

Report to the Plenary Session of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

2018

AngloGold Ashanti has subscribed to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights since 2007 – a set of non-binding principles developed in 2000 to address the issue of balancing safety and security needs against respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Voluntary Principles address a critical gap for companies seeking guidance on managing their potential exposure to inappropriate security and human rights practices, especially in countries that are associated with conflict and high potential for human rights abuses. The Voluntary Principles also provide guidance for companies on identifying human rights and security risks and engaging and collaborating with state and private security forces. The Principles were developed through multi-stakeholder participation between governments, extractive industry members and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

A. Commitment

1. Statement of commitment or endorsement of the Voluntary Principles

We seek alignment of our policies and practices with the **United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights** (UN Guiding Principles,) as adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council in June 2011. This formally commits us to complying with applicable laws and respecting internationally recognised human rights, even when national laws or their application fall short of protecting these rights.

In its management of security and in terms of its recognition of human rights, aligned to our Human Rights Policy (available publicly at www.anglogoldashanti.com), AngloGold Ashanti is committed to implementing the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. It applies the Principles to the management of those functions at all its operations.

In making decisions on, and addressing, any human rights, security and community issues, the company takes an interdisciplinary approach. The Voluntary Principles underpin the company's security management practices.

Our ongoing attendance of VPs Plenary meetings, participation in pillar meetings, working groups and in-country initiatives, provide a solid platform for collaboration and engagement with peers and colleagues across pillars, to ensure alignment with the intent of the VPs.

Furthermore, our performance regarding human rights and the implementation of the VPs, forms part of our annual sustainability reporting, which is publicly available.

2. Examples of promoting awareness of the Voluntary Principles throughout the organisation or government

In addition to our Security Framework audits and assessments, which include the VPs compliance assessments, sites are required to use the VPs KPI's checklist and VPs Implementation Guidance Toolkit in formulating their site-based VPs procedures.

Our Human Rights Due Diligence Standard, which considers human rights risks throughout the lifecycle of our operations, in support of our Human Rights Policy, references the VPs as a key component of our security management practices. The implementation of the standard, is geared towards building internal awareness and understanding of where the company's activities may have the potential to intersect with or infringe upon human rights. This also included preventing or mitigating potential impacts or remediating impacts that have occurred.

A Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) was established to implement and monitor the Human Rights framework implementation.

Human Rights Due Diligence self-assessments were completed by each mining operation in our portfolio during 2017, which served as a gap analyses and identified issues were addressed in 2018 at site level. Group level assessments are scheduled for 2019, to verify implementation of actions identified. We also continue to focus efforts on human rights training, which aims to embed awareness and understanding of the UNGP's principles and the VPs. Training takes place in the form of induction, classroom, refresher or online training.

Active participation in in-country initiatives to engage home and host governments, most notably in Ghana, Tanzania, Colombia, Mali and South Africa, with a view to implementing the Voluntary Principles in the respective countries.

3. Examples of promoting and advancing implementation of the Voluntary Principles internationally

AngloGold Ashanti is open about its commitment to advancing the Voluntary Principles, and, when appropriate, uses its involvement in international forums, such as the International Council on Mining and Metals, United Nations Global Compact, the Inter-Governmental Forum on Minerals, Mining, Metals and Sustainable Development, UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and in-country industry forums amongst other international and national forums, to promote the Principles. The company's Voluntary Principles Annual Report is published on its website: www.anglogoldashanti.com

B. Policies, Procedures and Related Activities

4. Relevant policies, procedures, and/or guidelines to implement the Voluntary Principles

We aim to foster sustainable development in host communities, as a way of working towards the value of wanting to leave communities better off for us being there. We encourage meaningful and effective community engagement throughout the life cycle of a mining operation.

We further recognise that good community relationships built on trust and where we do no harm, will have a positive impact on security and that both the complex challenges associated with illegal and artisanal mining, resulting in increased intrusions onto our operational areas, has the potential to increase the number and severity of security incidents. Effective strategies for community engagement and local economic development to create alternative livelihoods are essential in addressing human rights and security issues, and their causes.

Community and security related matters are addressed at board level by the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee. The committee's ambit covers oversight of AngloGold Ashanti's compliance with its commitment in terms of the Voluntary Principles. At a corporate level, the Sustainable Development team develops company policy in respect of community-related issues, in addition to offering guidance and establishing procedures to foster operational conformity with the group's values, business principles and policies. Various operational plans, including stakeholder engagement plans and integrated development plans, and mechanisms for the reporting and resolving of complaints and grievances, form the backbone of community engagement efforts.

