

**Report to the  
Voluntary Principles  
on Security and  
Human Rights  
Initiative**

**2025**



ANGLO**GOLD**ASHANTI

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## Report to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Initiative - 2025

AngloGold Ashanti (also referred to as the Company) has subscribed to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) 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 VPs 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 VPs also provide guidance for companies on identifying human rights and security risks and engaging and collaborating with state and private security services. The VPs were developed through multi-stakeholder participation between governments, extractive industry members and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

### Commitments

#### 1. Statement of commitment or endorsement of the VPs

We seek alignment of our policies and practices with the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) 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 falls short of protecting these rights.

In our management of security and in terms of our recognition of human rights, aligned to our policies (available publicly at [Policies and standards - AngloGold Ashanti](#)), AngloGold Ashanti is committed to implementing the VPs in the management of all its operations.

In making decisions on, and addressing, any human rights, security and community issues, the Company takes an interdisciplinary approach. The VPs 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 form part of our annual sustainability reporting, which is publicly available.

#### 2. Examples of promoting awareness of the VPs throughout the organisation or government

Our values are underpinned by a respect for human rights and are enshrined in our Human Rights framework, especially requirements contained in our Human Rights Standard, which complements our Sustainability and Health, Safety and Security Policies. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to the UNGPs, VPs and other international initiatives, including the United Nations Global Compact. We also work to ensure that our broader governance is human rights compliant and recognises our responsibility to respect human rights with regard to all our operations and communities and respect the laws of the countries in which we operate.

The implementation of proper human rights due diligence (HRDD) processes underpins our commitment to the UNGPs and ensures effective management of human rights risks, including security related risks. The implementation of our HRDD processes, which includes internal HRDD and Social Licence to Operate (SLO) assessment tools, supports AngloGold Ashanti's values to "uphold and promote fundamental human rights where we do business" and to "contribute to building productive, respectful and mutually beneficial partnerships in the communities in which we operate". The ongoing refinement of appropriate methods of redress, through a properly functioning set of grievance mechanisms, remains a priority.

The implementation of all these programs is geared towards building internal awareness and an understanding of where the Company's activities may have the potential to intersect with or infringe upon human rights. This also includes preventing or mitigating potential impacts or remediating impacts that have occurred, and prioritising security and human rights related potential conflict and risk.

In addition to our Security framework audits and assessments, which include the VPs compliance assessments, sites are encouraged to use the VPs KPIs checklist and VPs Implementation Guidance Tools in formulating their site-based VPs procedures. Our efforts on human rights training, which aim to embed awareness and understanding of the UNGPs and the VPs, remain a priority. Training takes place in the form of induction, classroom, refresher or online training.

Respecting the rights and customs of all stakeholders is key to respecting human rights in and around our concessions. We engage with a broad cross section of community members and leadership, including traditional leaders, local and national government, women's groups, youth and people with disabilities, civil society, human rights defenders and indigenous communities in and around our operational areas. This includes advocating for and promoting the VPs.

Active participation in in-country initiatives to engage home and host governments, with a view to implementing the VPs in the respective countries remains a focus area.

### **3. Examples of promoting and advancing implementation of the VPs internationally**

AngloGold Ashanti is open about its commitment to advancing the VPs, and, when appropriate, uses its involvement in international forums, such as the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), World Gold Council (WGC), 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 VPs. The Company's VPs Annual Report is published on its website: [Sustainability reporting - AngloGold Ashanti](#) .

## **Policies, Procedures and Related Activities**

### **4. Relevant policies, procedures, and/or guidelines to implement the VPs**

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 our having been 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 general criminality, illegal and artisanal mining, resulting in increased intrusions onto our operational areas, have 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 VPs. 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 and procedures provide the base for measuring compliance for the VPs implementation progress, as the VPs are a key process of the Security framework of which compliance is assessed annually. In supporting our commitment to security and human rights, AngloGold Ashanti also complies with the WGC Conflict Free Gold Standard, the WGC Responsible Gold Mining Principles Standards and the ICMM Performance Expectations for members.

AngloGold Ashanti further acknowledges that our social licence to operate means that we 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 VPs.

## **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, private security providers, 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, Tanzania, Ghana, Guinea and Egypt, risk assessments categorise threats as high and require the involvement of state police and/or military units (public security services) on a near-permanent basis.

