and Jimi Rivers, the re-roofing of the Diawuoso community centre and the construction of the Sansu community sanitation facilities. In addition, economic livelihood and cottage

industry skills training were implemented for 40 women from the local communities in 'Tom Brown' cereal production, décor and synthetic flower production.

Education and skills development

AngloGold Ashanti is dedicated to a culture of learning and empowerment. Great strides have been made through programmes which develop knowledge and skills within host communities and labour sending areas. This legacy of skills development has enabled increased employment prospects for people and the opportunity to start sustainable enterprises.

In **South Africa**, our focus on skills development as a driver of economic inclusion and prosperity saw the launch of the Youth Technical Skills Development Programme in April 2015. This is a joint venture between the Mining Qualifications Authority (MQA), local authorities and AngloGold Ashanti. The objective of the initiative is to equip unemployed youth in the Eastern Cape with skills such as welding, brick-laying, carpentry and plumbing.

In August 2015 in **Ghana**, Obuasi Gold Mine supported the Mentoring for Youth Development Foundation (MENFYD) in their nationwide education project. This initiative is aimed at mentoring girls to become responsible citizens and high achievers.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges

The initiative targets approximately 2,000 female secondary school students, and features lectures and open discussions on education and the empowerment of women, as well as adolescent sexual health.

Another initiative at Obuasi Gold Mine is the AngloGold Ashanti School, a mine-owned school with capacity for 1,300 learners. The school comprises comprehensive primary to secondary school education, and was officially registered and established as an independent and self-sustaining entity in 2015. As part of the transition to a new operating model, we donated start-up capital of \$100,000, and school staff were also transitioned from the mine's fixed-term contract payroll to full time employment by the new entity. This new operating model has ensured that the school could open its doors for the first time to learners from the general public.

Supporting community resilience

The benefits of socially responsible community investments extend beyond our employees to their families and broader communities and have a real impact on welfare and development. The following are a few

examples of community investment projects delivered through the reporting period.

In **Argentina**, the partnership between Cerro Vanguardia Mine, the Municipality of Puerto San Julian and the local Development Agency has delivered a cross-section of valuable projects to the community of Puerto San Julian. In 2014, the partnership started a project to refurbish an historic building which had been identified as an important cultural heritage asset. Cerro Vanguardia contributed \$710,000 towards the project. The old "Hotel Colon" refurbishment project was completed in 2015 and the building is now an accommodation lodge for students from the University of Southern Patagonia. The San Julian Athletics Club upgrade project was also completed in 2015 at a cost of \$467,000. The project specifically focused on the construction of a gymnasium. The cold, windy climate of the zone means that most sports have to be practiced indoors. In this light, the gymnasium will be enormously beneficial in developing sport in the community. The Municipality of Puerto San Julian also identified a need for specialist medical equipment at the local hospital.

Once again, the partnership between the Municipality, Cerro Vanguardia Mine and the Social Development Agency supported the project and a Video Endoscope was purchased for the hospital. This reduces the need for community members to travel long distances for specialist treatment and also positions the local hospital as a leading health facility in the area, to attract and retain the skills of specialist medical professionals. Cerro Vanguardia contributed \$109,000 to this project.

In **Australia**, the Tjuntjuntjara Punu Project was initiated by the community with support from AngloGold Ashanti. The project focuses on transferring traditional woodworking skills from older to younger generations of the local indigenous community. This award winning initiative fosters strong connections between elders and young people – rekindling connections between the generations driven by traditional culture. The project has proved to be so popular, it was adopted as part of the Tjuntjuntjara community school curriculum for 2015 – a clear sign that it has a sustainable future. Aside from adding important cultural and

social aspects to the school curriculum, the project also connects practical skills with learning about safe work practices, developing literacy and numeracy, and skills sharing in the broader community.

Overall, AngloGold Ashanti has contributed \$15.2 million in community investment projects across the organisation.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Case study on youth groups in Tanzania

Case study on Brazil's public call for projects

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women Policy

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

We protect and responsibly manage the precious natural resources in our care for the sake of host communities and the planet. Our commitment to minimising waste and preventing pollution is a key aspect of living our values, supporting our business goals and maintaining our social licence to operate.



IN FOCUS

Sustained progress in reduction of reportable environmental incidents – 85% improvement since 2011

Four sites were recertified under the International Cyanide Management Code

Delivery of natural gas pipeline to operations in Australia results in cleaner and more cost efficient energy for operations

Significant progress has been made in reprocessing legacy tailings in Obuasi Gold Mine in Ghana

Increased focus on risk management and insuring organisational capability

OUR APPROACH

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to responsible environmental stewardship by minimising our impact on the environment. We strive to demonstrate responsible, efficient use of natural resources. This is an important part of acquiring and maintaining our social licence to operate.

We subscribe to several external standards and charters to ensure our processes are consistent with internationally recognised good practice.

During 2015, we updated the AngloGold Ashanti Environmental Framework, including the group Environmental Policy. In line with the company sustainability strategy we prioritised the following strategic focus areas for 2015 – 2018:

- **Leadership commitment, building awareness and organisational capability**

Leaders are expected to demonstrate their commitment to environmental compliance and dedicate resources to managing risks and opportunities. The professional capability of the environmental discipline must be preserved. Additionally, we must create awareness and improve the capacity of employees and contractors to ensure work is executed in an environmentally responsible manner.

- **Understanding and managing environmental risks and liabilities**

Threats and opportunities must be proactively identified and assessed in order to institute effective controls which reduce risks and liabilities to the extent feasible.

- **Governance and compliance**

Effective environmental management systems must be maintained by implementing resilient systems, processes and work methods, ensuring compliance to regulations and standards.

Our Environmental Policy is a high-level mandatory statement of the group's beliefs and goals. Standards, guidelines and procedures provide the detailed requirements to assist the business in implementing the policy. The group policy sets the terms of reference for site-based environmental management systems, each of which are certified to the ISO 14001 standard. These are updated regularly in accordance with the compliance requirements for each jurisdiction in which we operate, or when significant project developments or changes take place.

During 2015, BowTie Risk Analyses (BTAs) were developed for priority environmental risks

and generic controls were identified for each. In 2016, work will continue on developing BTAs that reflect the unique circumstances at each operation.

The Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the board maintains oversight of the group Environmental Policy and ensures it is implemented and adhered to. Every two years, we independently assess compliance with our management standards at our operations and projects. Areas of weakness are shared with site management for the implementation of mitigation actions, and outcomes are shared with the committee.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

Reportable incidents

During the year, four reportable environmental incidents were recorded at our operations. This represents a 20% decrease in reportable incidents from 2014, but more importantly it demonstrates a sustained trend in reducing reportable environmental incidents from the 27 incidents recorded in 2011. The criteria used to categorise the severity of environmental incidents are available in the Environmental Incident Classification and Reporting Management Standard, which can be found on our website.

Site: **Córrego do Sítio, Brazil**

Date: 7 April 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: A leak from the metallurgical plant released approximately 20kL of process water. While the intended destination for the discharge was the Tailings Storage Facility, a valve on the channel that transfers the water to the Tailings facility was not fully closed and part of the solution was directed to the Conceição River. A downstream analysis of the discharge showed that copper, iron and antimony concentrations were more than 10% above permitted levels. The arsenic concentration was three times the permitted level.

Corrective action: The leak was stopped and river water quality samples were taken immediately, confirming that the river quickly returned to its natural condition. An inspection found no impact to local flora and fauna. The community downstream was not affected. Measures to avoid the incident recurring were taken and the river quickly returned to its natural condition.

Site: **Obuasi, Ghana**

Date: 7 August 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: Approximately 420kL of process water containing dilute levels of cyanide was released into the environment due to a joint failure on a process water pipeline. The water entered a trench that was under construction.

Corrective action: Ferrous sulphate was applied to neutralise residual cyanide. The water was pumped back to the plant, and contaminated soil in the trench was disposed onto the South Tailings Storage Facility. The downstream Nyankumasu, Saa and Nyam Rivers were sampled for cyanide contamination and the concentrations were found to be below the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency effluent guideline limit.

“Leaders are expected to actively demonstrate their commitment to environmental compliance and dedicate resources to managing environmental risks and opportunities.”

Site: **Obuasi, Ghana**

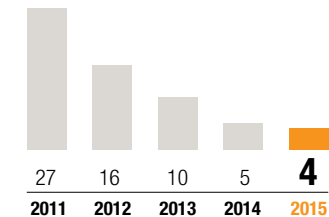
Date: 29 August 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: An aeration pond overflowed, releasing approximately 1kL of cyanide containing process water to a stone pitched trench beyond the process plant fence line.

Corrective action: The inlet valve to the aeration pond was closed to prevent further spillage and ferrous sulphate was applied to the spill to neutralise cyanide. Soil was applied to the contaminated trench area to absorb the remaining process water. This was then disposed of on the Diawuoso pad as part of the rehabilitation activity in that area.

Reportable environmental incidents (number)



4 incidents reported in 2015

Site: **Vaal River, South Africa**

Date: 30 November 2015

Classification: High

Incident description: A pipeline failure spilled tailings into a stormwater trench. Approximately 50-75kL of slurry entered the Vaal River.

Corrective action: The plant was stopped. Water samples were taken at the spillage site and downstream in the river. The free cyanide level in the tailings material was below 1 ppm. The tailings flow in the trench was stopped by creating earth bunds.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

OUR PERFORMANCE

Tailings

We have a strong internal group framework for tailings management which draws on the international best practice guidelines set out by the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) and other standards setting bodies. Compliance with the framework is audited annually at a group level and more frequently at regional and site levels.

Our Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee ensures that our framework for responsible management and monitoring of tailings is adhered to.

While our current tailings management standards are robust, we closely monitor all such facilities as the consequences of a tailings storage failure can be significant. Recent such events in Canada (2014) and Brazil (2015) (both unrelated to AngloGold Ashanti) are likely to focus more public attention on providing for stricter controls around tailings facilities internationally. We are actively involved in a working group established by the International Council on Mining & Metals to address this challenge.

Cyanide

Certification under the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC) is considered best practice in cyanide management. AngloGold Ashanti is a founding signatory to the code and the majority of our processing plants

have been certified to the code. During 2015, the following operations were recertified for an additional three-year period: Cerro Vanguardia (Argentina), Queiroz and Córrego do Sítio I (both located in Brazil), and Yatela (Mali). Serra Grande (Brazil) and Siguirí (Guinea) were audited at the end of 2015 and recommended for full recertification. Iduapriem was audited in December and recommended for full certification. The sites that are actively working towards certification are Tropicana (Australia), Córrego do Sítio II (Brazil), Geita (Tanzania) and Mine Waste Solutions (South Africa).

Energy

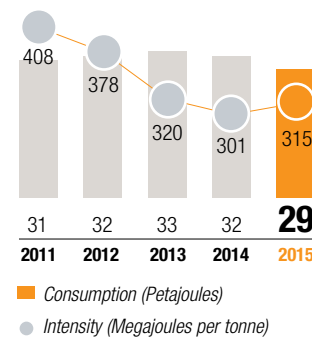
Energy for our operations is primarily generated from fossil fuels. Some operations provide entirely for their own energy needs using diesel, gas or heavy fuel oil. Other operations make use of a mix of sources which include purchased energy from external electrical utilities – typically generated from fossil fuels. In-house hydropower generation systems are also part of this mix. From 2016, natural gas will become a significant source of energy at our operations in Australia, as it already is in Argentina.

The cost of energy and our commitment to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, drive us to optimise our energy efficiency. Our Energy Management System (EnMS) makes use of the ISO 50001 standard as a foundation and incorporates best practice

from a number of industries. The EnMS is focused on four key principles:

- Establishing a systematic process to ensure stability and continuous improvement.
- Proactively managing power generation costs and utility contracts.
- Achieving sustainable improvements in energy efficiency.
- Ensuring operations have energy security over the anticipated life of mine.

Energy consumption and intensity



4 sites recertified to the ICMC during 2015



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

Americas

Severe drought over the last few years resulted in reduced hydroelectric power capacity in Brazil. In response, our operations implemented a number of immediate measures to reduce energy consumption, eliminate the need to purchase power from the open market, and reduce capacity strain on the national power grid. These actions benefitted both the company and community while the short-term power supply crisis persisted in the region.

The regional launch of our EnMS was coupled with a local project to implement the ISO 50001 Energy Management System Standard at our Brazilian operations. The development of related tools and processes was completed during 2015 and implementation will continue into 2016.

Energy efficiency measures include ventilation-on-demand control systems, installation of high performance motors and the expansion of energy metering & monitoring systems.

Australia

Completion of the Eastern Goldfields Pipeline in December 2015 delivered natural gas ahead of schedule to the Sunrise Dam and Tropicana mines in Western Australia.

Constructed by APA Group under long-term agreements signed with AngloGold Ashanti Australia in July 2014, the 29km-long pipeline

will provide a clean source of energy for power generation at the mines, reducing exposure to diesel price volatility and reducing the number of annual truck movements to the remote sites by more than half. Construction of the pipeline began in March 2015 and delivery of gas was scheduled to begin in January 2016, but successful completion ahead of time enabled early commissioning at both sites.

The switch to natural gas at Sunrise Dam, which had been running on a combination of LNG and diesel, involved the installation of two new gas generation sets. At Tropicana Mine, 17 new gas generators were installed to replace the diesel generators. Although both mines will run on 100% natural gas, they will retain diesel back-up capability.

The pipeline construction exceeded all production and safety targets and its fauna management programme won an environment award. We expect the change to gas-generated power at our Australian operations to mark a major step forward in enabling us to reduce emissions.

Continental Africa

The effects of reduced rainfall in several countries in our Continental Africa Region, combined with energy supply issues across multiple national power grids, have impacted the operating costs and production reliability of our sites in the region. Measures have been taken to improve and stabilise power security,

including intervention with national utilities, development of self-generation projects and the investigation of renewable energy sources. Solutions have been reviewed using technical, economic, environmental and social criteria and those appropriate to each location will be implemented in 2016.

In addition to the launch of the AngloGold Ashanti EnMS, our sites within our Continental Africa Region have implemented a number of energy efficiency improvements. These include the automation of pumping systems; updated conveyor controls; conversion of pit dewatering from diesel to efficient electrical power and LED lighting retrofits.

The expansion of energy metering and monitoring systems has facilitated improved performance analytics. These systems are expected to be expanded further in 2016.

South Africa

Energy security has been a particular area of focus in South Africa over the last decade in light of substantial electricity price increases and generation challenges at the national utility, Eskom. Against this backdrop, our South African operations have intensified their efforts to increase energy efficiency to reduce energy costs. Since 2010 we have consistently improved our annual energy intensity in terms of GJ per tonne of ore treated.

An ongoing focus at our South African operations is compressed air control. In

2015 a good improvement was seen in energy used to produce a unit (kilogram) of compressed air, with improvements in West Wits especially noteworthy. These improvements were as a result of efficiencies made to compressed air controls and progress in automation.

Looking forward, we have conducted a long-term energy security risk assessment and revise our response plans on an annual basis. These include assessing low-emission energy options, including natural gas, biomass, biofuels, solar, wind and hydropower.

Climate change

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are emitted directly by AngloGold Ashanti's operations, as well as by external utilities from which we purchase electricity. Climate change data (GHG emissions) and risks are reported to the Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee each quarter at its request.

Climate change poses a number of challenges which influence our business. For example, water scarcity has been identified as a risk at AngloGold Ashanti's Minas Gerais (**Brazil**) operations. Severe water shortages from low rainfall were experienced in 2014 and 2015, adversely affecting hydro-electrical power generation and the volume of water the operations were permitted to use. Concerted efforts to increase recycling have enabled the mines to avoid production slowdowns.

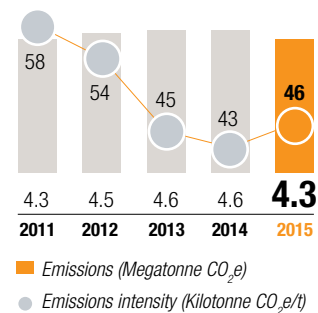
MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

Regulatory responses in the form of carbon pricing are increasingly being considered in the jurisdictions in which we operate and we are closely monitoring potential impacts in this regard.

As a responsible corporate citizen, AngloGold Ashanti participates in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and submits a comprehensive report to the CDP annually, and detailed information on the company's management of climate risks can be found on our website.

GHG emissions and intensity



Carbon Tax

In late 2015, a draft bill was released on the proposed carbon tax in **South Africa**. The South African National Treasury has assured industry that measures have been put in place to mitigate a further rise in electricity costs as a result of the carbon tax. It is possible that the tax may have an impact on our production costs as a result of increases in supplier costs. However, for the most part, we do not anticipate a significant immediate impact on the business. Nevertheless, our continued efforts and commitment to reduce energy use and emissions are particularly pertinent in light of the proposed tax. The South African government proposes bringing the tax into effect in 2017.

In other operating jurisdictions, carbon tax or trading schemes, as well as the regulation of GHG emissions, are being considered. AngloGold Ashanti will determine the impact of these on our company when sufficient details are available.

Water

Minimising our use of fresh water and ensuring safe discharges are principles which underpin our comprehensive Water Management Standard. We are currently aligning our water use reporting with the Water Accounting Framework developed by the Minerals Council of Australia.