In addition, the company's security framework and associated standards provide the base for measuring compliance for the VPs implementation progress, as the VPs is a key process of the security framework of which compliance is assessed annually. In supporting our commitment to security and human rights, AGA also complies with the World Gold Council Conflict Free Gold Standard.

AngloGold Ashanti further acknowledges that our social licence to operate means that we need to demonstrate that we have extracted gold in a manner that does not fuel conflict. In this regard, regular security threat and risk assessments are conducted, to identify the potential for conflict and appropriate mitigation measures implemented.

We also engage public security and civil society to assist in our implementation efforts, to ensure that our security management practices are consistent with the intent of the Voluntary Principles.

5. Company procedure to conduct security and human rights risk assessments

To ensure the appropriate level of protection for AngloGold Ashanti's people and assets, the company uses its own security employees as well as private and public security services. At the same time, it strives to manage security in such a way that the human rights of individuals and communities affected by the company's activities are safeguarded.

In all countries in which AngloGold Ashanti operates, threat and risk assessments are conducted to determine which security resources are required. In Colombia, Mali, Tanzania, Ghana and Guinea, risk assessments categorise threats as high and require the involvement of state police and/or military units (public security forces) on a near-permanent basis.

In addition, almost all the group's operations incorporate private security forces. As with public security, the decision to use private security is made after formal threat and risk assessments. These assessments help determine the correct number and composition of security personnel as well as their roles, and whether or not they should carry arms. Carrying firearms is only permitted when risk assessment determines that it is entirely justified and that it complies with national legislation. The use of minimum force is advocated at all times.

6. Company procedure or mechanism to report security-related incidents with human rights implications by public/private security forces relating to the company's activities

The use of a standardised reporting procedure was adopted in 2010 in order to report on any potential violations of the Voluntary Principles. A web-based system has been developed and implemented for reporting events, allegations and incidents. This has not only enhanced the integrity and archiving of data relating to the Principles but has also raised awareness of AngloGold Ashanti's compliance requirements, as the system is treated as a learning tool for stakeholders across the company's operations worldwide.

A summary of the security incidents that occurred during 2017 and 2018 can be found in Section C.9 of this report. The company's reporting on the Voluntary Principles provides further details with respect to four categories:

- significant incidents resulting in third-party deaths/injuries and involving interventions by security personnel;
- significant incidents resulting in third-party deaths/injuries but without the intervention of security personnel;
- significant incidents resulting in the deaths of, or injuries to, AngloGold Ashanti staff; and
- incidents of community unrest/protests.

7. Company procedure to consider the Voluntary Principles when entering into relations with private/public security providers

As reported in (5) above, security considerations in a number of countries necessitate reliance on special support from private and public security services.

AngloGold Ashanti seeks to ensure that private/public security personnel are trained in, and are familiar with, the provisions of the Voluntary Principles and specific stipulations regarding their obligations with respect to compliance are being written into contracts and memorandums of understanding (MoUs). In line with the company's commitment to these Principles, rules of engagement and the use of minimum force are advocated at all times. Alleged violations committed by private and public security providers are dealt with in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's own investigative procedures and the applicable national legislation.

8. Company procedure or mechanism to address security-related incidents with human rights implications by public/private security forces relating to the company's activities

Security incidents at AngloGold Ashanti's sites are reported and investigated, and appropriate remedial action taken. A multi-disciplinary approach is used to investigate and manage incidents and more importantly identify causes and appropriate remedial action. Incidents involving public security are prioritised to ensure engagement at appropriate levels, in an effort to ensure due process. The company maintains records of all reported incidents.

Details on incidents which occurred in 2018 are provided in the Annexure.

C. Country Implementation

9. Overview of country operations selected for reporting

In this section, AngloGold Ashanti reports on community and security-related incidents at all of its operations and exploration sites across the globe. Data is reported for the calendar year ended 31 December 2018, with data for the same period in 2017 supplied for comparative purposes.