In addition, almost all the Company's operations incorporate private security providers. As with public security, the decision to use private security is made after formal risk and threat assessments. These assessments help determine the correct number and composition of security personnel as well as their roles, and the level of protection equipment and type of weapons, which is largely dependent on the potential for conflict and ensuring the protection of staff. Carrying of

firearms is only permitted when risk assessment determines that it is justified and that it complies with national legislation. The use of minimum force and rules of engagement is advocated at all times.

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

AngloGold Ashanti is a strong corporate citizen and supporter of transparency and active stakeholder engagement. We have mechanisms in place to report grievances and concerns, including our “Speak-up” whistleblowing platform. Site-specific grievance processes for employees and communities at large exist to report concerns related to legal non-compliance, fraud, bribery and corruption, human right infringements, safety and environmental matters. AngloGold Ashanti’s “Speak-up” platform is administered by an independent third-party NAVEX.

Our Code of Business Principles and Ethics is fundamental to our performance with integrity. It sets out our expectations of the conduct of our directors, employees, contractors and consultants, and affirms our commitment to the highest standards of integrity and ethics in the conduct of our business.

Reporting through the “Speak-up” platform is anonymous unless the reporter specifically chooses to disclose their identity. All concerns are carefully investigated, and feedback is provided to the person raising the concern. Results are communicated to the Audit and Risk Committee, the SES Committee and to the Serious Concerns Committee, a senior management committee.

Central to the AngloGold Ashanti Human Rights framework are robust and credible grievance mechanisms. These operate at every level of the Company, from community liaison offices to site and group-level tools. The speedy recording, investigation and resolution of grievances is a priority. All AngloGold Ashanti sites are expected to avoid or, where not feasible, minimise their impacts on local communities through project design and management plans. Grievance mechanisms for local communities are critical to implementing and managing this process. These mechanisms are guided by our Standards on Community Complaints and Grievances, and Incident Management, which are aligned with the UNGPs. Complaints and grievances lodged with the Company are managed on an enterprise-wide information management system with oversight at a corporate level, which provides transparency when recording, investigating and mitigating impacts, and reporting and resolving complaints.

In addition, since 2010 AngloGold Ashanti has used a standardised reporting procedure for security and human rights related incidents, using a centralised information management system to report on any potential violations of the VPs. This has not only enhanced the integrity and archiving of data relating to the VPs 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 2024 and 2025 can be found in the **Country Implementation** section of this report.

The Company's reporting on the VPs provides further details with respect to three categories:

- significant incidents resulting in third-party deaths/injuries and involving interventions by 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 VPs when entering into relations with private/public security providers**

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

Our use of private and public security services is guided by the VPs, International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

AngloGold Ashanti seeks to ensure that all private and public security personnel are trained in, and are familiar with the provisions of the VPs, 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 the VPs, 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 services relating to the Company's activities**

Any security incident at any of AngloGold Ashanti's sites is reported and investigated, and appropriate remedial action taken, in alignment with the UNGPs. A multi-disciplinary approach is used to investigate and manage incidents and 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 incidents.

Details on incidents which occurred in 2025 are provided in the **Annexure**.

## **Country Implementation**

### **9. Overview of country operations selected for reporting**

AngloGold Ashanti reports on community and security-related incidents at its operations and exploration sites across the globe. Data is reported for the calendar year ended 31 December 2025, with data for the same period in 2024 supplied for comparative purposes.

**Table 1: Fatalities and injuries, related to interventions by security personnel, at AngloGold Ashanti operations in 2025.**

| Incident<br><br>Region/<br>Operation/<br>Exploration Site | 2025              |           |                                      |           | 2024              |          |                                      |           |
|---|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
|   | Community Members |           | AngloGold Ashanti Security Personnel |           | Community Members |          | AngloGold Ashanti Security Personnel |           |
|   | Fatalities        | Injuries  | Fatalities                           | Injuries  | Fatalities        | Injuries | Fatalities                           | Injuries  |
| Ghana, Obuasi   | 9*                | 14*       | -                                    | 12<br>1*  | -                 | -        | -                                    | 2         |
| Tanzania, Geita   | 1                 | 4         | -                                    | 10        | -                 | 2        | -                                    | 6         |
| Guinea, Siguiri   | -                 | 1         | -                                    | 6         | -                 | 2        | -                                    | 6         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>10</b>         | <b>19</b> | <b>-</b>                             | <b>29</b> | <b>-</b>          | <b>4</b> | <b>-</b>                             | <b>14</b> |

\* Incidents involving discharge of firearms / less lethal weapons.