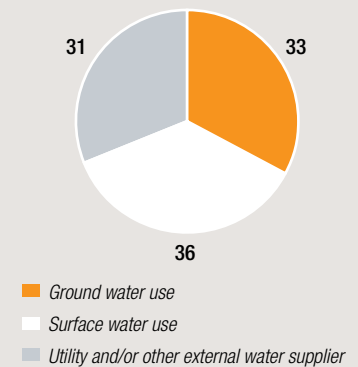
The water sources that we actively withdraw from include that which naturally collects in our underground operations as it seeps down through fissures and cracks. This is used underground but is also pumped to the surface and used in surface gold processing operations. Water may be purchased from utility suppliers when necessary and, as a last resort, we are also permitted a certain level of take-off from dams, rivers and groundwater aquifers.

Most of our water demand is typically met by internal recycling. As far as possible, water is re-used in closed loop systems. This minimises offtake of fresh water as well as reducing the risk of releasing unsafe water into the surrounding environment. Water intended for release into the environment is tested and treated to ensure it is safe and meets discharge standards. Depending on the season, we are able to recover and recycle 40-70% of the water that we send to tailings facilities.

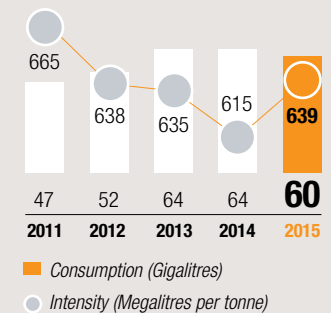
Australia

In 2014, we reported on the water supply constraints at Tropicana Gold Mine in Australia. The problem was addressed through the successful expansion of the Process Water Supply Borefield during 2015. Annual extraction has subsequently increased from 7GL to 9GL. The mine requires up to 25ML/day of water during operation over a 15-year mine life.

Water withdrawal by source (%)



Water use and efficiency



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

South Africa

In South Africa, at both our West Wits and Vaal River operations, some neighbouring mines (not owned by AngloGold Ashanti), have ceased operations. As a result, groundwater is flooding into inactive working areas. In both cases, our sites are downstream from the neighbouring mines and subterranean water is moving slowly towards our operations. As water from these neighbouring operations reaches our shafts, it is intercepted, pumped out and, as far as possible, also incorporated into our process water circuits. Given that we have to mitigate the threat of flooding through evacuating this excess water, and notwithstanding the additional cost of pumping it to the surface, being able to utilise it to the benefit of our operations is a positive outcome. This is particularly pertinent as 2015 was a dry year for South Africa.

For more information on our operations affected by water scarcity in 2015, please reference the <IR> on page 31.

Land

Mining impacts land through open pits, tailings facilities, processing plants, roads and other infrastructure. Our Land Use

Management Standard sets requirements for the management of land resources in order to minimise operational footprints and ensure good relations with local communities. Our approach to rehabilitation and other closure-related issues is described in the section on integrated closure planning on page 60.

For more on our approach and performance regarding land and communities – including resettlement and the creation of alternative livelihoods – please see the section on stakeholder engagement on page 51.

Progress on rehabilitation at Obuasi

During 2015 there was significant focus on addressing the historic tailings at the Diawuoso area at Obuasi Gold Mine. This work included re-mining the historic tailings and rehabilitation of the watercourse adjacent to the tailings. The revegetation of the Diawuoso tailings footprint is ongoing, and we are engaging the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to relinquish this land early, as some community members require this land for their livelihood.

Two separate shaft infrastructures, Eaton Turner Shaft and Sansu Shaft, were successfully decommissioned during 2015 and land rehabilitation works initiated.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Responsible environmental stewardship

A new tailings management strategy, (which would be implemented in the initial years of mine redevelopment), is being developed for Obuasi Mine. The strategy involves the separate deposition of two tailings streams – high-volume, relatively benign flotation tailings with the sulphide minerals having been removed; and BIOX® tailings, which are cyanide-bearing and have a higher contamination potential.

Biodiversity

Our Biodiversity Management Standard is informed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standard on biodiversity. We also subscribe to the ICMM Position Statement on Mining and Protected Areas which includes a commitment to respect protected areas and an undertaking not to explore or mine on World Heritage properties. We include mitigation measures at all new operations to ensure that no net loss of biodiversity occurs. In areas of critical habitat at new operations, we seek to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity.

Update on the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust

In 2014 we reported that the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (GVDBT) had been established by the Tropicana joint venture as part of its offset strategy for the Tropicana Mine in Western Australia under the federal Environmental Protection and Conservation Act 1999. The independent Trust represents a new structure of offset delivery and operates as a unique partnership model between industry and government.

Offset funds from Tropicana will be used by the Trust to fund scientific research and conservation activities in the remote Great Victoria Desert where the mine is located. The Trust has been structured to enable funding contributions by other organisations.

In 2015 the GVDBT reached agreement to fund several projects in the region, including the Great Victoria Desert Adaptive Management Group – a collaborative partnership between Traditional Owners and five key stakeholders. The first stage of this work will involve development of a bioregional plan for the GVD. Other funded projects relate directly to research on threatened species in the region.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Environmental Incident Classification and Reporting Management Standard

Carbon Disclosure Project submissions

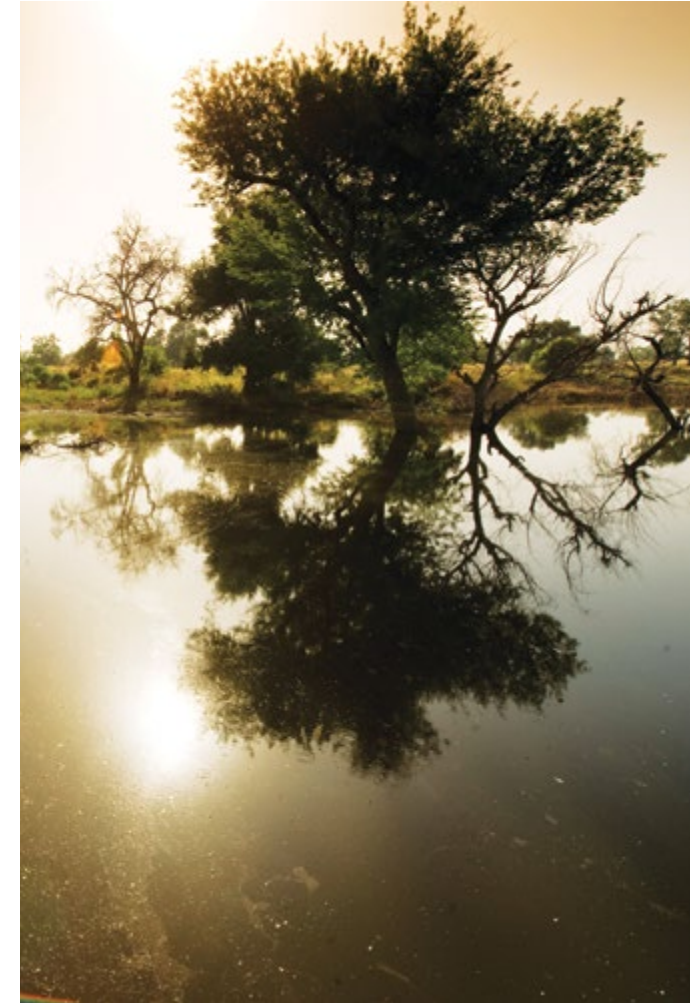
Land Use Management Standard

Biodiversity Management Standard

Water Management Standard

External charters

“In areas of critical habitat at new operations, we seek to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity.”



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Current and legacy employee and community health issues

The health and wellbeing of our employees is a critical part of our business success. We actively work to mitigate health risks in the workplace as well as responding to non-work related health issues. Furthermore, we seek to contribute to the health and wellbeing of our host communities.

IN FOCUS

A common approach to health risk management established across the company

Occupational diseases remain a significant challenge, but progress continues to be made in reducing the burden of disease

20% reduction in Occupational Tuberculosis rate

Malaria control initiatives continue to make good progress at affected sites and in host communities

Efforts contributing to strengthening public sector healthcare continued through various projects

OUR APPROACH

Our primary goal is to create workplaces free of occupational diseases. While the general health of populations is complex and influenced by factors beyond the company's control, we aim for the health of our employees to be at least as good as that of the general population, both during employment and after leaving the company. To this end, we address the potential impacts of occupational disease, while also working to prevent and manage non-occupational illnesses.

Over the past decade AngloGold Ashanti has progressively strengthened its ability to respond to health risks. As the health and business landscape has evolved, our approach has focused on three key areas:

- optimising internal medical systems and processes to achieve stable and consistent performance levels;
- integrating medical and non-medical systems and activities to enhance our overall health impact; and
- sustainability-based initiatives to create mutual value.

Optimising internal medical systems and processes

Our internal medical systems focus on occupational exposure monitoring, early disease identification and management as well as rehabilitation before returning to work. We seek to continuously improve on our current performance by optimising these processes. Effective execution in this regard requires a sound approach to hazard and risk management, along with the provision of services by either internal or outsourced teams.

Integrating medical and non-medical systems and activities to enhance impact

Our internal medical systems focus primarily on curing disease. Non-medical systems, however,

are key to preventing disease – particularly occupational disease. Examples include modifying workplace practices in order to further reduce exposure to silica dust and noise, and improving employees' living conditions to reduce the likelihood of tuberculosis. By developing an integrated approach to non-medical systems within the business, we are able to increase our focus on prevention and achieve more sustainable health improvements.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Current and legacy employee and community health issues

Sustainability based initiatives to create mutual value

AngloGold Ashanti is increasingly expected to contribute to the improvement of the health and wellbeing of local communities within its areas of operation. This is particularly so in underdeveloped regions, which often have high burdens of disease and relatively weak public healthcare infrastructure. We do not seek to replace government responsibility for the provision of public healthcare but we do believe we can contribute to the development and the efficacy of public health systems.

In practice, this contribution builds on the existing internal health capabilities we have developed over time. For example, our successful Malaria control programmes in **Ghana** and other countries in Continental Africa have had positive impacts for the company and surrounding communities, while also supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We believe these programmes are most likely to be sustained by establishing partnerships.

In setting the boundaries for our contribution to communities, we map our stakeholders to identify the core communities directly linked to, or impacted by, our business activities. (See engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust on page 49) Where there is a significant community health threat, such as

a disease epidemic, or where communities experience health impacts related to our operations, the company responds directly to mitigate potential impacts. Beyond this, our approach is to transfer knowledge – based on our internal capabilities and aligned to local public health needs – to public health systems. Success in these three areas requires a strong understanding of health risk management principles, and equally strong executive leadership support for health related activities.

OUR PERFORMANCE

Our performance assessment focuses on three aspects, which include establishing a common approach to health risk management across the company, our progress in reducing occupational diseases and our ongoing efforts to improve the health and wellbeing of our employees and host communities.

A common approach to health risk management

In 2015, a common framework for health risk management was completed and implemented. This framework includes the risk categories of:

- Health Policy and Regulations;
- Non-occupational Disease (communicable and non-communicable);

- Occupational Disease;
- Operational Health Systems; and
- Social and Community health impacts.

All AngloGold Ashanti operations have adopted these risk categories, and the risk elements which make up each category. Regions and countries have completed baseline risk assessments according to the new health risk framework, in order to evaluate pre- and post-control risk ratings.

The top health risks for the year, and going forward, remain occupational and non-occupational diseases. From a company perspective, the primary occupational disease risk is exposure to noise and silica dust. Noise induced hearing loss (NIHL), silicosis and occupational tuberculosis continue to be priority issues for the business. With respect to non-occupational disease, the Ebola epidemic in West Africa and endemic Malaria in Continental Africa continue to present challenges to our operations in these areas. As the Ebola epidemic subsided in the second half of 2015, however, the company risk was also reduced. Read more about AngloGold Ashanti's response to the Ebola epidemic in the Sustainable Development Report 2014.

Going forward, AngloGold Ashanti's health and occupational hygiene professionals will focus on conducting bow-tie risk

assessments for both noise and silica dust exposure. Through this process, critical controls will be identified in a consistent way, supported by concerted efforts to strengthen the technical and engineering controls which further reduces exposure at source. This approach will also enable better monitoring to ensure ongoing control effectiveness.

Reducing occupation diseases

During the year a total of 828 occupational disease cases were recorded, with an all occupational disease frequency rate (AODFR) of 6.62. This represents a 19% improvement on total cases and an 8.44% improvement on the AODFR for 2014. Progressive improvements have been demonstrated each year since this metric was first introduced in 2013.

The significant reduction in total cases and the AODFR can be attributed to Obuasi Gold Mine in **Ghana** moving into limited operations. (Historically, the highest numbers of occupational disease cases have been recorded at our South African and Obuasi operations.)

Despite making significant progress, occupational disease in **South Africa** remains a priority. The most significant occupational diseases are NIHL, silicosis and occupational tuberculosis. Cumulative exposure to noise and silica dust, and the long lead-time between the hazardous exposure and development of the disease are key aspects

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Current and legacy employee and community health issues

of these diseases. Employees diagnosed with these conditions have potentially had exposures over one or more decades. As a result, these diseases are only expected to be successfully eliminated in the medium to long term.

We are working constantly to reduce noise exposures at source. Our efforts in this regard include the silencing of critical equipment, standardising hearing protection devices (which are selected for comfort and efficacy), as well as improving compliance in the use of hearing protection.

The company made progress during 2015 in reducing the number of silicosis cases. Dust control measures at our sites have continued to be effective, and our South African operations exceeded the Mine Health and Safety Council Milestones for dust control. The number of silicosis cases submitted for compensation declined for the second successive year and early (non-compensable) silicosis cases remain at low levels.

The company also made progress in reducing incidences of occupational tuberculosis. The incidence rate declined from 1.57% in 2014, to 1.26% in 2015. This is consistent with the downward trend of occupational tuberculosis seen over the past decade. The incidence rate seen in the company is in line with that of the general population of South Africa.

OCCUPATIONAL LUNG DISEASE LITIGATION UPDATE

On 3 March 2011, in *Mankayi vs. AngloGold Ashanti*, the Constitutional Court of South Africa held that section 35(1) of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 does not cover an “employee” who qualifies for compensation in respect of “compensable diseases” under the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (ODMWA). This judgement allows such qualifying employee to pursue a civil claim for damages against the employer. Following the Constitutional Court decision, AngloGold Ashanti has become subject to potential class action and individual claims relating to silicosis and other Occupational Lung Diseases (OLD).

AngloGold Ashanti, Anglo American South Africa, Gold Fields, ARM, Harmony Gold and Sibanye Gold have formed an industry working group to address issues relating to compensation for OLD in the gold mining industry in South Africa. The companies have begun to engage all stakeholders on these matters, including government, organised labour, other mining companies and legal representatives of claimants who have filed legal suits against the companies.

Essentially, the companies are seeking a comprehensive solution which deals both with the legacy compensation issues and future legal frameworks, and which, whilst being fair to employees, also ensures the future sustainability of companies in the industry.

The class actions

On 21 August 2013, an application was served on AngloGold Ashanti for the consolidation of the previous class action brought by attorneys Richard Spoor and Charles Abrahams. The applicants request certification of two classes (the “Silicosis class” and the “Tuberculosis class”). The Silicosis class would consist of certain current and former underground mineworkers who have contracted silicosis, and the dependants of certain deceased mineworkers who have died of silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease). The Tuberculosis class would consist of certain current and former mineworkers who have or had contracted pulmonary tuberculosis and the dependants of certain deceased mineworkers who died of pulmonary tuberculosis (but excluding silico-tuberculosis).

The application to certify the class action was heard from 12 to 16 October 2015. We await the judgement.

The individual claims

In the period from October 2012 to April 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received 1,256 individual summonses and particulars of claims relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. All of these claims were filed in the South Gauteng High Court, Johannesburg, but were subsequently referred to arbitration on 9 October 2014.

On 4 March 2016, AngloGold Ashanti and Anglo American South Africa (AASA) entered into a settlement agreement with claimants’ counsel for the full and final settlement with no admission of liability of all individual claims brought against AngloGold Ashanti and 4,388 individual claims brought against AASA. An independent trust has been set up to administer the allocation of the settlement amount on the basis of claimants’ employment and medical histories. AngloGold Ashanti and AASA will contribute, in stages, toward a total amount of up to R464 million (approximately \$30 million as at 31 December 2015), which will be placed in the independent trust.

The settlement agreement relates solely to individual claims and does not cover the class actions mentioned above.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Current and legacy employee and community health issues



Improving the health and wellbeing of local communities

Public health risks are present in our various regions of operation. Our approach to managing these risks takes the different circumstances in each region into account. In our experience, engaging with our host communities to co-design solutions is the most effective strategy in addressing public health risks.

Malaria is our most significant public health risk, and is endemic at all of our operations in Continental Africa. We manage this risk through malaria control programmes, which extend beyond our operational sites to include local communities. Our integrated control programmes include awareness building, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) of company and community structures, chemoprophylaxis, early diagnosis and effective disease management supported by monitoring and evaluation. While AngloGold Ashanti often plays a lead role, these activities are undertaken in partnership with communities, local government and health authorities. This collaborative approach allows us to continue making strides in reducing the occurrence of malaria around our operations.

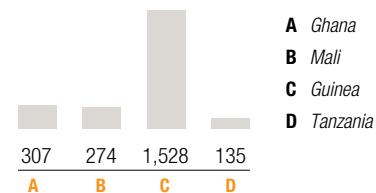
With increasing national and regional attention being given to tuberculosis across the Southern African Development Community, the South African government's Departments of Health and Mineral Resources have launched a major tuberculosis screening

programme across **South Africa's** mining sector. This is a multi-stakeholder initiative with the Chamber of Mines and the country's four largest mining unions. AngloGold Ashanti is involved in the design and implementation of this programme, which also assists smaller companies in implementing screening and testing programmes among their employees.