Table 1: Fatalities and injuries, related to interventions by security personnel, at AngloGold Ashanti operations in 2018.

| Incident Region/ Operation/ Exploration Site | 2018 | | | | 2017 | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Community Members | | AngloGold Ashanti Security Personnel | | Community Members | | AngloGold Ashanti Security Personnel | |
| | Fatalities | Injuries | Fatalities | Injuries | Fatalities | Injuries | Fatalities | Injuries |
| South Africa Region | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Guinea, Siguiiri | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana, Obuasi | - | 2 | - | 15 | - | 1 *1 | - | 8 |
| Tanzania, Geita | 1 | 36 *2 | - | 12 | 1 | 26 *2 | - | 14 |
| Total | 2 | 40 | - | 30 | 1 | 32 | - | 22 |

* Incidents involving discharge of less lethal firearms.

Table 2: Summary of fatalities among and injuries to third parties involved in illegal activities at AngloGold Ashanti operations/exploration sites in 2018, not related to security intervention.

| Incident Operation / exploration site | 2018 | | 2017 | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Fatalities | Injuries | Fatalities | Injuries |
| Ghana, Obuasi | - | - | 3 (illegal mining) | 1 (illegal mining) |
| Tanzania, Geita | 2 (illegal mining) | 7 (illegal mining) | 7 (illegal mining) | 8 (illegal mining) |
| Guinea, Siguiri | 1 (illegal mining) | 2 (illegal mining) | 13 (illegal mining) | 7 (illegal mining) |
| Colombia, Gramalote | 1 (illegal mining) | - | 3 (illegal mining) | - |
| South Africa Region | - | - | 1 (illegal mining) | - |
| Mali, Sadiola / Yatela | 33 (illegal mining) | - | 6 (illegal mining) | 2 (illegal mining) |
| Total | 37 | 9 | 33 | 18 |

* Since 2010 AngloGold Ashanti has been seeking greater involvement from communities in addressing the issue of artisanal and small/scale mining (ASM). The initiative has two goals: the one is to encourage the reporting of ASM fatalities and the other is to raise awareness and to educate people about the dangers of ASM activity. It must be noted that where figures are reported to us by other sources, that these numbers may carry some inaccuracies.

Table 3: Summary of community protest actions at AngloGold Ashanti operations, during 2018.

| Operation/exploration site | Number of Protest Actions | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | 2018 | 2017 |
| Ghana, Iduapriem | 1 | - |
| Guinea, Siguiri | 18 | 6 |
| Mali, Sadiola | 1 | - |
| Tanzania, Geita | - | 1 |
| Colombia, Quebradona | 1 | - |
| Colombia, Gramalote | - | 2 |
| Brazil, Nova Lima | - | 1 |
| Total | 21 | 10 |

10. Engagements with stakeholders on country implementation

AngloGold Ashanti engages extensively with a variety of stakeholders, social and business partners that have an interest in, or are affected by, the company's activities.

At Siguirí Mine, arbitration on the Area 1 Resettlement complaints lodged (including allegations of human rights abuse involving public security forces) by local community members with the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) of the International Finance Corporations (IFC) continued. The community members are supported by Centre de Commerce International pour le Développement (CECIDE), Les Mêmes Droits Pour Tous (MDT) and Inclusive Development International (IDI). The mediation process made progress in 2018, although several issues are unresolved. Further engagements are scheduled for early 2019 to find collective resolution to all the issues.

Our commitment to the VPs is embedded in our sustainable development and security management practices, and engagement with governmental agencies, public security forces and industry peers is prioritised, and we participate in several national forums e.g. industry, government, public security and community forums, to ensure interaction and collective efforts to proactively address stability issues, including the respect for human rights.

11. Voluntary Principles considerations in the selection of private security providers and formulation of contractual agreement with private security providers, as well as arrangements with public security forces

As reported above, AngloGold Ashanti frequently relies on governments or government agencies to provide security at its operations. All contractual agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with private and public security service providers, include references to the company's commitment to and obligations to the Voluntary Principles, and spell out what AngloGold Ashanti expects from its private and public security providers.

Third-party suppliers are trained in the company's values, policies and procedures concerning human rights and the Voluntary Principles, while government security personnel are briefed on the Principles before deployment, where practically possible.

A periodic review of contracts with private and public security agencies at operations/exploration sites is conducted, with the aim of ensuring compliance and standardising contract requirements.