**Table 2: Summary of community protest actions at AngloGold Ashanti operations, during 2025.**

| Operation/exploration site  | Number of Protest Actions |           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                             | 2025                      | 2024      |
| Guinea, Siguiri             | 16                        | 21        |
| Ghana, Obuasi               | 1                         | 3         |
| Ghana, Iduapriem            | 10                        | 2         |
| Colombia, Quebradona        | 2                         | 2         |
| Argentina, Cerro Vanguardia | 2                         | 1         |
| Brazil, Corrego do Sitio    | -                         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>31</b>                 | <b>30</b> |

## 10. Engagements with stakeholders on country implementation

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

Our ongoing engagement and collaboration with relevant authorities, community leadership and focused internal and external multi-stakeholder forums are central to the management of social and security challenges.

The community policing initiative at Geita in Tanzania in conjunction with the Tanzanian Police Service, continues to grow and yield positive results. Lessons learned from this model are being adapted for our operations in Guinea and Ghana.

In Guinea, the implementation of a security intervention plan (SSIP) and a community security partnership programme at Siguiri continues to yield significant results with minimal production losses related to site incursions recorded in 2025.

In Ghana, engagements with the relevant stakeholders, including the Ghana Police Services and communities at Obuasi are progressing positively for the planned implementation of a security partnership programme.

AngloGold Ashanti has advocated for responsible security practices and is actively involved as an official observer to the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers Association (ICoCA).

We continue to support VPs in-country working groups, most notably in Ghana and Brazil, which not only reinforces our commitment to our VPs implementation internally, but to engage and network with external stakeholders on in-country implementation improvements.

Our commitment to the VPs is embedded in our sustainable development and security management practices and we prioritise our engagement with governmental agencies, public security services, host communities and industry peers. 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. VPs considerations in the selection of private security providers and formulation of contractual agreement with private security providers, as well as arrangements with public security services**

As reported above, AngloGold Ashanti frequently relies on governments and / or government agencies to provide security at its operations. All contractual agreements and MoUs with private and public security service providers must include references to the Company's commitment to and obligations to the VPs, country legislation, and must spell out what AngloGold Ashanti expects from its private and public security providers.

A good example of this is the security MoU for the use of public security services in Guinea, which was signed by the Ministry of Mines and Geology in 2020 and is currently under review with the Ministry, which remains a key driver for continuous improvement in our interaction with public security in the country.

Private security service providers are trained in the Company's values, policies and procedures concerning human rights and the VPs, while government security personnel are briefed and/or trained on the VPs before deployment, where practically possible.

A periodic review of all contracts with private and public security agencies at operations and 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 remains a priority, to ensure requisite capability to respond to conflict situations in an appropriate manner. A total of 4145 security personnel (company, private and public) across our global portfolio received VPs and human rights related training during the year.

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, and actively promote the VPs in forums, webinars when the opportunity arises.

Working together with communities is a core element of the Company's security strategy. Given the intimate relationship between the mining operation and host communities, both groups often have shared challenges. Protecting the interests of the Company and the community together through a shared value approach 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 which provides mutual protection. In collaborating with communities, we have made progress with the establishment of community policing forums (as described under section 10 above), comprising local law and order authorities, local communities and other representatives from civil society.

## **13. Company procedure to review progress on implementing the VPs at local facilities**

Review of the security landscape and VPs related KPIs is consolidated on a quarterly basis and reported to the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Board 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 which is externally audited.

## **D. Lessons and Issues**

### **14. Lessons or issues from this reporting year, as well as plans or opportunities to advance the VPs for the organisation.**

With our commitment to the VPs at the core of our security strategy, our security measures are implemented to help ensure that our people are always protected and feel safe, and that our

assets and facilities are protected, thereby minimising the potential for harm or loss arising from security breaches.