AngloGold Ashanti has also played an active role in supporting local community health needs – as defined by the communities themselves. Projects include infrastructure development, and the strengthening of community health systems.

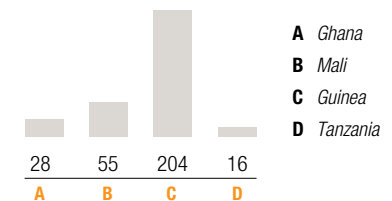
In **Ghana**, as a result of the economic downturn and reduced funding from international organisations, AngloGold Ashanti had to decommission projects in 16 of the 25 districts where we had planned interventions for our Malaria Programme in 2015. In response, the programme embarked on a major fundraising drive to collect funds for spraying operations in the region in 2016.

New cases of malaria 2015



We are also considering potential in-country collaboration with other mining companies to extend the reach of our programme. AngloGold Ashanti continues with our commitment to fund the programme, in line with the current stability agreement expiring in 2019.

Malaria lost time frequency rate 2015



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Malaria case study

2014 Ebola case study

Case study on Tuberculosis

Case study on Botshabelo Community Health Care Centre

Case study on Earth Health programme in Western Australia

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust

Engagement is an opportunity for us to listen to our stakeholders, and to initiate proactive and meaningful dialogue that captures the voices of all concerned. We continuously seek to be inclusive and transparent, and understand that when our relationships with stakeholders flourish, everyone benefits.

IN FOCUS

Positive engagement with communities in Brazil, South Africa and Tanzania

Successful resettlement agreements reached in Ghana and Mali

Positive outcomes reached in organised labour negotiations

OUR APPROACH

Stakeholder engagement is a broad, inclusive, and continuous process between the company and groups impacted by, or interested in the business. It involves identifying issues of concern; clearly and transparently engaging in dialogue around these issues; and responding with the aim of addressing or resolving concerns.

At AngloGold Ashanti, our stakeholder groups include shareholders, employees, suppliers, communities, government, the media and civil society, and we aspire to follow inclusive processes between all relevant stakeholders, with clarity on roles and responsibilities that contributes effective engagement. Engagement is a key priority for us throughout the entire mine life cycle – from exploration to closure. Our intention is that all operations engage in building successful and mutually beneficial relationships with stakeholders.

Effective stakeholder engagement and building social partnerships contribute towards our ability to secure and maintain our social licence to operate. It assists the company with our aspirant goal to be the preferred employer, partner and company in the jurisdictions in which we operate. In all our engagements we seek to be clear – our role is to complement the role of government in community development initiatives. We do this through various platforms of engagement at local, national, regional and international levels, such as providing infrastructure, skills development and creating employment opportunities.



Stakeholder groups



G4-24

G4-25

G4-26

For more information see <IR>.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust

All sites, as well as country, regional and corporate offices are required to map their stakeholders, which involves stakeholder identification, understanding stakeholder interests, and co-designing strategies to address issues. We develop progressive engagement strategies on the basis of insights gathered. Engagement is integral to our business plans and, where appropriate, we also include stakeholders in the development of our strategies to encourage joint-ownership and responsibility for the outcomes. In both the design and implementation, we act in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's values, policies and standards. We continuously seek to engage in a manner that is transparent and meaningful.

OUR PERFORMANCE G4-27

Engaging with communities

In our engagement with host communities, we seek to facilitate open communication regarding priorities or concerns. Aside from formal engagement forums and mass meetings, community members are also encouraged to use other methods to communicate with us or report grievances. These include representation in person, by phone, text message, email, or by post. Where there are grievances, every grievance is recorded and responded to – no matter how small. Maintaining respectful relationships based on trust impacts the success of our company and it is therefore in our interest to ensure our engagements are positive and

result in mutually beneficial outcomes.

In 2015 we focused our efforts on intensifying direct engagement with communities. In **Brazil**, the Good Neighbourhood Programme helps us to increase interaction and improve communication. The programme includes regular public meetings where community members are invited to participate and suggest topics for discussion. There is also a local newspaper produced specifically to report on topics of community interest and concern. Another programme, the Holding Hands Volunteer Programme, is aimed at building relationships with the community while also involving AngloGold Ashanti employees in volunteer work. The programme has run for more than a decade and to date, it has benefited some 27,000 people and 78 local social organisations with participation from 2,400 volunteers.

At Geita Gold Mine in **Tanzania**, a perception survey was undertaken to optimise our socio-economic contribution strategy. The survey focused on understanding the changing socio-economic landscape as well as identifying risks related to conflict and low levels of trust. In addition to surveying 200 employees, focus group discussions were held in four villages in Geita and in a further three villages in Kahama. The survey highlighted the need for closer working relationships with local communities and district officials in the design and implementation of developmental projects

within Geita. The need for greater collaboration with authorities to coordinate contributions to education, technical training and alternative livelihood initiatives was also highlighted as an important element in improving community relations. The survey also provided valuable insights into developing guidelines for business activities that impact communities.

In **South Africa**, our ongoing community engagement involves broad consultation with a wide range of stakeholders to ensure our community development efforts are appropriate, relevant, targeted and effective. Internally, consultation with employees and trade unions covers topics relating to community issues as well as the mining industry. These conversations take place quarterly at our Future Forum meetings at both the West Wits and Vaal River operations. External to the company, consultation involves community representatives, municipalities, NGOs, community based organisations (CBOs) and various government departments. These ongoing consultations take various forms, which include community forums (held quarterly), surveys, and engagement through formal government structures. Meetings provide an opportunity for stakeholders' concerns to be heard and discussed and for information and updates on progress to be shared.

The consultation process highlighted the need for development and investment in education and health care in host communities and

labour sending areas. In response, our West Wits and Vaal River Social and Labour Plans for 2015 – 2019 (SLP) outline our specific commitments to socio-economic development. The plans also support the goals of the South African government's National Development Plan. Mandating and implementing committees were established to give effect to the SLP. The mandating committee, which comprises local municipal mayors and senior management from AngloGold Ashanti, meets quarterly to assess the progress of current projects and discuss issues related to broader socio-economic development. The implementing committee meets at least once a month to report on project implementation and progress.

Colombia does not have much historical experience of large-scale, commercial gold mining. Artisanal and small-scale mining however, is widespread and has been very destructive to the environment. This has resulted in considerable anxiety within the local population that AngloGold Ashanti will operate in a similar manner, reduce the community's access to their land and negatively impact their livelihoods. In response, AngloGold Ashanti embarked on an engagement campaign known as 'Mining Wednesdays'. This is an ongoing initiative at our Quebradona project where interested parties, (community members, NGOs and local councillors), are invited to participate in conversation sessions, held every second Wednesday, during which

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust



mining-related topics of both interest and concern to the community are discussed. 'Mining Wednesdays' allow us to engage openly and positively with the community by listening and replying to concerns, as well as educating community members about our operations, values and environmental and community support mechanisms.

Land access and resettlement

Where AngloGold Ashanti needs access to land, we endeavour to avoid the need for any involuntary resettlement and displacement of communities. In the event that involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, we recognise the complex and highly sensitive nature of the process. It requires in-depth consideration of economic, social and cultural issues. We seek to collaborate with communities in co-designing solutions. Community members are extensively engaged on sources of alternative livelihoods as a matter of priority in cases of resettlement. Where possible, we endeavour to support the continuation or reestablishment of existing livelihoods in order to make the resettlement transition smoother for those affected. Where this is not possible, we offer support and skills training programmes which have been jointly identified. We also seek to assist with access to markets, development capital as well as enterprise development support.

Throughout the process we remain committed to ensuring that land access activities are carried out in a manner which is compliant with the regulatory requirements of the host country and the AngloGold Ashanti Land Access and Resettlement Standard and Integrated Environment and Community Policy. We observe local and national governance requirements to ensure that access authorisations and land acquisition titles are in place, and that the appropriate compensation and resettlement frameworks are agreed, before the resettlement occurs. Once the community has been established in the relocated area, ongoing monitoring takes place to ensure restoration of livelihoods.

In April 2015 in **Ghana**, AngloGold Ashanti, officials from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and parliamentary committee members conducted an aerial assessment of Obuasi Gold Mine to assess land that has been identified for relinquishment to the Ghanaian government. The relinquishment strategy for the North properties and building, including offices, a training centre, workshop, and houses was approved by the AngloGold Ashanti Ghana Board and Group Executive Management. An application to relinquish 60% of the mining lease area was also lodged with the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust

Resettlement activities in 2015

Teberebie land access

Iduapriem Gold Mine successfully reached an agreement with the developers, local chief and Tarkwa Municipality pertaining to a dispute involving the acquisition of Teberebie land. The land, which is targeted for future mining activities by Iduapriem, had previously been distributed to land developers by the Chief in Teberebie and this led to community unrest.

Mankessim resettlement

As at 31 December 2015 at Iduapriem Gold Mine, 57% of community members have taken occupation of newly built houses. We continue to negotiate with the remaining affected community members and the Minerals Commission for occupation of the remaining units.

Seguelen (Area 1)

An agreement regarding access to a portion of land at Siguiro Gold Mine was reached between the community of Kintinian and AngloGold Ashanti. In the agreement, Siguiro was granted access to the area subject to resettlement negotiations with the community currently living in the area. This agreement is significant in that, historically, the community was unwilling to consider any discussions relating to resettlement.

For more insight into our approach and implementation of community resettlement, please read our case study on resettlement in Colombia.

Engaging with government

The mining sector is a significant contributor to national economies in the form of tax revenues and royalties, and as an investment destination. The sector contributes more broadly to socio-economic development in the form of skills development and increasing local employment. Additionally, business and infrastructure development can have a

profound impact on economic and social development. In order to take advantage of these growth and development opportunities, we engage with governments and representative agents on an ongoing basis. The engagement covers a range of issues such as state participation in the mining sector, tax and fiscal policy, employment equity and beneficiation.

Governments play a key role in shaping policy, establishing regulatory frameworks and enabling socio-economic development. As such, regulatory clarity and certainty – where our rights and obligations are clearly defined – is a key factor in ensuring stability and sustainability in the mining sector. In this sense, part of our aim in interactions with governments is to advocate for regulations which would support both a sustainable industry and national development.

Engagement takes place at local, national, regional and international levels. The engagement may be direct or through our participation in industry forums or lobby groups. In this way we are proactive regarding changes that may affect our business. Building good relationships with regulators helps us establish common goals for economic development, contributing towards a stable business environment.

We are committed to transparency and regulatory compliance in all areas of our business. We subscribe to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EITI is an international standard promoting open and accountable management of natural resources. It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate, and build trust. The standard is supported by a coalition of governments, companies and civil society.

Engaging with organised labour

We value our engagement with organised labour and endeavour to work closely with representatives to achieve stability and ensure mutually beneficial outcomes from our interactions.

During the 2015 reporting year, AngloGold Ashanti reached a three-year wage agreement with the majority of its employees in **South Africa**, through participation in the centralised collective bargaining structures established by the Chamber of Mines.

The engagement process involved developing a social and economic compact followed by engaging all unions separately and jointly prior to commencement of the formal wage negotiations. At all times we set out to provide clear and consistent messaging to all parties involved. Communications at the negotiations and through media platforms detailed our concerns regarding the state of the gold sector. The economic components of the compact included our position regarding the gold price, exchange rate as well as safety and productivity issues. The social components sought to address issues of job retention, remuneration benefits, housing, health and wellness as well as education and skills development. The compact was socialised through numerous facilitated sessions, and detailed information regarding

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Engaging with stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust

the economic realities were presented by senior financial staff of the company. We also extensively engaged the broadcast and print media to ensure we facilitated understanding and consistency of our message. The National Union of Mineworkers, Solidarity and the United Association of South Africa (UASA) accepted AngloGold Ashanti's offer. The aforementioned unions comprise the majority of the company's workforce in South Africa. The Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU), representing a smaller percentage of our employees, rejected the offer. The wage agreement was however extended to AMCU on the basis that unions who jointly represent the

“We value our engagement with organised labour and endeavour to work closely with representatives to achieve stability and ensure mutually beneficial outcomes from our interactions.”

majority of the workforce accepted the wage proposal. All unions, including AMCU, are regularly apprised and consulted on the implementation of the wage agreement.

The Continental Africa Region maintained a positive labour relations climate during the 2015 period, despite a small number of grievances lodged by union leadership at Iduapriem Mine in **Ghana** and Siguri Mine in Guinea. The Ghana Chamber of Mines proposed conducting the 2015 wage negotiations on behalf of member companies at an industry level, however following several engagements with the Ghana Mine Workers Union (GMWU), both the Chamber and the union agreed to defer negotiations until 2016 to allow further consultation with relevant stakeholders. Consequently, the parties agreed that the 2015 wage negotiations should be conducted bilaterally between each mining company and the GMWU. AngloGold Ashanti's Iduapriem Mine agreed to postpone unilateral wage negotiations to 2016 in light of the collective agreement.

At Siguri in **Guinea**, the 2015 annual wage negotiations were successfully concluded within the first mandate. Despite a challenging labour relations climate in the beginning of the year, a relatively stable

atmosphere was maintained throughout the remainder of 2015.

In **Mali**, annual wage negotiations and a review of the existing collective agreement commenced in 2015, and discussions between management and two recognised trade unions are currently underway. A stable and peaceful labour relations climate was maintained at our operations throughout 2015, despite the pending closure of Yatela Mine and the proposed sale of Sadiola (which subsequently did not materialise) and Yatela mines, which was announced early in 2015. The Yatela mine integrated closure plan is still pending final ratification by the Malian Council of Ministers.

In **Tanzania** the labour relations climate remained positive during 2015. In preparation for the 2016 annual wage negotiations, Geita Gold Mine management and union representatives underwent joint capacity building training. Wage negotiations for 2016 were concluded successfully and ahead of schedule. A one-year agreement was reached between the Tanzanian Mines Energy Construction and Allied Workers Union (TAMICO) and the mine.

ENGAGING WITH EMPLOYEES

Our employees are the life of our company. We are deeply aware of our duty to engage with them honestly and regularly to ensure we grow and maintain a positive, respectful work environment in which people feel valued, supported and are able to give of their best. To read more, please see talent management and skills development on page 64.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative

Case study on our approach to and implementation of community resettlement in Colombia

AngloGold Ashanti AuDITIONS case study

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Compliance within an evolving regulatory framework

As industry leaders we hold ourselves accountable to the highest standards applicable. We strive to act with integrity at all levels, and embody our values through ethical behaviour.



IN FOCUS

Updated group policy on anti-bribery and anti-corruption (ABAC)

Development and implementation of Fairness @ AGAA programme in Australia

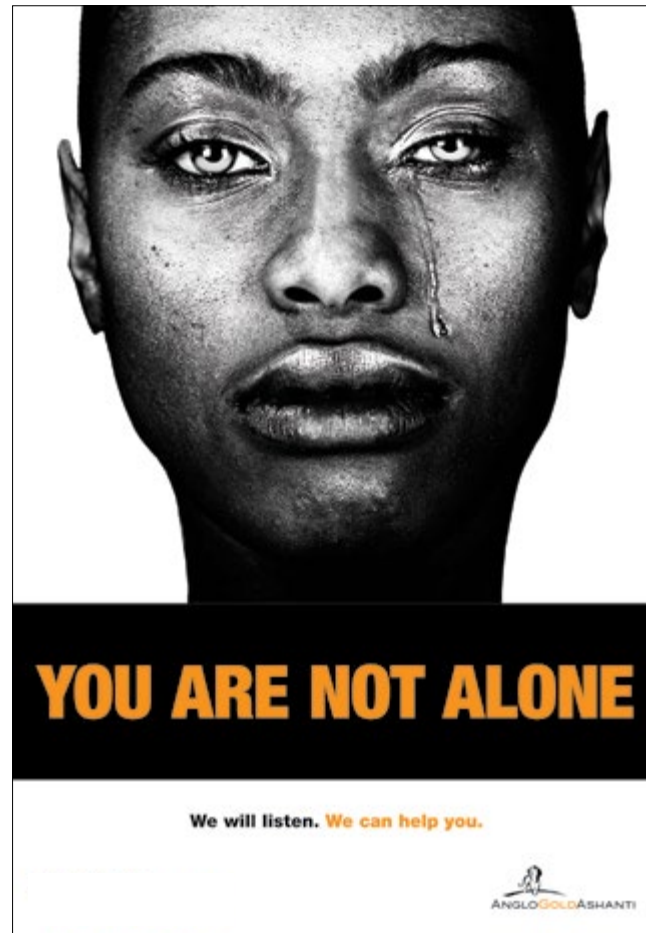
Implementation of sexual harassment awareness campaign across the company



ABAC policy localisation project piloted at Siguiri in Guinea

Roll out of the Clean Company Act ABAC training in Brazil

Whistleblowing mechanisms in place. In 2015 two employees were dismissed and two supplier contracts were terminated following formal processes



OUR APPROACH

AngloGold Ashanti is a South African company with operations in nine countries and listings on the Johannesburg, New York and Ghana stock exchanges as well as the Australian securities exchange. As such, we are subject to regulatory requirements spanning a variety of contexts. Under South African law, we are subject to the Companies Act (No 71, 2008), and as a listed company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, we are required to comply with the King III Code on Corporate Governance (2009). King III is based on principles and practices relating primarily to ethical leadership, sustainability and good corporate citizenship.