12. Examples of supporting outreach, education, and/or training of (i) relevant personnel, (ii) private security, (iii) public security, and/or (iv) civil society (e.g. local NGOs, community groups)

The training of security personnel and engagement with Local, Regional and National authorities regarding the importance of the VPs, has had a positive effect on our capability to respond to conflict situations in an appropriate manner.

We have also continued to support outreach efforts in countries where we operate and are a proud advocate of the VPs to our industry peers who are not part of the initiative.

Working together with communities is a core element of the company security strategy. Given the intimate relationship between the mining operation and host communities, both groups often have shared challenges. Through a shared value approach, protecting the interests of the company and the community together is a powerful way to build trust. Communities who trust the company and have a stake in its success, and vice versa, enable the identification of threats and all forms of mutual protection. In collaborating with communities, we have made progress with the establishment of community policing forums, comprising local law and order authorities, local communities and other representatives from civil society. The roles of the parties are clarified, and a shared purpose is established. Through the forums, the company supports awareness creation and assists

in building capacity in Human Rights and security through educational programmes. Testimony to the successes of community policing, 48 members of the community policing team were recruited by the Tanzania Forestry Services in collaboration with Geita Gold Mine. Their role was to assist in the protection of the local forest reserve. The team has since apprehended over a thousand deforesters and dismantled the associated deforester camps.

13. Company procedure to review progress on implementing the Voluntary Principles at local facilities

Review of the security landscape is consolidated on a quarterly basis and reported to the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee. This further enables transparency and ensures appropriate governance regarding VPs implementation across the group.

Our VPs compliance is also included in our company wide combined assurance review process, facilitated by the Group Internal Audit department, and our performance forms part of our sustainability reporting.

D. Lessons and Issues

14. Lessons or issues from this reporting year, as well as plans or opportunities to advance the Voluntary Principles for the organisation.

In 2018, a review of our security strategy was conducted, which re-emphasised that the nature of security threats and their complex interplay is dynamic, and protecting the business (people, assets and product), is increasingly seen as a strategic determinant of business continuity and success. With mining operations being an integral part of host communities where we operate, protection of the business cannot be seen in isolation. The security, well-being and resilience of our host communities is also a prerequisite for our success. Linked to the interface and interdependence between mining operations and communities, expectations of how the business responds through security interventions have changed, where traditional approaches with the potential for conflict and associated human rights violations are no longer adequate, or appropriate.

Our efforts in 2018 therefore continued to be more engaging and proactive in our approach to security management; engaging with communities as partners in mutual protection; and leveraging off technology to radically improve predictive and preventive capability. The implementation of the “community enhanced security plan”, which in summary involves removing people from risk, reducing potential for conflict, interaction with public security and communities across the global portfolio, and additional focused stakeholder engagement, will remain a focus for 2019 and will be instrumental in ensuring that our VPs commitments are met.

Incidents which have a potential human rights implication are thoroughly investigated and analysed, for learning and continuous improvement purposes across the group.

Annexure

Summary of significant security incidents in 2018

In 2018 several incidents occurred in which force was used by AngloGold Ashanti security staff, contracted private security services or public security services. Details are provided below. Minimum force is advocated at AngloGold Ashanti's operations and exploration sites at all times, in line with the company's commitment to the Voluntary Principles.

| Date | Location | Persons involved | Detail |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Incidents involving intervention by security personnel which resulted in deaths or injuries to members of the public on AngloGold Ashanti concession areas. | | | |
| Community Fatalities Related to Security Interventions 2018 | | | |
| 2018 | Tanzania, Geita | AGA Staff and intruders | 1 x Community Fatality – Whilst apprehending illegal miners, an illegal miner was found with superficial wounds on his legs suspected to be from sharp rocks. He was taken to the Security access point and collapsed on arrival. The paramedic present at the scene attended to the wounded illegal miner, but a while later the condition of the illegal miner deteriorated, and all efforts to resuscitate him failed, and he unfortunately died at the scene. Investigations concluded that there was no foul play. |
| 2018 | Guinea, Siguir | AGA Staff and intruders | 1 x Community Fatality – A female artisanal miner, whilst trying to escape arrest by the RRU patrol team, entered the mining pit and jumped into the water at the bottom of the pit. She was unable to swim and unfortunately drowned, despite attempts to rescue her. Investigations concluded that there was no foul play. |
| Community Injuries Related to Security Interventions 2018 | | | |
| 2018 | Tanzania, Geita | Security and intruders | 38 x Community Injuries – thirty-eight (38) community members were injured in thirty-three (33) separate incidents, while attempting to escape arrest. |
| 2018 | Ghana, Obuasi | Security and intruders | 2 x Community Injuries – two (2) community members were injured in two (2) separate incidents while attempting to escape arrest. |
| AGA Staff Fatalities Related to Security Interventions 2018 | | | |
| 2018 | There were no AGA staff fatalities reported during 2018. | | |