The global nature of our operations also exposes us to a diverse array of other regulatory regimes and in order to navigate the complexities of such, our approach focuses on three key aspects:

- embedded compliance as a fundamental principle of the way we conduct our business;
- voluntary subscription to a variety of appropriate external treaties and charters; and
- monitoring the evolving social, political and regulatory landscapes to anticipate potential changes.

Compliance as a fundamental principle

Compliance with the laws of countries in which we operate or have interests or listings, is critical to maintaining both our legal and social licence to operate. As such, we seek to embed regulatory compliance into every aspect of our activities as the way we work. This touches on all disciplines, in every area of work, which means the responsibility for maintaining our compliance rests with every single individual who works at AngloGold Ashanti.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Compliance within an evolving regulatory framework

At a company level, compliance is monitored and reported to the board as part of the King III and Companies Act requirements. While there are a number of methods that may be used to give assurance on compliance, amongst the tools we make use of are regulatory assessments applicable to each operation on mining, labour, environment, safety and compliance. The scope of our compliance assessments includes both anti-bribery and anti-corruption regulations as well as applicable AngloGold Ashanti policies. These include our policies on conflicts of interest, giving and receiving gifts, whistle blowing, and the utilisation of agents and intermediaries.

At site level, compliance performance is evaluated through the process of combined assurance audits and reported to the board.

Our Code

We have established a Code of Business Principles and Ethics (the 'Code') which are intended to foster a culture of integrity demonstrating responsible, respectful, and transparent behaviour. The provisions of the Code reflect our values and set out AngloGold Ashanti's expectations of the conduct of our directors and employees.

Every employee at AngloGold Ashanti is trained in the principles contained in the Code and compliance is mandatory. The Code explicitly covers, among others, issues such

as anti-bribery and anti-corruption, as well as all forms of discrimination or bullying, including sexual harassment. It also offers practical guidance on reporting and whistle-blowing mechanisms. Compliance with the Code demands that every employee takes personal responsibility for their actions and therefore, by implication, the reputation and image of the company. Contractors and suppliers to AngloGold Ashanti are required to abide by our Supplier Code of Conduct which is aligned with our internal compliance policies and standards of ethical behaviour.

Anti-bribery and anti-corruption

Issues of bribery and corruption are increasingly highlighted and identified as significant areas of concern in a global context. In many of the countries in which we operate, there is a perception of high risk for bribery and corruption. AngloGold Ashanti has a zero tolerance policy on bribery and corruption. Accordingly, in addition to our Code, we maintain a principled framework on anti-bribery and anti-corruption (ABAC). The framework contains a 10-point programme that aligns with the recommendations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), as well as best practices identified by the United Nations, Brazil's Clean Company Act, Tanzania's Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, South Africa's Prevention

and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, and the legislation and guidance promulgated in other countries in which we operate.

Voluntary associations

As part of our commitment to living our values as an ethical company, AngloGold Ashanti subscribes to a diverse collection of voluntary protocols and charters that we deem to be relevant to our industry and business and which align with our values. These conventions go beyond our legal compliance obligations but we see them as important declarations of our commitment to conduct our activities with integrity as a responsible corporate citizen. Part of our desire to comply with these chosen protocols stems from an understanding that NGOs, activists, interest groups and industry associations have an important role to play in influencing the regulatory landscape and are valuable voices in the creation of a cleaner, fairer, more accountable and responsible world. This is an important aspect as it strengthens our social licence to operate by reinforcing and improving our image and reputation with our partner communities, investors and society at large. By moving beyond legal compliance, we are able to elevate our performance and add to our competitive advantage. Business competitiveness is discussed in more detail in the section on Strategy. Several of these charters are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this report. They include:

- International Council on Mining and Metals Sustainable Development Principles;
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights;
- United Nations Global Compact Principles;
- Carbon Disclosure Project; and
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

Monitoring the evolving landscape

Socio-political landscapes are constantly changing and evolving and new and diverse areas of concern are being highlighted. We recognise the importance of not only monitoring these changes but also responding to them in a positive and proactive way. Regulatory change over time is deeply influenced by, and ultimately a reflection of, the norms and values held by society. A good example of this is the pending introduction of a Carbon Tax in South Africa beginning in 2017. Societal concern around pollution and greenhouse gases has been increasing for a number of years. In response, governments are creating legislation around liability in relation to emissions, which has financial and potential legal implications for our business.

“By moving beyond legal compliance, we are able to elevate our performance and add to our competitive advantage.”

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Compliance within an evolving regulatory framework

OUR PERFORMANCE

As part of the embedded nature of compliance at AngloGold Ashanti, our internal policies reflect our legal and moral obligations as well as our values. A good example of how we translate these policies into practice is our commitment to constantly reinforce the principles contained in the Code. In line with King III, this process is based on site-specific risk assessments to ensure the engagement is both appropriate and effective. Depending on the site and determination of the appropriate communication channels, engagement with employees (and contractors) may be presented in a variety of formats such as videos, workshops, pamphlets, posters, helplines, digital platforms etc. Whistle blowing and reporting processes are widely publicised and our internal investigation processes into reported instances of misconduct are rigorous.

South Africa

In addition to the Global Employee Engagement Survey (to learn more, see talent management and skills development on page 64), two further studies, the Socio-Economic Reality Research study (Wits Centre for Sustainability in Mining) and the Socio-Economic Landscape Impact Study (conducted by external consultants) were conducted across our operations in the South Africa Region. One of the findings of these assessments highlighted the need for work around gender issues in the region. In

response, we prioritised addressing gender issues through Women's Forums, as well as rolling out a broad awareness campaign focusing on sexual harassment. A range of posters were developed and deployed across the region as part of the campaign, which included publicising an independent, external hotline number to report incidents of misconduct. Employees are also encouraged to report cases using free text messages via the Digital Engagement Platform that is available to employees on mobile phones. Our policy on sexual harassment is also covered by the South Africa Region Centralised Induction programme which is mandatory for all South African employees on an annual basis, either through online training or facilitated group sessions.

Guinea

Occasionally, changes to our internal structures or policies, rather than those in the regulatory environment, also provide opportunities to engage with employees on issues of compliance. In 2015, we updated our group policy on anti-bribery and anti-corruption. As group policies tend to be broad and generalised, we also conduct site-specific risk assessments in order to tailor practical guidance on policy implementation to be locally appropriate to each country and region of our operations. Given that we recently welcomed a new General Manager to our operation at Siguiri, Guinea, this provided the ideal opportunity to use Siguiri as a pilot

project to develop site-specific guidance and training based on our updated policy. The development work was carried out in 2015 and implementation is expected to take place in 2016. The implementation of the pilot project in Guinea will pave the way for transferring the localisation process of the policy to our other global operations.

Australia

In 2014, anti-bullying legislation came into effect in Australia under the Fair Work Act. During the same year, AngloGold Ashanti conducted the Global Employee Engagement Survey in an effort to understand and highlight employee concerns. In response to both these factors, the Australia region developed and started rolling out a training programme for all employees during 2015 entitled Fairness @ AGAA. The programme focuses on the importance of the company's values as a guide to leadership behaviour. It also incorporates hands-on exercises and real-life case studies to help participants understand unlawful discrimination, harassment and workplace bullying. These concepts are explained both in terms of legislation and AngloGold Ashanti Australia's Fairness in Employment Policy and Grievance Process. In Australia, national and state laws cover equal employment opportunity (EEO) and anti-discrimination in the workplace. The Fairness @ AGAA programme aligns with EEO best practice in helping to provide a workplace that is free of discrimination and harassment. Training has been well received at our operations

at Sunrise Dam, Tropicana and our regional office in Perth. We expect the training to have covered the entire workforce by mid-2016.

Brazil

Over the last two years our operations in Brazil have implemented training for all employees on compliance and ethics with a particular focus on anti-bribery and anti-corruption. The training forms one of the key elements of the compliance programme and incorporates online training, printed materials and seminars. Senior managers have also been trained with regard to the Clean Company Act. In 2015, training was extended to contractors and government intermediaries in particular.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

International Council on Mining and Metals Sustainable Development Principles

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

United Nations Global Compact Principles

Carbon Disclosure Project

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

United Nations Global Compact Women's Empowerment Principles

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Integrated closure planning

At AngloGold Ashanti we seek to plan for a mine's eventual closure even before the start of our mining activities so that the long-term costs and impacts of mining can be managed optimally.

IN FOCUS

Closure of Sansu and Eaton Turner shafts at Obuasi Gold Mine in Ghana

Hand-over of community facilities, including a school and a hospital at Obuasi Gold Mine

Extensive progress made in rehabilitation at Yatela Mine in Mali

OUR APPROACH

Mines extract non-renewable mineral resources and have a limited lifespan. Closure planning is therefore a critical operational activity with potentially significant reputational and fiscal implications if poorly implemented.

At AngloGold Ashanti we now plan for closure from the start of our activities for all operations. This planning takes place at the mine planning and design phase. Our process includes understanding and managing stakeholder

expectations, as well as planning operations to ensure that operating costs and social and environmental impacts are kept to a minimum. Good closure planning is a value-adding exercise that optimises post-mining land use. It also plays an important role in reducing life-of-mine operating and closure costs.

Integrated closure planning consists of two primary components:

- aligning social, environmental and financial implications; and
- integrating closure considerations into the life of mine plan, so that the mine operates with a view to its eventual closure.

Our Closure Planning Management Standard sets out requirements to achieve these objectives and an accompanying Guideline provides practical guidance to operators on steps and actions to take.

In terms of social impacts, employees and the communities surrounding our mines can be critically affected by closure. We engage with these stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of mutual goals is reflected in the closure plans. Co-designing solutions with stakeholders allows us to create sustainable and resilient social systems beyond the life of the mine.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Integrated closure planning

Environmental work carried out as part of the closure process includes rehabilitating land disturbances and returning the area to a safe state. Where appropriate, closure plans consider restoration of pre-mining ecosystems and seek to establish sustainable habitats that are compatible with neighbouring ecosystems.

Many environmental impacts cannot be rehabilitated until shortly before operations cease, for example open pits or tailings facilities, which are used while mining and processing take place. Long-term financial remediation obligations include liabilities relating to past operations. Provisions for rehabilitation costs are made when there is a present obligation; expenditure on remediation is likely to be required, and the cost can be reasonably estimated.

Cost estimates are based on currently available facts; technology expected to be available at the time, current regulations (and those virtually certain to be enacted), as well as on previous experience in remediation of contaminated sites. For more information on closure planning cost estimates, please see the <IR>.

Concurrent rehabilitation during mining operations is globally recognised as best practice from environmental and financial

perspectives. As closure and rehabilitation costs escalate naturally over time, it is prudent and cost effective to mitigate against future escalations by rehabilitating disturbances as soon as possible. This approach also allows for innovative methods to be trialled and evaluated, and used to provide evidence to stakeholders of their success.

OUR PERFORMANCE

Social

Engagement with governments and communities regarding closure should occur as early as possible. In addition to meeting local and international legislation and compliance requirements, AngloGold Ashanti views community ownership of post-closure goals as an essential part of the 'engine of value' that remains after a mine has stopped operating. Where possible, and as described elsewhere in this report, we actively support the creation of alternative livelihoods to help minimise the impact of closure. (See understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges on page 32). Communities are consulted on rehabilitation of the landscape and any lasting environmental impacts, while local residents previously employed at the mine receive education and training to equip them to seek viable employment alternatives.

In 2015, the Obuasi Gold Mine in **Ghana** conducted limited operations while an in-depth feasibility study was undertaken to inform AngloGold Ashanti's long-term approach to the mine. This presented an opportunity to engage stakeholders, and to accelerate the implementation of sustainable social solutions beyond the life of the mine.

Environmental

Depending on the specific environmental and operational context of each site, AngloGold Ashanti conducts concurrent rehabilitation projects where possible during mining.

Rehabilitation is a progressive process that may take a number of years to complete. It may involve applying covers to encapsulate potentially hazardous minerals, profiling landforms to mimic the natural surroundings to ensure they are stable and can support locally adapted vegetation and fauna. Where necessary, surface and groundwater resources are monitored long after the completion of rehabilitation to confirm the success and longevity of rehabilitation.

Acting on environmental considerations across all phases of the mining cycle can have important long-term economic benefits. In waste rock dump construction, for example, short-term cost considerations often dictate

“We actively support the creation of alternative livelihoods to help minimise the impact of closure.”

steep slopes, which can lead to expensive earth moving requirements after closure. Conversely, establishing flatter slopes during construction can reduce these costs over the long-term.

During 2015 there was significant focus on implementing a number of closure activities at Obuasi Gold Mine in **Ghana** as it moved into a limited operations phase. More information on these interventions is available in responsible environmental stewardship on page 38.

A phytoremediation research project, supported by AngloGold Ashanti, has been underway at Wits University for two decades. Phytoremediation refers to the use of plants (and their associated micro-organisms) to stabilise or reduce contamination in soils. Using the knowledge accumulated in the research process, phytoremediation was implemented in the Varkenslaagte catchment in AngloGold Ashanti's **South Africa** Region. To read more about this ongoing rehabilitation project, see the Varkenslaagte case study.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Integrated closure planning



Yatela

Mining at the Yatela mine in **Mali** stopped in 2013, with rehabilitation and mine closure activities planned for completion in 2019 and site relinquishment in 2020.

A comprehensive draft closure plan was submitted to the Yatela National Closure Committee in May 2013 and received approval in June 2014. Final ratification of the plan by the Malian Council of Ministers is still pending. In implementing the closure plan we comply with the law and act in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's values and standards, while meeting stakeholders' expectations.

Extensive progress has been made with regard to rehabilitation. Most of the waste rock dumps have been rehabilitated and the pits are being secured to achieve safe landforms in the post-closure era. Unused roads have been rehabilitated and some of the mine infrastructure has already been removed. The major components still to be decommissioned and rehabilitated are the heap leach pads and associated processing infrastructure. The mine is still in discussion with the Malian government regarding the list of infrastructure to be transferred to the State, which includes the mine village.

In consultation with the communities around the neighbouring mines at Yatela and Sadiola over the last two decades, we have jointly identified a number of opportunities to support and assist local community members to develop livelihoods independent of our mining operations. This is a critical factor in mitigating any potentially negative impacts on the communities as the mines close. Initiatives implemented over a period of several years have included micro-finance facilities to stimulate the development of small enterprises, as well as various programmes designed to assist local farmers to increase productivity, expand operations and improve water security for crops and animal husbandry.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Varkenslaagte case study

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement

We support governments' efforts to manage the issues associated with the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector, while recognising our obligation to secure our own assets and guard against illegal mining activity on our concessions.

IN FOCUS

ASM affects 13 out of 17 sites

Progress made in formalising ASM at Gramalote in Colombia through the coexistence project

Slow progress in the multi stakeholder partnership initiative in Tanzania

Increase in illegal mining activities in Tanzania, Ghana and South Africa

“ASM formalisation is supported by frameworks developed by international agencies.”

OUR APPROACH

ASM and illegal mining is a significant issue facing AngloGold Ashanti, and affects 13 of our 17 operations.

Historically, ASM threats have been largely addressed from a security perspective, focusing on securing the company assets. In itself, we believe that this is incomplete. Our approach is now premised on a clear distinction between ASM which is legal and supported by evolving formalisation by host governments; and illegal mining which is a direct threat to the business.

Artisanal and small-scale mining

Our activities relating to ASM are focused within four strategic areas aligned to the Africa Mining Vision:

- supporting government in the formalisation of ASM;
- supporting the management of environmental, health and social impacts;
- acting as a champion for alternative and sustainable economic livelihoods; and
- security stabilisation and the ongoing imperative to secure the company concession and assets.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement

ASM formalisation programmes are underpinned by an evolving global attitude which recognises that while negative impacts do arise from how ASM is currently practised, it still provides livelihoods for 80 – 100 million people across the globe (African Mining Vision, 2009). ASM formalisation is supported by frameworks developed by international agencies such as the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme. These international agencies and regional bodies such as the African Union influence development funding. They seek to improve ASM practices so that the sector can support sustainable development, particularly in rural communities.

AngloGold Ashanti supports the formalisation of ASM at both policy and local levels. At a policy level we support the regularisation and inclusion of ASM into mainstream socio-economic activities, through the development and implementation of policy frameworks and practices leading to a viable and sustainable ASM sector.

At a local level, we seek to provide practical support for legal ASM operations. This may include geological research to identify mineral zones and deposits that can be designated as suitable for ASM as well as identifying potentially viable ASM operations that can be targeted for support. Additional support

may include developing programmes for the promotion and transfer of appropriate knowledge, skills and technologies to the ASM sector. In each case, we tailor our support to be appropriate to local conditions. This includes aligning our interventions with the regulatory requirements of the relevant country.

Managing environmental, health and social impacts

Our approach to preventing negative environmental, health and social impacts includes the training of artisanal miners in safe, environmentally sound and socially responsible practices. Beyond limiting negative impacts, this also contributes to enhanced productivity.

Where environmental and health impacts have occurred, we assess them and contribute appropriately to their remediation. We also seek to contribute to initiatives addressing social impacts such as child labour, gender inequality, exploitation and criminality.

Acting as a champion for alternative and sustainable economic livelihoods

Supporting the creation of alternative and sustainable livelihoods is an important factor in addressing social and economic development challenges. This also helps to alleviate the ASM challenge – particularly the illegal aspects of it. We seek to work in partnership with a

range of stakeholders in exploring solutions and facilitating access to the resources required. See understanding and responding to community socio-economic challenges on page 32.