| Date | Location | Persons involved | Detail |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Incidents involving intervention by security personnel which resulted in deaths or injuries to members of the public on AngloGold Ashanti concession areas. | | | |
| AGA Staff Injuries Related to Security Interventions 2018 | | | |
| 2018 | Ghana, Obuasi | Security and intruders | 15 x AGA Staff injuries – fifteen (15) Security staff members sustained injuries in ten (10) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties. |
| 2018 | Tanzania, Geita | Security and intruders | 12 x AGA Staff injuries – twelve (12) Security staff members sustained injuries in eight (8) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties. |
| 2018 | SA Region, West Wits | Security and intruders | 3 x AGA Staff Injuries – three (3) Security staff members sustained injuries in three (3) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties. |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Incidents, occurring on AngloGold Ashanti concession areas that resulted in deaths or injuries to members of the public, in which there was no intervention by security personnel. | | | |
| Community Fatalities – Illegal Activities 2018: No Security Intervention | | | |
| 2018 | Mali, Yatela | Artisanal / illegal miners | 32 x Fatalities – thirty-two (32) community members were fatally injured in three (3) separate incidents whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| 2018 | Mali, Sadiola | Artisanal / Illegal miners | 1 x Fatality – one (1) community member was fatally injured whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| 2018 | Guinea, Siguiri | Artisanal/ illegal miners | 1 x Fatality – one (1) community member was fatally injured whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| 2018 | Tanzania, Geita | Artisanal/illegal miners | 2 x Fatalities – two (2) community members were fatally injured in two (2) separate incidents whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| 2018 | Colombia, Gramalote | Artisanal/illegal miners | 1 x Fatality – one (1) community member was fatally injured whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| Community Injuries – Illegal Activities 2018: No Security Intervention | | | |
| 2018 | Tanzania, Geita | Artisanal/ illegal miners | 7 x Injuries – seven (7) community members were injured in six (6) separate incidents whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |
| 2018 | Guinea, Siguiri | Artisanal/illegal miners | 2 x Injuries – two (2) community members were injured in one (1) incident whilst engaged in illegal mining activity. |

| Community Unrest / Protest Incidents | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2018 | Guinea, Siguiiri | Security/ Community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighteen (18) incidents of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year. |
| 2018 | Colombia, Quebradona | Security/ Community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) incident of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year. |
| 2018 | Mali, Sadiola | Security/ Community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) incident of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year. |
| 2018 | Ghana, Iduapriem | Security/ Community Members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) incident of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year. |

Definitions used in this report

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM): broadly refers to mining practiced by individuals, groups and/or some members of the communities and may be organised or unorganised; legal or illegal and characterised by a combination of key features.

Criminal activity: Such activity is defined by appropriate legal statute and may include illegal mining or the theft and sabotage of company property.

Fall of ground: The fall of rock/material from the roof of a mine into a mine opening.

Legal mining: National legislation will in most cases determine the legality or otherwise of any mining activity. Artisanal and small-scale mining may be legal, depending on local regulation of the industry.

Illegal mining: refers to any mining activities (Artisanal, Small-scale, Medium or Large-scale) undertaken either in contravention of the laws (not licensed) of the host country or carried out in / on AngloGold Ashanti's (AGA) license area without the prior consent of the Company in the case of tributing. (In Colombia and Brazil, illegal mining activities in this category are limited to those associated with subsistence push factors to differentiate them from illegal-criminal mining activities).

Trespassing: Trespassing is deemed to occur when any individual enters a restricted area or private property without permission. This includes persons intending to mine or engage in any activities which may include criminal acts such as theft of mine property. Restricted areas, for example, active mining areas, must be demarcated and those in the vicinity must be notified. As mining concessions are large and often have many communities living on them, an individual cannot be considered to be trespassing by virtue of being on a mining concession *per se*. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the mine to demarcate restricted areas clearly and to communicate with communities in the surrounding areas.