Illegal mining

Illegal mining refers to mining activities taken in contravention of the laws of the host country. Even in operating jurisdictions where ASM frameworks exist, these remain poorly regulated leading to an increased risk in criminality. The risks associated with illegal mining include environmental degradation, as well as threats to the safety and security of our personnel and the community. Illegal mining is also associated with dangerous working conditions for those involved, exploitation of people (particularly women and children), conflict and illicit trade in minerals. These risks threaten both host communities and our operations.

Security stabilisation and the ongoing imperative to secure the company concession and assets

While the company is required to protect its people, property and assets we recognise that this cannot be done in isolation and needs positive engagement with local authorities and communities. In securing the tenement, we seek to work collaboratively with

communities and government agencies on the discontinuation of illegal mining activities. This includes removing illegal mining and processing equipment from our concession, along with the prevention of further illegal mining incursions.

This collaboration has also focused on the development of sustainable solutions based on community policing initiatives. Community Policing Forums are established to engage the community, civil society, public security and justice systems. Through these forums we are able to gather information to better understand current illegal activities and develop proactive solutions.

Additionally, AngloGold Ashanti security personnel are sufficiently trained and equipped to respond to any illegal activities on mine property. Training includes adherence to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, to which we subscribe. We also make use of technological interventions to strengthen our surveillance capability, improve rapid response to identified incursions, and limit intrusions into operational areas.

Collaboration with and support from government security agencies is done within the parameters of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement

OUR PERFORMANCE

ASM formalisation

Efforts to formalise ASM activities are part of an ongoing process. As this area is largely unregulated, most of our activities related to the support of formalisation depend on direction from the relevant government authorities in each area.

In 2014, we reported that a government-led Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Initiative (MSPI) had been launched in the Geita region of northern **Tanzania**. The initiative, initially piloted through the Lwamgasa project, is aimed at improving the conditions and livelihoods of artisanal miners, decreasing environmental degradation and facilitating peaceful coexistence between ASM and large-scale mining companies. Progress in 2015 was delayed due to protracted release of funds by the World Bank, as well as national government elections in Tanzania. We expect that with a more stable political climate the project will advance as planned in 2016. In the meantime, two sustainable agriculture projects and various skills training and small enterprise development initiatives were introduced through 2015. These projects

provide alternative livelihood opportunities for local people and are expected to help reduce ASM activity and related impacts around our operation.

At our Gramalote project in **Colombia** we are making progress in the design and implementation of a coexistence project aimed at formalising a group of ASMs in partnership with the Ministry of Mines, the secretary of the department of Antioquia mines, and the artisanal miners themselves. This government-led model of coexistence, is designed to create a separate legal operation for the miners, subject to environmental and other appropriate regulations. In addition, the miners will be provided with the tools and resources to work safely in an environmentally responsible manner in designated areas with good artisanal mining potential. To achieve this, expert resources have been contracted to perform studies, and develop the technical and financial business model for the project. Plans and provisions for the technical training of the miners in mining process best practices are also in development. Additionally, specialists have been contracted to assist the miners in the consultation process. Once the project is complete it will constitute a small formal mining operation which is subject to regulation.

Security stabilisation and securing the company concession and assets from illegal mining

The increase in illegal activities by trespassers at several of our operations frequently results in the need for security interventions which can also be associated with community injuries and fatalities. Typically, when community members are injured during the course of such interventions, it is as a result of falling while running away from security officers to evade arrest. Any fatalities or injuries sustained by community members on our concessions, which are brought to our attention, are recorded whether they occur during security interventions or not. We also report on injuries sustained by our security officers or operational staff in the course of their duties. These typically occur when community members engaged in illegal activities on our concessions attack staff members perceived to be hindering their illicit activities. It is concerning to note that these types of incidents are on the increase.

Security personnel at all our operations are comprehensively trained in human rights and managing potential conflict, and are obliged to conduct themselves in accordance with the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human

“Security personnel at all our operations are comprehensively trained in Human Rights and managing potential conflict.”

Rights. For more please see respecting human rights on page 70.

Siguiri Gold Mine

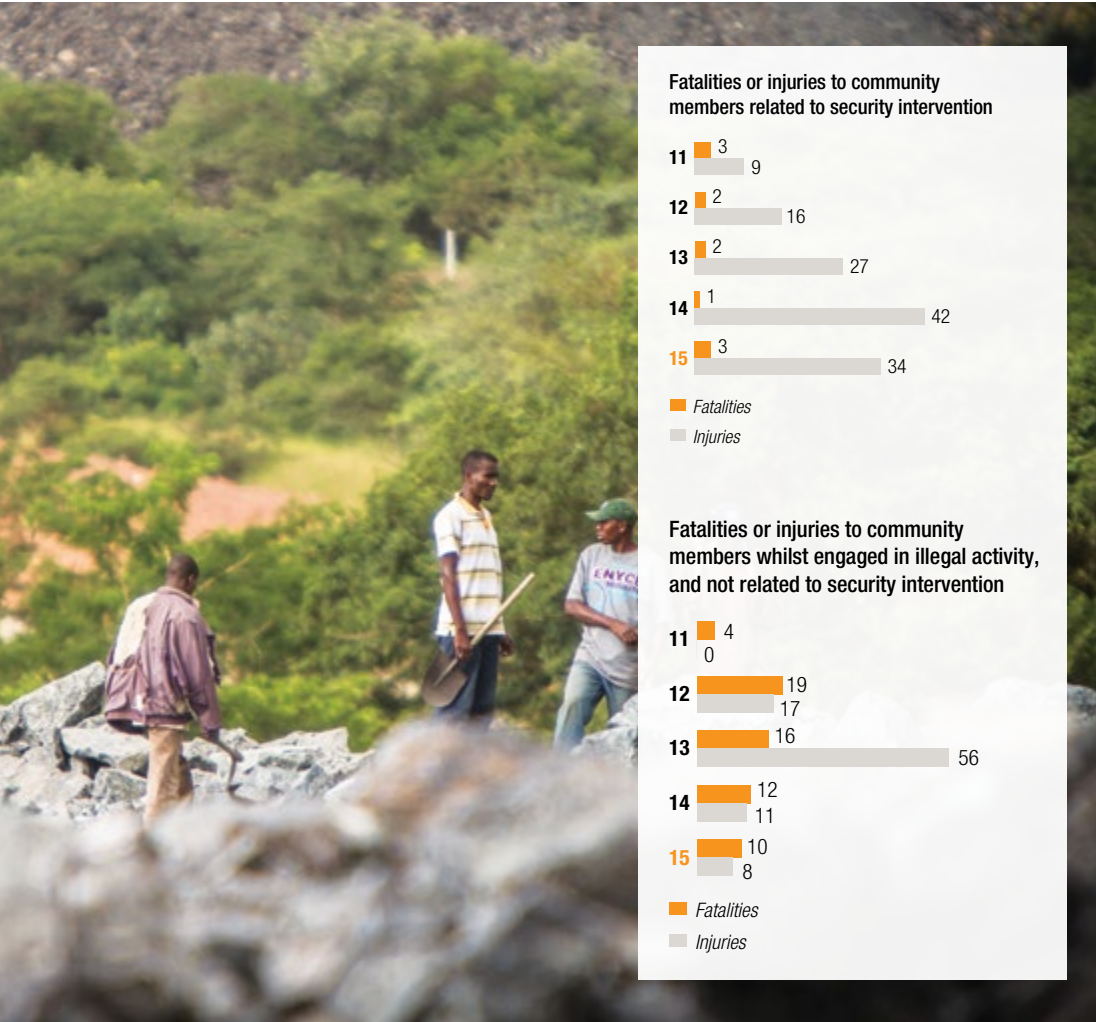
During 2015, there was an increase in illegal mining activities utilising heavy machinery within AngloGold Ashanti's concession. As part of a country-wide clamp down on illegal mining activities by the authorities, the heavy machinery on our concession was removed in November 2015.

Mali

Four government ministries, (Mining, Security, Administration, and Environment) issued a decree calling for a suspension of all (legal and illegal) ASM activities from 15 June to 30 September each year. The reason for the suspension is to encourage citizens to participate in agricultural activities during the rainy season in order to nurture this sector as

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Artisanal and small-scale mining and securing the tenement



a sustainable alternative livelihood. The decree became effective in 2015, but despite these limitations, a number of illegal mining sites remained operational on our Sadiola and Yatela concessions. As a result, our Sadiola and Yatela operations have, in partnership with the national and local government, developed a strategic plan to address illegal mining issues.

South Africa

The risk associated with illegal mining in South Africa Region remained elevated in 2015. Security related incidents perpetrated by illegal miners including attacks on AngloGold Ashanti security members, copper cable theft and damages to the national power utility (Eskom) sub-stations have occurred in the Vaal River area. Informal settlements surrounding the West Wits area have experienced an influx of illegal miners, resulting in an increase in the number of violent incidents within these communities and other West Wits residential areas. In response, our security has intensified surveillance through increased visits, the use of surveillance technology, increased surface access control measures and continued engagement with the South African Police Services for additional resources and intelligence. These measures have resulted in the apprehension of illegal miners and the reduction of incursions.

Geita Gold Mine

During 2015 Geita Gold Mine continued to experience a high number of intrusions by trespassers and illegal miners, including in-migrants (from outside the local communities). As local authorities and traditional leaders have no influence over the in-migrants, current efforts to curb negative impacts have been ineffective. The illegal presence of intruders has regrettably led to incidents of community fatalities and injuries remaining at a worrying level. The mine continues to monitor the concession through security personnel and technology, while engaging with the community and local and national authorities to find a lasting solution.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development

At AngloGold Ashanti we believe people are the key to business success. This is reflected in our business strategy, where people – along with safety and sustainability – are a foundational element of our five strategic focus areas.



IN FOCUS

Successful repositioning of 'How We Work' to enable managerial and leadership effectiveness

Continued investment in training and development, despite a gold price down cycle

Continued focus on talent management and succession planning: cover ratio improvement from 0.32 - 0.45%, and top talent pool retained

Clear actions taken in response to 2014 employee survey

Gradual reduction in dependency on expatriates, following the development and upskilling of nationals at all levels

Commitment to localisation demonstrated with the appointment of the first Guinean General Manager appointed at Siguiri Gold Mine

OUR APPROACH

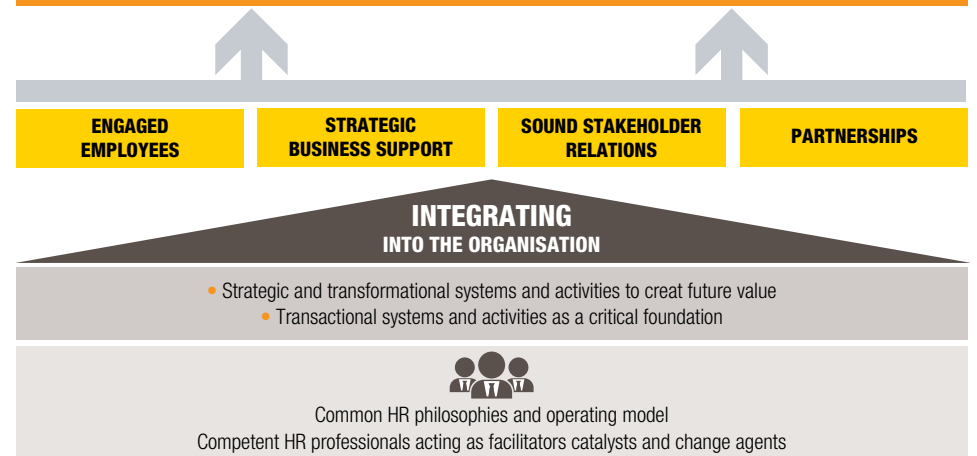
We believe a clear opportunity exists to ensure our people drive AngloGold Ashanti's business success – this despite significant challenges, including the intense market competition for skills. Our goal is to enhance our human capital performance by developing and engaging more meaningfully with employees. Within this context, the global People and Organisational Development discipline undertook a strategic review during the reporting period, seeking to refocus our broad strategic approach to employee engagement, while aligning operational efforts across the company.

The revised strategy reflects a value proposition that gives effect to the AngloGold Ashanti business strategy.

- Guided by a common company Human Resources philosophy and operating model, Human Resource practitioners act as facilitators, catalysts and change agents. In this way, they support line managers in effectively managing people.



Strategic alignment, best practice and effective execution
driving a high performance culture with superior business performance and sustainable outcomes



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development

- Human Resource practices are integrated into the organisation through a suite of transactional systems and activities, which act as a critical foundation. Strategic and transformational systems and activities create future value.
- Employees are fully engaged through their work, while strategic support is provided to the business in key areas and sound stakeholder relationships and partnerships are established.
- Finally, strategic alignment across the business, demonstration of best practices and effective execution, results in the creation of a high performance culture with superior business performance and sustainable outcomes.

Our value proposition is translated into a set of actions through the AngloGold Ashanti strategic work plan map. The map identifies strategic focus areas within the value proposition's key themes. It also defines actions to achieve specific aims, while establishing a reliable approach to progress measurement.

Talent management and skills development driven by effective managers and leaders are key foundational aspects of our strategy and are critical to driving success.

AngloGold Ashanti Human Resources strategic work plan map

Strategic alignment, best practice and effective execution driving a high performance culture with superior business performance and sustainable outcomes



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development

OUR PERFORMANCE

We define our human capital performance by evaluating progress in four key areas:

1. Building managerial effectiveness
2. Talent management and skills development
3. Engaging employees and building trust
4. Transformation and embracing diversity

Building managerial effectiveness

Credible leadership is central to the effective management of organisational change. Based on this understanding, corporate Human Resources embarked on a company-wide series of leadership conversations. These conversations focused on three key aspects: understanding the leadership imperatives facing the business; defining clear leadership accountabilities for senior managers and executives and articulating the attributes and requirements of strong leaders.

Inputs from participants were embraced and played an important role in allowing us to establish a common view of the leadership challenges prevalent within the company. Establishing this view has, in turn, been central to securing commitment from company leaders in the adoption of a values-driven leadership approach.

How We Work

Perhaps the most significant shift in our approach is that the System for People (SP) – the company's in-house people management system – has evolved and been reframed as “How We Work”. The revised approach, which retains key concepts from the SP, provides a set of simplified tools and practical methods which enable managers and supervisors to empower and effectively manage employees. The tools facilitate the application of managerial leadership practices through one-on-one and team conversations designed to engage employees and create the right conditions for optimum performance. We engage in conversations that create opportunities for learning and exploring new possibilities as individuals and as teams. These conversations are structured to create shared meaning and encourage the flow of new ideas. Openness and the freedom to exchange ideas are obvious and important features of AngloGold Ashanti conversations, and allow the company to understand and solve critical business issues collectively.

Implementation of “How We Work” has been accompanied by training programmes and simple toolkits.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development

Global performance management

Linked to reinvigorating the System for People, the roll out of the global performance management system has continued at corporate and regional levels. The system caters to all staff, and has clearly continued to gain traction. Role descriptions, task assignments and development plans were established for all employees, while performance reviews, based on critical tasks and objectives were undertaken twice during the year. A similar process is being rolled out at country levels.

The human resources function contributed significantly to the P500 project through the year, focusing on labour optimisation by defining the appropriate structures, competencies and skills mixes required for discipline service offerings. This work supports the company's cost optimisation drive and general efforts to establish a common approach to having the right people doing the right work.

A strategic focus on talent management and skills development

Talent management and skills development is an integral part of our Human Resources management system. Our primary focus is to identify and develop internal company talent to remain competitive and productive, while positioning the company for an upswing in market conditions. While the market

– specifically a sluggish gold price – has been challenging through the year, efforts to maintain and strengthen the AngloGold Ashanti talent pool were not compromised.

Our talent management approach is not an “initiative” but is embedded into the way we work. Line management is accountable for determining and meeting the development needs of employees, in line with AngloGold Ashanti's business objectives (which include operational effectiveness, meeting localisation requirements and offering support for gender parity). Equally, discipline heads ensure that there are clear role descriptions for all employees, and that training and development needs are determined to increase effectiveness within current roles, while preparing employees for potential future roles. Local Human Resources practitioners continue to be upskilled to provide operational and strategic support to line managers.

Our skills development committees include senior Human Resources managers, senior management of relevant business units and organised labour. We also maintain relationships with universities and professional bodies to ensure training and development is delivered to professional standards.

Our talent management philosophy starts at a grass roots level and consists of basic education for unskilled workers as well as technical, supervisory and managerial training for higher organisational levels.

To find out more information about our talent management philosophy, please see the case studies regarding ABET and Supervisory Skills training to Team Leader, Miner, and Mine Overseer levels.

Skills development work has also focused on enhancing employability beyond AngloGold Ashanti and assisting employees to better manage their personal financial wellbeing in difficult economic conditions. To read more, please see the employee indebtedness case study.

In line with our passion for nurturing talent for the future, we also launched the Chairman's Young Leaders Programme in 2015. This flagship programme, operating under the auspices of the Chairman, Mr Siphon Pityana, ran from January to December 2015. The programme selects young leaders from AngloGold Ashanti's global operations, and seconds them for a year to work in different areas and locations alongside company experts. As part of this broad company exposure, young leaders work on finding solutions for specific business challenges. The programme will run on an annual basis. For more information on this, please read the CYLP case study.

Talent management activities are closely linked to succession planning. At a corporate level, succession plans were developed for senior managers, along with development plans for potential successors.

This has improved AngloGold Ashanti's succession cover ratio from 0.32 to 0.45.

Engaging employees and building trust

In August 2014 we ran a global employee engagement survey featuring questions specific to AngloGold Ashanti's values, ethics and safety. A representative sample of employees – drawn from every organisational level, race, gender and length of service - participated in the survey, which took place against the backdrop of recent company restructuring. The survey outcome was favourable and responses identified three areas requiring further attention: senior leadership practices, ethics and managerial effectiveness. For updates on addressing performance on ethics, please see compliance within an evolving regulatory framework on page 54.

Significant efforts were undertaken across the company during 2015 to address these focus areas, and to increase general trust levels within the organisation. Beyond leadership conversations and the move to “How We Work”, a range of interventions has been implemented at regional and country level. These seek to amplify employee voices within safe spaces, and give the assurance that issues raised are considered and addressed appropriately. Progress on interventions is regularly reported to the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee of the Board.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development

The survey is expected to be undertaken again in the latter part of 2017 and repeated every two years thereafter.

Constructive relationships with organised labour are always important to maintain, and we have engaged with unions and employee representatives throughout the year. Challenges included tough wage negotiations in South Africa, Guinea and Tanzania, work stoppages at Iduapriem Gold Mine in Ghana and the shift of Obuasi Gold Mine into a limited operations phase. Despite these challenges, positive engagement and successful wage negotiations, underpinned by sound working relationships, have enabled business continuity. Read more about how we are engaging stakeholders for mutual benefit and building trust on page 49.

Transformation and diversity

AngloGold Ashanti views transformation beyond the simplistic context of changing demographics. Our transformation philosophy seeks to harness the strategic and operational power inherent in a diversity of cultures, languages, beliefs, ages, genders and expectations. By embracing diversity, we are able to draw on a broad range of unique experiences and perspectives which enable and inspire progressive thinking and innovation.



MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Talent management and skills development



AngloGold Ashanti's Global Transformation Policy and Framework govern the company's approach to diversity, localisation and gender equality. It is supported by the Code of Business Principles and Ethics and the Board Charter, which define our approach to talent management and skills development.

Localisation and the skills development of nationals has been a particular focus in our continental African operations. Our approach includes a progressive reduction in the company's dependence on skilled expatriates. Our focus is on localisation at all levels, from technical skills transfer functions to leadership and managerial roles.

Progress highlights include the first appointment of a Guinean national as General Manager at Sigiri Gold Mine in **Guinea**. This clearly illustrates our ongoing commitment to localisation at leadership level and we are confident these efforts will contribute to greater business success and resilience.

In addition, following the shift of Obuasi Gold Mine to limited operations, 17 Ghanaian nationals from the Obuasi talent pool were seconded to AngloGold Ashanti's international operations for further exposure and technical training. To find out more about the Obuasi secondees, please read the case study.

Gender equity is a key component of transformation within AngloGold Ashanti and as such, a Gender Equity Policy was approved by the board during the year. We remain committed to increasing female representation at all levels within the company.

All countries are following specific initiatives to improve gender equity, with certain countries having made substantial progress. For a detailed example, please read the Australia gender equity case study. As part of its broader commitment to gender equity, AngloGold Ashanti joined the 30% Club Southern Africa, launched in 2014. The company has voluntarily committed to achieving 30% female representation on the board and the Executive Committee.

The initiative, which has strong leadership support, provides a platform to mentor and coach women thereby strengthening the talent pool.

27%

women in board and 33%
women in executive positions

“Gender equality is a key component of transformation, we remain committed to increasing female representation at all levels within the company.”

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Case study on Chairman's Young Leaders Programme

Case study on indebtedness

Case study on gender equity in Australia

Gender Equity and the Empowerment of Women Policy

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Respecting human rights

At AngloGold Ashanti we strive to nurture positive human relationships. Respecting human rights means we endeavour, in every way, to conduct our business and mining activities without causing harm to other people, directly or indirectly.

IN FOCUS

Standards relating to Human Rights Due Diligence and Indigenous Peoples have been developed

70% of Senior Management completed the online Human Rights training

Global roll out of the Supply Chain Self-Assessment Questionnaire to 100% of centrally managed suppliers achieved

“Our Human Rights Policy is informed by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.”

OUR APPROACH

Business involves ongoing interaction between many different people and communities, often involving complex relationship dynamics. Approached responsibly, the management of these dynamics creates a strong foundation from which to build enduring trust relationships. This in turn strengthens our social licence to operate. Failure to effectively manage these relationships may result in human rights issues, which can have negative financial, operational, legal and reputational implications.

Because human rights touch on every aspect of AngloGold Ashanti’s business, our approach to managing human rights risk is cross-functional, broad-based and embedded in our risk management framework.

Our Human Rights Policy is informed by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In support of the implementation of this policy, we have developed a series of standards, including:

- Human Rights Due Diligence Standard; and
- Standard for Indigenous Peoples.

We have also developed a guideline for our approach to vulnerable persons.

The above standards are available in all the languages of AngloGold Ashanti’s operations and scheduled for implementation in 2016.

The Due Diligence Standard requires identification of current and future human rights risks, enabling us to address important issues as they arise. A due diligence assessment pilot project, using an internally developed assessment tool, will be concluded in January 2016 at Geita Gold Mine. The findings will be assessed in the context of our Human Rights Policy.



OUR PERFORMANCE

Human rights training

Human Rights ambassador training has been in place at AngloGold Ashanti for the past two years. The training involves appointing and training human rights ambassadors at each of our operational sites. Ambassadors, in turn, develop and implement localised training material.

We have completed human rights training for all employees at Geita Gold Mine in Tanzania,

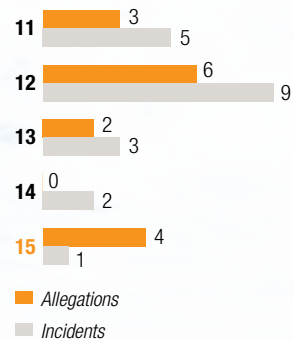


MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Respecting human rights



Community incidents or allegations under VPSHR



1
incident and

4
allegations recorded in 2015

and we are currently in the development phase of training in Brazil and Colombia. In addition, 70% of senior management employees globally completed online human rights training in 2015. This will act as a catalyst to progress the ambassador training at our sites. We aim to fast track the ambassador training process across the company for all operating sites in 2016.

Human rights and security

In 2007, AngloGold Ashanti joined the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR), a global extractive industry initiative established in 2002. Signatories to the VPSHR include governments, companies and NGOs, all of whom have agreed to formally recognise the importance of the protection and promotion of human rights. There are 28 major extractive companies, nine governments and 10 international NGOs participating in the initiative, with Ghana becoming the first African government to join, in 2014.

VPSHR membership is a key factor within AngloGold Ashanti's broad approach to security management. Within this context, our ongoing interaction with public and private security providers plays a central role in ensuring our security service providers maintain AngloGold Ashanti's high standards.

We manage trespassing and the threat of illegal entry physically by marking our tenement and clearly stating the physical boundary beyond which there will be health, safety and legal

consequences. Thermal camera technology is used as a standard for surveillance purposes in the industry and has been implemented at most of our sites. At Geita Gold Mine in **Tanzania**, we piloted the use of containerised long-range thermal camera systems, which make use of video analytics and are capable of making moving target identifications from a distance of more than seven kilometers. The pilot project, which enhances preventative detection and appropriate rapid response capability, has proved to be extremely successful and we will be rolling out the same technology and methodology at Siguiri Mine in **Guinea** during 2016. We intend to implement this technology and methodology at all our open-pit operations over time.

We seek to engage positively with local communities and to contribute to a safe and secure environment for all. To this end, we establish open community forums in our areas of operation. We also hold regular meetings between AngloGold Ashanti, security representatives, community leaders and local authorities. These meetings allow stakeholders to discuss security concerns and the practical implementation of VPSHR principles. We use creative and innovative methods to ensure that conversations around security, human rights and community are broad and inclusive. In Obuasi for instance, we participate in weekly radio talk shows to inform and stimulate conversations with the local public on these issues.

MATERIAL ISSUES continued

Respecting human rights

The resulting conversations from all these interactions help to develop a common understanding of important challenges, and to collaboratively design positive outcomes.

In 2015, AngloGold Ashanti saw a 27% reduction in community injuries and a 17% reduction in fatalities that occurred as a result of illegal activities on our concession. We unfortunately experienced one human rights related incident during 2015. This occurred when members of the local police force in **Tanzania**, who were working on our concession, assaulted members of the community. The incident was reported to the police command, which took disciplinary action against the two officers in question. There were also four allegations of potential VPSHR / Human Rights incidents, which were thoroughly investigated but no evidence was found to substantiate the allegations.

Human rights and the supply chain

Our global supply chain management complements and reinforces our general respect for human rights. We seek to ensure that our suppliers and contractors are compliant with global standards, and that their business philosophy and operational activities are in line with our Human Rights Policy.

Our participation in the UN Global Compact plays an important role in promoting human rights, fair labour practices, environmental

progress and anti-corruption policies across the globe.

As of 2015, AngloGold Ashanti suppliers are now required to complete a Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ). This is an important first step towards ongoing dialogue on the topic of responsible sourcing. The SAQ was developed during 2014, following widespread stakeholder consultation that included the Chamber of Mines of South Africa and the ICMM.

The questionnaire was developed to give effect to the Supplier Code of Conduct, as approved by the Executive Committee in 2014, and assess the following areas:

- anti-bribery and corruption measures;
- local sourcing;
- adherence to environmental standards;
- compliance with labour, health and safety regulations; and
- respect for human rights.

The SAQ was distributed to suppliers in all operating regions in 2015. In order to facilitate participation from the maximum number of small suppliers, the minimum participation requirement was an email address. Where online facilities are unavailable a printed version of the SAQ was distributed. Where appropriate, the SAQ was distributed in local languages such as French, Spanish and

Portuguese. In 2015, the SAQ reached 1,746 suppliers. This included 72 centrally contracted suppliers, 984 suppliers for Continental Africa Region, 600 suppliers for the South Africa Region, 70 suppliers in the Americas and 20 Australian suppliers. A detailed assessment of their responses will be undertaken during 2016. The SAQ will continue to be rolled out to our suppliers over 2016/2017.

AngloGold Ashanti representatives have worked extensively with potential local suppliers to explain the practical implications of the standards set out by the SAQ. Training has been made available to small and large suppliers in all our regions. In **Colombia**, for example, we held a supplier workshop to explain the questions in the SAQ and clarify the procurement system and standards. These sessions have been very useful in building positive relationships with local suppliers.

The SAQ content was well received by suppliers, who appreciated the detail offered and the comprehensive manner in which the questionnaire addressed various business disciplines. Many suppliers commented that the SAQ helped them to improve understanding of their own businesses and to identify new areas for possible business expansion.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Human Rights Due Diligence Standard

Standard for Indigenous Peoples

United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Human Rights Policy

United Nations Global Compact

Supplier Code of Conduct

Conflict-Free Gold Report

27%
reduction in community injuries

17%
reduction in community fatalities

DATA TABLES




SECURING AND MAINTAINING OUR SOCIAL LICENCE

to operate is a strategic business imperative

In this section we provide detailed data tables for each material issue.


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 EMPLOYEE SAFETY	All injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)	7.18	7.36	7.48	7.83	9.76
	Americas	5.61	3.79	4.74	5.20	6.33
	Continental Africa	0.50	1.56	1.97	2.26	3.03
	South Africa	10.81	11.85	12.63	13.24	15.57
	Australia	8.56	10.73	7.91	6.33	18.11
	Fatal injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.09
	Americas	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.10
	Continental Africa	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05
	South Africa	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.11
	Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lost time injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.28	6.28
	Americas	1.79	1.29	1.43	1.92	4.17
	Continental Africa	0.22	0.54	0.67	0.87	0.85
	South Africa	8.63	9.29	9.97	10.00	11.03
	Australia	4.00	3.28	2.94	2.11	2.11
	Occupational fatalities	11	6	8	18	15
	Americas	1	2	0	1	3
	Continental Africa	1	0	2	6	3
	South Africa	9	4	6	11	9
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Injury severity rate (per million hours worked)	326	277	247	267	351
	Americas	149	92	91	73	129
Continental Africa	12	12	41	76	85	
South Africa	550	511	469	496	634	
Australia	4	0	18	11	48	

7.18

All injury frequency rate

DATA TABLES continued


Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES</p>	Sites with local community engagement plans (%)	100	100			
	Operations with impacts on communities (%)	100	100			
	Community investment (US\$)	15.2m	14.8m	22.5m	24.9m	20.6m
	South Africa ('000)	6,288	8,073	8,391	7,700	3,670
	Continental Africa ('000)	6,008	3,933	13,279	13,341	13,502
	Australia ('000)	344	247	463	464	276
	Americas ('000)	4,159	3,659	5,761	5,148	4,939
	Less equity – accounted investments ('000)	(1,571)	(1,113)	(5,358)	(1,746)	(1,776)
	Total ('000)	15,229	14,799	22,536	24,907	20,612
	Number of sites where ASM takes place	13	15	–	–	–
	Community incidents (number)	15	16	26	58	61
	Number of operations adjacent to, or with formal agreements with indigenous peoples	0	2			
	Sites where resettlements took place:	1	2			
	Ghana (Iduapriem) – Mankessim					
	Proportion of spending on local suppliers (%)					
	Argentina	76	22	88	92	85
	Brazil	94	94	93	98	93
	United States	– ¹	51	89	75	39
	Australia	99	99	99	88	98
	South Africa	99	99	98	85	99
	Ghana	79	79	69	84	77
	Mali	78	78	73	68	70
	Guinea	72	72	69	73	67
Tanzania	60	75	84	59	56	
Total procurement spend (US\$bn)	2.1	2.6				
Centrally managed (US\$bn)	1.3	1.1				
Global suppliers (US\$m)	816	950				

¹ CC&V was sold during the year.

100%

of our operations have local community engagement plans

DATA TABLES continued


Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP</p> <p>– = Not Reported, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropicana Gold Mine's first full year of production was in 2014 • Navachab Mine was sold in 2014 • Mine Waste Solutions was acquired during 2012, so data only reflects the period under management by AngloGold Ashanti • CC&V was sold during 2015 so data only reflects the period under management by AngloGold Ashanti 	Reportable environmental incidents (number)	4	5	10	16	27	
	Direct raw materials per operation						
	Ore processed (kilotonnes)						
	Argentina		3,304	3,300	2,434	1,806	1,061
	Cerro Vanguardia		3,304	3,300	2,434	1,806	1,061
	Australia		10,037	9,528	4,708	3,358	3,554
	Sunrise Dam		3,880	3,821	3,479	3,358	3,554
	Tropicana		6,157	5,707	1,229	–	–
	Brazil		3,914	3,767	3,545	3,430	2,868
	AGA Mineração		2,607	2,478	2,294	2,228	1,700
	Serra Grande		1,307	1,289	1,251	1,202	1,168
	Ghana		5,656	7,111	6,517	6,711	6,316
	Iduapriem		4,702	4,873	4,793	4,585	4,310
	Obuasi		954	2,238	1,724	2,126	2,006
	Guinea		11,741	11,895	11,939	11,863	11,454
	Siguiri		11,741	11,895	11,939	11,863	11,454
	Mali		5,546	7,183	7,422	7,362	9,198
	Sadiola		5,062	5,027	4,857	4,638	4,827
	Yatela		484	2,156	2,565	2,724	4,371
	Namibia		–	–	1,420	1,438	1,411
	Navachab		–	–	1,420	1,438	1,411
	South Africa		36,786	38,426	39,243	22,278	16,418
	Mine Waste Solutions		24,451	24,818	23,977	7,184	–
	Vaal River		9,082	10,206	11,753	12,149	13,585
	West Wits		3,253	3,402	3,512	2,944	2,833
	Tanzania		5,152	5,186	4,040	4,751	3,863
	Geita		5,152	5,186	4,040	4,751	3,863
USA		11,210	19,303	20,753	20,912	20,327	
CC&V		11,210	19,303	20,753	20,912	20,327	
Group		93,346	105,699	102,021	83,909	76,470	

No

significant environmental fines in 2015.

These are defined as environmental fines above \$100,000.

DATA TABLES continued


Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Liquid fossil fuels (kilolitres)					
	Argentina	17,028	18,379	19,706	18,942	18,700
	Cerro Vanguardia	17,028	18,379	19,706	18,942	18,700
	Australia	103,496	110,600	42,490	25,388	42,060
	Sunrise Dam	21,336	26,974	23,166	25,388	42,060
	Tropicana	82,160	83,626	19,324	–	–
	Brazil	15,078	15,811	13,109	12,108	10,640
	AGA Mineração	10,700	11,890	8,813	8,160	7,050
	Serra Grande	4,378	3,921	4,296	3,949	3,590
	Ghana	13,377	10,550	29,984	24,034	22,330
	Iduapriem	11,865	4,902	21,057	8,630	22,330
	Obuasi	1,512	5,648	8,927	15,404	–
	Guinea	53,913	47,195	55,822	56,441	56,230
	Siguiri	53,913	47,195	55,822	56,441	56,230
	Mali	36,689	42,478	66,418	72,519	24,180
	Sadiola	33,671	36,479	53,365	54,893	8,550
	Yatela	3,018	5,999	13,053	17,626	15,630
	Namibia	–	0	13,785	14,238	3,400
	Navachab	–	0	13,785	14,238	3,400
	South Africa	6,871	6,257	6,107	5,605	1,710
	Mine Waste Solutions	95	30	235	–	–
	Vaal River	3,708	4,660	4,240	4,295	1,500
	West Wits	3,068	1,567	1,632	1,309	210
	Tanzania	74,307	81,251	84,123	86,851	87,580
	Geita	74,307	81,251	84,123	86,851	87,580
	USA	22,367	51,393	51,178	52,167	43,870
	CC&V	22,367	51,393	51,178	52,167	43,870
	Group	343,125	383,914	382,722	368,293	310,700

The use of liquid fossil fuels drives our direct


GHG emissions

and have dropped primarily due to CC&V sale.

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Lubricants (kilolitres)					
	Argentina	517	519	339	323	433
	Cerro Vanguardia	517	519	339	323	433
	Australia	910	826	–	–	–
	Sunrise Dam	409	475	–	–	–
	Tropicana	501	351	–	–	–
	Brazil	939	944	759	639	757
	AGA Mineração	690	702	506	392	561
	Serra Grande	249	242	253	247	196
	Ghana	458	488	–	–	–
	Iduapriem	346	124	–	–	–
	Obuasi	112	364	–	–	–
	Guinea	106	135	104	134	144
	Siguiri	106	135	104	134	144
	Mali	388	459	1,088	1,879	1,189
	Sadiola	347	424	791	1,261	935
	Yatela	41	35	297	618	254
	Namibia	–	–	78	189	124
	Navachab	–	–	78	189	124
	South Africa	676	676	1,050	1,305	910
	Mine Waste Solutions	17	31	14	16	–
	Vaal River	297	252	294	462	366
	West Wits	362	393	742	828	544
	Tanzania	1,087	1,126	2,161	2,074	1,506
	Geita	1,087	1,126	2,161	2,074	1,506
	USA	824	1,229	1,507	1,713	1,416
	CC&V	824	1,229	1,507	1,713	1,416
Group	6,133	6,401	7,086	8,256	6,479	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Cyanide (tonnes)					
	Argentina	1,015	960	836	628	444
	Cerro Vanguardia	1,015	960	836	628	444
	Australia	4,130	4,398	1,121	1,331	1,379
	Sunrise Dam	1,360	1,178	1,121	1,331	1,379
	Tropicana	2,770	3,220	–	–	–
	Brazil	1,289	1,163	936	1,055	875
	AGA Mineração	746	580	525	440	331
	Serra Grande	543	583	411	615	544
	Ghana	2,305	3,832	4,371	3,764	5,482
	Iduapriem	1,240	1,200	1,480	1,340	1,594
	Obuasi	1,065	2,632	2,891	2,424	3,888
	Guinea	2,392	2,543	2,864	2,736	2,993
	Siguiri	2,392	2,543	2,864	2,736	2,993
	Mali	2,603	2,204	3,831	3,830	2,972
	Sadiola	1,731	1,826	2,511	2,570	1,860
	Yatela	872	378	1,320	1,260	1,112
	Namibia	–	–	680	568	638
	Navachab	–	–	680	568	638
	South Africa	9,573	10,101	9,688	3,977	3,913
	Mine Waste Solutions	6,469	6,193	5,833	–	–
	Vaal River	2,020	2,567	2,301	3,064	3,027
	West Wits	1,084	1,341	1,554	913	886
	Tanzania	1,105	1,970	1,974	2,047	1,746
	Geita	1,105	1,970	1,974	2,047	1,746
	USA	2,740	4,305	4,431	4,124	3,476
	CC&V	2,740	4,305	4,431	4,124	3,476
Group	27,153	31,476	30,732	24,060	23,917	


79%
of processing plants certified in full compliance to the International Cyanide Management Code

15
number of processing plants certified in full compliance to the International Cyanide Management Code


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Explosives (tonnes)					
	Argentina	3,616	3,777	5,406	3,097	5,978
	Cerro Vanguardia	3,616	3,777	5,406	3,097	5,978
	Australia	14,678	13,115	1,183	3,603	1,351
	Sunrise Dam	827	741	1,183	3,603	1,351
	Tropicana	13,851	12,374	–	–	–
	Brazil	4,283	3,874	4,022	3,725	3,151
	AGA Mineração	2,662	2,512	2,307	2,036	1,666
	Serra Grande	1,621	1,362	1,715	1,689	1,485
	Ghana	5,399	2,840	8,670	6,505	7,640
	Iduapriem	5,181	2,732	8,670	6,505	7,640
	Obuasi	218	108	–	–	–
	Guinea	997	820	1,138	409	1,373
	Siguiri	997	820	1,138	409	1,373
	Mali	226	1,079	6,166	3,887	1,921
	Sadiola	226	1,079	4,536	75	825
	Yatela	–	–	1,630	3,812	1,096
	Namibia	–	–	5,921	6,755	3,248
	Navachab	–	–	5,921	6,755	3,248
	South Africa	2,507	3,509	7,659	4,765	5,529
	Mine Waste Solutions	–	–	–	–	–
	Vaal River	1,242	1,644	4,536	2,314	2,720
	West Wits	1,265	1,865	3,123	2,451	2,809
	Tanzania	6,073	7,338	10,025	12,104	13,856
	Geita	6,073	7,338	10,025	12,104	13,856
	USA	8,531	17,413	20,312	19,208	19,288
	CC&V	8,531	17,413	20,312	19,208	19,288
Group	46,310	53,765	70,502	64,058	63,335	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Total acid consumption (tonnes)					
	Argentina	1,830	1,828	1,284	380	1,259
	Cerro Vanguardia	1,830	1,828	1,284	380	1,259
	Australia	1,326	1,453	487	473	367
	Sunrise Dam	594	480	487	473	367
	Tropicana	732	973	–	–	–
	Brazil	1,631	1,113	138	192	161
	AGA Mineração	1,611	1,098	114	157	136
	Serra Grande	20	15	24	35	25
	Ghana	483	729	991	1,159	1,517
	Iduapriem	310	124	354	397	489
	Obuasi	173	605	637	762	1,028
	Guinea	156	236	201	140	1,930
	Siguiri	156	236	201	140	1,930
	Mali	619	391	841	504	6,961
	Sadiola	619	391	762	504	6,961
	Yatela	–	–	79	–	–
	Namibia	–	–	40	48	21
	Navachab	–	–	40	48	21
	South Africa	103,620	74,356	71,929	72,412	66,800
	Mine Waste Solutions	34,565	6,429	2,287	633	–
	Vaal River	68,255	67,219	68,910	71,197	66,223
	West Wits	800	708	732	582	577
	Tanzania	178	173	146	249	171
	Geita	178	173	146	249	171
	USA	93	194	140	233	409
	CC&V	93	194	140	233	409
Group	109,935	80,473	76,197	75,790	79,595	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.	Total alkali consumption (tonnes)					
	Argentina	1,960	1,559	1,939	972	2,482
	Cerro Vanguardia	1,960	1,559	1,939	972	2,482
	Australia	21,942	10,401	11,310	11,646	8,943
	Sunrise Dam	9,214	9,781	11,310	11,646	8,943
	Tropicana	12,728	620	–	–	–
	Brazil	15,111	14,752	17,212	16,325	11,291
	AGA Mineração	13,858	13,397	15,179	14,862	9,627
	Serra Grande	1,253	1,355	2,033	1,463	1,664
	Ghana	6,505	21,741	23,733	25,744	36,064
	Iduapriem	3,220	1,202	4,183	4,075	4,101
	Obuasi	3,285	20,539	19,550	21,669	31,963
	Guinea	13,336	10,356	12,795	11,692	19,554
	Siguiri	13,336	10,356	12,795	11,692	19,554
	Mali	13,043	12,954	9,532	29,806	22,630
	Sadiola	9,945	6,396	2,340	9,977	5,710
	Yatela	3,098	6,558	7,192	19,829	16,920
	Namibia	–	–	630	380	188
	Navachab	–	–	630	380	188
	South Africa	74,994	81,203	68,920	58,188	46,014
	Mine Waste Solutions	30,775	27,467	16,855	4,843	–
	Vaal River	42,016	52,012	49,288	50,801	43,709
	West Wits	2,203	1,724	2,777	2,544	2,305
	Tanzania	5,125	4,284	3,474	3,923	2,992
	Geita	5,125	4,284	3,474	3,923	2,992
	USA	63,055	111,683	119,500	120,245	115,937
	CC&V	63,055	111,683	119,500	120,245	115,937
Group	215,071	268,933	269,045	278,921	266,093	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Non-hazardous waste by type (tonnes)					
	Ferrous metal waste					
	Recycled	17,772	16,730	25,000	19,400	19,900
	Total	17,772	16,730	25,000	19,400	19,900
	Non-ferrous metal waste					
	Recycled	1,301	968	1,700	320	880
	Total	1,301	968	1,700	320	880
	General waste					
	Recycled	9,242	3,792	3,000	1,000	3,300
	On-site disposal	41,668	35,486	36,500	42,000	33,500
	Off-site disposal	1,353	1,362	500	2,200	4,200
	Total	52,263	40,640	40,000	45,200	41,000
	Hazardous waste by type (tonnes)					
	Battery waste					
	Recycled	141	46	89	10	36
	On-site disposal	0	0	0	0	0
	Off-site disposal	13	0	9	0	–
	Total	154	46	98	10	36
	Hydrocarbon waste (m³)					
	Recycled	2,439	2,310	1,078	1,100	670
	On-site disposal	131	296	204	0	0
Off-site disposal	5,665	552	155	300	730	
Total	8,235	3,158	1,437	1,400	1,400	
Other hazardous waste including fluorescent lighting and chemical and solvent waste (tonnes)						
Recycled	963	413	87	117	225	
On-site disposal	27,135	24,140	8,302	8,401	20,551	
Off-site disposal	900	386	230	126	260	
Total	28,998	24,939	8,619	8,644	21,036	

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p> <p>G4-22</p>	Tailings deposited per country (megatonnes)			
	Argentina	3.30	3.30	1.08
	Australia	10.04	9.53	4.71
	Brazil	3.91	5.78	3.20
	Ghana	5.66	7.11	11.09
	Guinea	11.74	11.90	11.93
	Mali	5.55	7.18	4.85
	Namibia	–	–	1.42
	Tanzania	5.15	5.19	4.04
	South Africa	36.79	38.43	39.75
	USA	11.21	19.30	0.00
	Group	93.35	107.72	82.07
	Overburden and waste rock placed per country (megatonnes)			
	Argentina	14.64	20.70	23.43
	Australia	50.40	52.56	24.40
	Brazil	9.02	7.92	5.38
	Ghana	17.09	5.03	29.96
	Guinea	11.84	9.64	10.86
	Mali	10.52	7.28	44.19
	Namibia	–	–	12.57
	Tanzania	24.19	29.76	33.76
South Africa	0.00	–	0.73	
USA	16.99	36.20	45.61	
Group	154.69	169.09	230.89	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Energy consumption (Petajoules)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.60	1.49
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	1.97	2.29	2.14	2.08	2.07
	Tropicana	3.17	3.23	0.73	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	1.53	1.48	1.40	1.35	1.18
	Serra Grande	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.51
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	0.89	0.62	1.25	1.01	0.98
	Obuasi	0.56	1.46	1.77	1.74	1.52
	Guinea					
	Siguiri	2.09	1.97	2.31	2.34	2.43
	Mali					
	Sadiola	1.40	1.59	2.11	2.17	2.00
	Yatela	0.12	0.24	0.52	0.70	0.62
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	0.74	0.75	0.59
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	0.73	0.76	0.62	0.21	–
	Vaal River	5.66	5.31	5.63	5.87	6.09
	West Wits	5.03	5.24	5.54	5.55	5.58
	Tanzania					
	Geita	2.93	3.21	3.32	3.43	3.37
	USA					
	CC&V	1.16	2.37	2.42	2.46	2.13
Group	29.41	31.95	32.68	31.74	30.59	


We reduced our energy consumption by

9.3%


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Energy intensity (Gigajoule per tonne)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	0.51	0.52	0.71	0.89	1.41
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.60
	Tropicana	0.52	0.57	0.60	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.69
	Serra Grande	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.39
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	0.19	0.13	0.26	0.22	0.23
	Obuasi	0.59	0.65	1.03	0.82	0.76
	Guinea					
	Siguiri	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.21
	Mali					
	Sadiola	0.28	0.32	0.43	0.47	0.41
	Yatela	0.25	0.11	0.20	0.26	0.22
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	0.52	0.52	0.42
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	–
	Vaal River	0.62	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.47
	West Wits	1.55	1.54	1.58	1.89	1.64
Tanzania						
Geita	0.57	0.62	0.82	0.72	0.87	
USA						
CC&V	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	
Group		0.32	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.41


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP</p> <p>cont.</p> <p>G4-22</p> <p><i>2014 GHG emissions data amendments were made after the 2014 reports were published</i></p>	GHG emissions (Kilotonnes of GHG)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	115	118	119	111	103
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	116	135	122	125	130
	Tropicana	220	224	51	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	41	36	32	29	25
	Serra Grande	15	14	15	14	13
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	95	74	113	94	89
	Obuasi	79	198	199	197	187
	Guinea					
	Siguiiri	158	150	175	177	184
	Mali					
	Sadiola*	104	118	156	161	148
	Yatela	9	18	38	52	46
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	42	43	31
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	193	201	165	54	–
Vaal River	1,436	1,360	1,415	1,482	1,498	
West Wits	1,331	1,420	1,445	1,473	1,430	
Tanzania						
Geita	218	238	246	254	253	
USA						
CC&V	204	281	233	235	207	
Group	4,334	4,584	4,566	4,501	4,344	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	GHG emissions intensity (Kilotonnes of GHG per tonne treated)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	35	36	49	61	97
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	30	35	35	37	36
	Tropicana	36	39	–	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	16	15	14	13	15
	Serra Grande	12	11	12	12	11
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	20	15	24	21	21
	Obuasi	83	88	115	93	93
	Guinea					
	Siguiiri	14	13	15	15	16
	Mali					
	Sadiola	21	24	32	35	31
	Yatela	18	8	15	19	16
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	29	30	22
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	8	8	7	8	–
	Vaal River	158	133	120	122	115
West Wits	409	417	412	500	420	
Tanzania						
Geita	42	46	61	54	65	
USA						
CC&V	18	15	11	11	10	
Group		46	43	45	54	58


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	NOx, SOx and other air emissions					
	Oxides of Nitrogen	3,916	1,097	1,685	989	6,813
	Oxides of Sulphur (tonnes)	9,346	4.1	30	32	43
	Facilities near areas of high diversity:	Sites (number of operations) requiring biodiversity management plans				
	Ghana (Obuasi)	AngloGold Ashanti adopted a Biodiversity Management Standard in 2014 and operations were required to comply within two years. All operations are required to have an appropriate Biodiversity Action Plan in place no later than 2016. Of the 16-managed operations, three (19%) had such a plan in place at the end of 2015.				
	Tanzania (Geita)					
	Argentina (Cerro Vanguardia)					
	Brazil (AGA Mineração)					
	Colombia (La Colosa Project)					
	Australia (Australia Exploration)					
Habitats protected or restored						
IUCN Red List species	Two species of mammal at Cerro Vanguardia and three species of bird at AGA Mineração in Brazil are listed on the IUCN Red List as near threatened. Six species of trees at Obuasi are listed as vulnerable.					
Water sources affected by withdrawals (%)	The 401,001ha Niger-Tinkisso Ramsar site is an extensive area of river and freshwater ponds and marshes between and around the Tinkisso and Niger Rivers, however its boundaries are not clearly defined. As many as 101,000ha of the Ramsar site may overlap the (159,000ha) Siguiri Mine concession in Guinea.					

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	Percentage of water re-used as per the MCA Water Accounting Framework (%)	Total volume of water recycled and reused by the organisation (kL)	Total water used for production purposes. (kL)
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Water recycled and reused			
	Argentina			
	Cerro Vanguardia	84	7,397,624	8,806,417
	Australia			
	Sunrise Dam	54	2,854,736	5,280,836
	Tropicana	57	7,180,037	12,626,844
	Brazil			
	AGA Mineração	77	21,843,672	28,485,293
	Serra Grande	60	3,641,074	6,050,855
	Ghana			
	Iduapriem	77	9,696,267	12,521,863
	Obuasi	45	4,851,706	10,688,576
	Guinea			
	Siguirí	75	33,306,948	44,576,566
	Mali			
	Sadiola	69	15,011,239	21,909,821
	Yatela	–	–	–
	Namibia			
	Navachab	–	–	–
	South Africa			
	Mine Waste Solutions	88	80,002,549	91,384,155
	Vaal River	59	23,900,529	40,415,795
West Wits	81	28,735,436	35,650,367	
Tanzania				
Geita	61	11,654,785	19,091,714	
USA				
CC&V	–	–	–	
Group				
	73	247,774,470	337,489,102	

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Water use (kL)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	1,121,050	1,079,110	963,911	923,104	939,218
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	1,771,804	1,865,789	1,828,291	1,700,260	1,572,402
	Tropicana	4,876,207	4,883,382	2,096,956	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	5,959,000	6,232,654	6,346,492	4,213,423	3,174,158
	Serra Grande	1,506,533	1,921,340	1,379,430	458,804	429,330
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	750,162	341,508	795,291	582,093	408,376
	Obuasi	3,128,789	3,696,086	3,685,030	3,820,282	4,046,900
	Guinea					
	Siguirí	5,144,507	5,375,241	6,477,776	4,650,456	6,097,028
	Mali					
	Sadiola	4,624,973	4,050,793	4,329,641	3,837,061	3,601,279
	Yatela	33,422	17,269	254,459	1,577,698	1,035,956
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	1,004,882	989,315	1,043,150
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	7,973,906	11,191,090	9,737,097	4,564,417	–
	Vaal River	13,259,313	13,402,434	14,331,193	14,748,178	13,571,931
West Wits	3,949,437	2,625,899	3,160,007	4,500,302	5,249,314	
Tanzania						
Geita	3,249,328	4,101,130	4,483,990	3,675,204	3,970,050	
USA						
CC&V	2,252,492	2,937,198	3,041,900	1,860,333	2,207,034	
Group		59,600,922	63,720,923	63,916,346	52,100,929	47,346,127

G4-22

¹ Water imports at SDGM for 2011-2014 were corrected to exclude an internal recirculation stream from the tailings facility

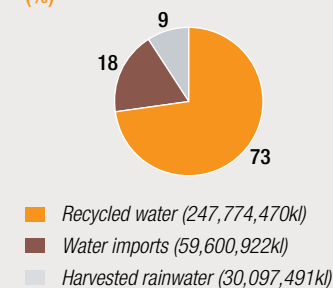
DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Water use efficiency (kL per tonne)					
	Argentina					
	Cerro Vanguardia	0.34	0.33	0.40	0.51	0.89
	Australia					
	Sunrise Dam	0.46	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.44
	Tropicana	0.79	0.86	1.71	–	–
	Brazil					
	AGA Mineração	2.29	2.52	2.77	1.89	1.87
	Serra Grande	1.15	1.49	1.10	0.38	0.37
	Ghana					
	Iduapriem	0.16	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.09
	Obuasi	3.28	1.65	2.14	1.80	2.02
	Guinea					
	Siguiri	0.44	0.45	0.54	0.39	0.53
	Mali					
	Sadiola	0.91	0.81	0.89	0.83	0.75
	Yatela	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.58	0.37
	Namibia					
	Navachab	–	–	0.71	0.62	0.74
	South Africa					
	Mine Waste Solutions	0.33	0.45	0.41	0.64	–
	Vaal River	1.46	1.31	1.22	1.21	1.04
	West Wits	1.21	0.77	0.90	1.53	1.54
	Tanzania					
	Geita	0.63	0.79	1.11	0.77	1.03
	USA					
	CC&V	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.11
Group	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.63	


6.5%

improvement in water efficiency in 2015


Water sources for operations (%)




DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Location	Quantity	Destination	pH level	Conductivity
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Water discharge				
	Australia				
	Sunrise Dam	2,081,750kl of groundwater from underground and pit dewatering	Lake Carey, a salt lake	6.9	221 mS/cm
	Brazil				
	AGA Brazil (Mineração)	1,134,792kl of Queiroz Plant effluent water discharge following arsenic precipitation with ferric sulphate	Velhas River	7.3	2.26mS/cm
		39,633kl of Cuiabá Mine effluent water following pH adjustment with sodium hydroxide	Sabará River	7	1.19 mS/cm
		300,407kl of excess Lamego mine water was discharged following flocculation and removal of suspended solids	Papa Farinha Creek	7.9	0.84 mS/cm
		692,774kl of excess Córrego do Sítio Mine water was discharged following removal of suspended solids through flocculation	Conceição River	7.2	0.81 mS/cm
		962,338kl of excess Córrego do Sítio Mine water was discharged following arsenic precipitation with ferric sulphate and pH adjustments with hydrated lime	Conceição River	7.8	3.96 mS/cm
	Serra Grande	630,720kl of excess discharged following suspended solids precipitation with flocculant	Tributary of the Vermelho River	7.3	0.39 mS/cm
		1,173,840kl of excess Mina Nova mine water discharged following suspended solids precipitation with flocculant	Vermelho River	7.8	0.32 mS/cm
		246,010kl of excess water from the Palmeiras Mine water discharged following arsenic precipitation and cyanide destruction at the Final Effluent Treatment Plant	Gerais stream	8	0.18 mS/cm
	Ghana				
Iduapriem	1,156,170kl of treated effluent water discharged from the reverse osmosis plant	The local environment	7.4	5.24 mS/cm	
	A volume of 9,053,161kl of excess water discharged from the Block 7 & 8 pit	The local environment	7.6	1.37 mS/cm	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Location	Quantity	Destination	pH level	Conductivity
 <p>RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP cont.</p>	Obuasi	270,943kl of treated runoff water from the Pompora and Kokoteasua TSFs	Kwabrafo River	6.8	0.66 mS/cm
		2,758,445kl of water treated and discharged from the South Reverse Osmosis Plant	Nyam River	7.1	0.39 mS/cm
	Guinea				
	Siguir	1,364,284kl of groundwater was pumped and discharged to retain structural stability of several open pits	Nearest river or natural drainage channel	6.7	29.3 mS/cm
		27,330kl of purified sewage effluent	The local environment	7.7	78.7 mS/cm
	Mali				
	Sadiola	402,575kl of groundwater from the Farabakouta North pit	Farabakouta stream	8.4	1.80 mS/cm
	South Africa				
	West Wits	662,649kl of purified sewage effluent was released from the Aquatic Dam	Elandsfonteinspruit	7.7	0.48 mS/cm
		712,882kl of purified sewage effluent	Wonderfonteinspruit via the Blyvooruitzicht canal	8.2	0.65 mS/cm
Tanzania					
Geita	555,885kl of groundwater from the Geita Hill West pit	Nyamonge Dam	6.5	0.86 mS/cm	
	1,657,598kl of groundwater from the Nyankanga pit	Nyankanga Diversion Channel	7.2	0.90 mS/cm	

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 <p>CURRENT AND LEGACY EMPLOYEE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH ISSUES</p>	Occupational lung disease milestone compliance (South Africa only) (%)	1.23	1.31	1.00	0.92	0.74
	New cases of silicosis (number of cases)	142	210	297	175	257
	South Africa	140	201	293	168	252
	Continental Africa	0	9	4	7	5
	Americas	2	0	0	0	0
	Noise induced hearing loss (number of cases)	68	182	142	198	185
	South Africa	64	30	38	57	69
	Continental Africa	4	152	104	141	116
	All occupational disease frequency rate (AODFR) (per million hours worked)					
	Americas	0.10	0	0	0	0
	South Africa	12.11	12.05	15.1	0	0
	Continental Africa	0.12	3.78	1.7	0	0
	Group	6.62	7.23	7.68	0	0
	New cases of occupational TB (South Africa only)	315	385	447	446	541
	Occupational TB incidence rate	1.26	1.57	1.49	1.45	1.82
	New cases of malaria					
	Ghana	307	659	1,046	856	1,087
	Mali	274	174	377	703	384
	Guinea	1,528	952	805	948	767
	Tanzania	135	149	230	138	141
Malaria lost time frequency rate						
Ghana	28	105	0	0	304	
Mali	55	68	206	288	192	
Guinea	204	0	0	0	1	
Tanzania	16	345	258	154	46	


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 <p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p>	Payments to governments (US\$m)			
	Argentina	111.1	96.1	122.4
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	3.4	–	8.4
	Taxation paid	26.7	21.8	33.4
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	35.9	34.6	38.6
	Other indirect taxes and duties	4.0	4.3	4.3
	Employee taxes and other contributions	21.3	17.1	15.4
	Property tax	–	–	–
	Other (Export taxes)	19.8	18.3	22.3
	Australia	42.6	67.1	49.2
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	2.2	7.7	6.8
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	16.1	19.6	16.3
	Other indirect taxes and duties	–	–	–
	Employee taxes and other contributions	24.3	39.8	26.1
	Property tax	–	–	–
	Other	–	–	–
	Brazil	87.9	119.1	140.9
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	29.0	43.8	66.1
Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	9.7	0.2	3.0	
Other indirect taxes and duties	3.8	3.6	3.2	
Employee taxes and other contributions	37.7	53.6	57.1	
Property tax	0.9	0.2	1.5	
Other (includes tax on vehicle ownership)	6.8	17.7	10.0	


Payments to governments are reported in terms of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Principles

¹ This relates to dividends paid to governments on shares held in AngloGold Ashanti


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT <small>cont.</small>	Payments to governments (US\$m) cont.			
	Colombia	11.3	15.1	22.1
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	1.2	–	–
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	1.7	2.8	4.5
	Other indirect taxes and duties	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Employee taxes and other contributions	6.0	7.7	10.3
	Property tax	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Other (tenement fees)	2.2	4.3	6.9
	DRC	30.9	21.7	23.1
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	–	0.5	–
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	–	7.0	–
	Other indirect taxes and duties	14.0	6.0	14.0
	Employee taxes and other contributions	3.7	6.8	4.3
	Property tax	–	0.1	3.7
	Other	13.2	1.3	1.1
	Ghana	26.9	55.9	68.5
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	0.7
	Taxation paid	0.1	–	3.5
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	11.2	23.0	26.7
	Other indirect taxes and duties	2.4	8.0	9.8
	Employee taxes and other contributions	13.1	24.7	27.5
	Property tax	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Other	–	–	–


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT <small>cont.</small>	Payments to governments (US\$m) cont.			
	Guinea	69.2	67.8	93.3
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	5.2	16.5	16.5
	Taxation paid	38.7	18.1	41.6
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	15.3	22.1	26.7
	Other indirect taxes and duties	1.3	2.6	2.4
	Employee taxes and other contributions	8.7	8.5	6.0
	Property tax	–	–	–
	Other	–	–	0.1
	Mali	29.6	29.4	57.6
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	6.7	–	3.7
	Taxation paid	0.9	1.2	18.4
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	7.7	9.5	17.0
	Other indirect taxes and duties	4.7	7.2	11.3
	Employee taxes and other contributions	8.5	10.0	6.3
	Property tax	0.4	0.8	0.5
	Other	0.7	0.7	0.4
	Namibia	–	3.3	7.4
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	–	–	0.1
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	–	1.3	1.2
	Other indirect taxes and duties	–	0.4	2.5
	Employee taxes and other contributions	–	1.5	3.4
	Property tax	–	0.1	0.2
	Other	–	–	–

DATA TABLES continued


Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT <small>cont.</small>	Payments to governments (US\$m) cont.			
	South Africa	104.6	143.6	157.0
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	4.2	15.7	12.3
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	4.6	17.9	11.8
	Other indirect taxes and duties	–	–	0.2
	Employee taxes and other contributions	88.7	100.2	121.7
	Property tax	2.6	4.4	4.8
	Other	4.5	5.4	6.2
	Tanzania	134.5	123.7	69.8
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	57.7	58.8	8.8
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	50.9	42.8	34.7
	Other indirect taxes and duties	1.9	1.3	5.7
	Employee taxes and other contributions	17.8	16.5	16.6
	Property tax	–	–	–
	Other	6.2	4.3	4.0
	USA	24.6	30.5	28.5
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	–	–	–
	Taxation paid	–	3.5	3.5
Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	0.8	0.7	0.3	
Other indirect taxes and duties	–	–	–	
Employee taxes and other contributions	17.1	18.5	17.3	
Property tax	1.5	1.6	1.4	
Other (Production mine tax)	4.7	5.2	4.1	
Other (Severance tax)	0.5	1.0	1.9	

DATA TABLES continued


Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013
 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT <small>cont.</small>	Payments to governments (US\$m) cont.			
	Group	673.2	773.4	839.8
	Dividends paid to the government ¹	15.3	16.5	29.2
	Taxation paid	160.7	171.2	194.6
	Withholding tax (STC, royalties, etc)	154.0	181.5	180.9
	Other indirect taxes and duties	32.1	33.6	53.7
	Employee taxes and other contributions	246.9	305.0	312.0
	Property tax	5.7	7.5	12.4
	Other	58.5	58.1	57.0
	Political contributions (US\$m)			
	Brazil	–	0.8	
	Colombia	0.5	0.3	
	Financial assistance from government (Group) (US\$m)	37.8	39.5	24.6
	Argentina			
	Cerro Vanguardia	4.0	5.4	5.4
	Australia			
	Sunrise Dam ¹	29.4	30.5	15.1
	South Africa			
	SA operations	4.3	3.5	3.9
	– Skills development levy credits	0.8	1.1	2.0
	– Mining Qualification Association Discretionary Grant	3.4	2.4	1.9
	AGA health			
– State-aided drugs	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Disputes relating to land use	1	0		

¹ Diesel fuel rebate


DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	2015	Total amount of land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – closing balance	Total amount of land newly disturbed within the reporting year	Total amount of land newly rehabilitated within the reporting period to agreed upon end use	Total amount of land rehabilitated to date	Total land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated – opening balance	Total land managed
 <p>INTEGRATED CLOSURE PLANNING</p>	Land disturbed or rehabilitated (Ha)						
	West Wits (Input)	1,309	–	1	296	1,310	3,744
	Mine Waste Solutions	3,329	16	–	–	3,313	6,680
	Sadiola	2,072	99	20	124	1,992	30,260
	Yatela	528	–	25	502	553	22,252
	Obuasi	2,235	1	31	143	2,266	47,600
	Iduapriem	2,180	12	5	398	2,173	11,000
	Sunrise Dam	1,220	–	–	725	1,220	36,225
	Tropicana	2,862	295	–	101	2,567	58,860
	Cripple Creek & Victor	–	–	–	–	–	–
	AGA Mineração	510	40	18	396	488	21,458
	Serra Grande	598	50	1	69	549	2,608
	Cerro Vanguardia	1,525	337	–	30	1,188	54,000
	Vaal River	4,234	–	–	1,010	4,234	12,496
	Siguiri	1,672	68	179	241	1,783	159,233
	Geita	2,672	19	–	516	2,653	19,627
	Total	26,946	937	279	4,551	26,287	486,043

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
 ASM AND SECURING THE TENAMENT	Fatalities and injuries suffered by community members as a result of security incidents					
	Fatalities	3	1	2	2	3
	Injuries	34	42	27	16	9
	Injuries to AGA security personnel in the line of duty	71	38	51	51	49
	Fatalities and injuries to community members whilst engaged in illegal activity, not related to security intervention					
	Fatalities	10	12	16	19	4
	Injuries	8	11	56	17	–

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	
 <p>TALENT MANAGEMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT</p>	Total number of employees	52,266	58,057	
	Grievances relating to unfair labour practices (number)	0	2	
	Composition of governance bodies			
	Executive committee			
	Nationality (%)			
		South Africa	55	55
		Spanish	11	11
		Australian	11	11
		American	11	11
		Indian / British	11	11
	Composition by HDSA (%)			
		HDSA	33	33
		Non-HDSA	22	22
		Non-South Africans	45	45
	Gender (%)			
		Male	67	67
		Female	33	33
	Board			
	Nationality (%)			
		South African	55	55
		American	18	–
	Australian	9	27	
	British	9	9	
	Indian	9	9	
Composition by HDSA (%)				
	HDSA	45	45	
	Non-HDSA	10	10	
	Non-South Africans	45	45	
Gender (%)				
	Male	73	73	
	Female	27	27	


27%

of our board members
are women

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014
 <p>TALENT MANAGEMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT cont.</p>	Employees covered by collective bargaining (%)		
	Argentina	99	99
	Australia	0	0
	Brazil	100	100
	Colombia	11	12
	Ghana	96	88
	Guinea	95	100
	Mali	97	95
	South Africa	92	97
	Tanzania	88	86
USA	0	0	
	Employment equity across all levels (South Africa only) (%)		
	Board	46	55.6
	Top management	50	42.9
	Senior management	39	40
	Middle management	49	49.3
	Junior management	59	57.4
	Core and critical skills	54	52.6
	Proportion of senior management from local community (%)		
	Argentina	100	100
	Australia	90	100
	Brazil	100	100
	Corporate	88	87.4
	Ghana	68	–
	Guinea	33	–
	Mali	33	–
	Tanzania	20	–
	Colombia	100	44
	South Africa	100	99.6
	USA	0	100

DATA TABLES continued

Material issue	Indicator	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
 <p>RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS</p>	Incidents of discrimination and actions taken (number)	0	2				
	Operations and suppliers at risk in relation to freedom of association (number)	0	–				
	Operations and suppliers at risk in relation to child labour The company does not employ child labour nor do we employ workers younger than 18 years of age in roles where they would be exposed to hazardous work, even if local legislation permits this. We note that children are involved in ASM activity on or around concessions where we operate. These activities are not regulated by the company.						
	Operations and suppliers at risk in relation to forced labour AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the basic labour rights enshrined in the fundamental Rights Conventions of the ILO and in the legislation, regulations and practices of the countries where we operate.						
	Violations involving the rights of indigenous peoples	0	–				
	Operations where human rights reviews of impact assessments have been undertaken (%)	100	100				
	Number of human rights grievances/Community allegations or incidents under VPSHR						
	Recorded incidents	1	2	3	9	5	
	Allegations	4	–	2	6	3	
	Percentage of suppliers screened using human rights criteria (%)	47.9	10				
New suppliers screened for impact on society (%)	47.9	10					
New suppliers screened using environmental criteria (%)	47.9	10					
New suppliers screened using labour practices criteria (%)	47.9	10					
Percentage of security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	91	97					

ADMINISTRATION

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

Registration No. 1944/017354/06
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Offices:

Registered and Corporate

76 Rahima Moosa Street, Newtown 2001,
South Africa

(PO Box 62117, Marshalltown 2107,
South Africa)

Telephone: +27 11 637 6000

Fax: +27 11 637 6624

AngloGold Ashanti website:

www.anglogoldashanti.com

AngloGold Ashanti linkedin:

www.linkedin.com/company/anglogold-ashanti.com



**FOR QUESTIONS AND FEEDBACK,
PLEASE CONTACT**

sustainability@anglogoldashanti.com