Many of AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations are located in operating jurisdictions where security risks may have the potential to impact our operations directly or indirectly. The nature of threats, their complex socio-economic interplay and the protection of our business and our people are a strategic determinant of business continuity and success.

Despite a 13% year-on-year decrease in general crime incidents, the record-high gold price continues to drive elevated security risks, particularly concerning artisanal and illegal mining activities. Consequently, theft and loss related incidents have increased significantly, contributing to a concerning rise in injuries among both security personnel (from 14 to 29) and community members (from 4 to 19) related to illegal activities year-on-year (2024 vs 2025).

To optimize risk mitigation and address these escalating threats, we have deployed fit-for-purpose training focused on professional conduct (including conflict resolution, use of force and rules of engagement) for all security service providers within AGA, an initiative that has been well received and will remain a critical operational priority throughout 2026.

ASM and illegal mining related fatalities and injuries due to illegal activities (not as a result of security intervention) within our areas of operation remain a concern, and we are engaging all relevant stakeholders in our countries of operation to find appropriate solutions.

At Obuasi, the growing challenge presented by illegal mining, particularly in the context of record prices, was evident in the first quarter when illegal miners attempting to breach the perimeter of the Obuasi concession fired on public security personnel at the scene. Tragically, nine of the illegal miners lost their lives and 14 were injured when military personnel returned fire. While AngloGold Ashanti security staff were not involved in the incident, an intensive programme of stakeholder outreach followed, with engagements held with local faith and traditional leaders, government and members of local communities to help address the underlying drivers of these incidents. AngloGold Ashanti actively supported and co-operated fully with investigations by local and national authorities and also offered humanitarian assistance to those affected.

A VPs-related incident occurred at Geita, involving two private security officers who used unnecessary force against a deforester attempting to flee the area. An internal investigation confirmed that the officers struck the individual with sticks leading to minor injuries. Both officers were terminated and our zero-tolerance approach to any unnecessary, and/or unjustified use of force, was reiterated with all security service providers.

Key to addressing these challenges is gaining support from all relevant internal and external stakeholders in securing our tenement and, by inference, protecting our people and assets.

All incidents which may have a potential human rights implication are thoroughly investigated, firstly to determine any remediation requirements, and secondly for learning and continuous improvement purposes across the group.

## Annexure

### Summary of significant security incidents in 2025

In 2025, several incidents occurred which required the use of force by contracted private security services and public security services, in response to confrontation with armed intruders and/or criminals.

The rules of engagement and use of minimum force is always advocated at AngloGold Ashanti's operations and exploration sites, in line with the Company's commitment to the VPs. Summary details are provided below:

| Date   | Location          | Persons involved       | Detail   |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| <b>Incidents involving intervention by security personnel which resulted in deaths or injuries to members of the public on AngloGold Ashanti concession areas.</b> |                   |                        |  |
| <b>Community Fatalities Related to Security Interventions 2025</b>   |                   |                        |  |
| 2025   | Ghana, Obuasi     | Security and intruders | <b>9 x Community Fatalities:</b> nine (9) community members were fatally injured in one (1) incident as a result of violent clashes with deployed military whilst forcibly trying to invade the Cote D'Or concession.  |
| 2025   | Tanzania, Geita   | Security and intruders | <b>1 x Community Fatality:</b> a community member was fatally injured when slipping and falling on sharp rocks whilst attempting to escape apprehension. The illegal miner sustained a head wound and tragically succumbed to his injuries whilst being treated in hospital.   |
| <b>Community Injuries Related to Security Interventions 2025</b>   |                   |                        |  |
| 2025   | Ghana, Obuasi     | Security and intruders | <b>14 x Community Injuries</b> – fourteen (14) community members were injured in one (1) incident during violent clashes with deployed military whilst attempting to invade the Cote D'Or concession.  |
| 2025   | Tanzania, Geita   | Security and intruders | <b>4 x Community Injuries</b> – four (4) community members were injured in four (4) separate incidents. In one incident, an illegal miner was injured during a struggle when apprehended. In the three other incidents, illegal miners were injured when slipping and falling on hazardous terrain whilst attempting to escape apprehension. |
| 2025   | Guinea, Siguiriri | Security and intruders | <b>1 x Community Injury:</b> a community member was injured when slipping and falling whilst attempting to escape apprehension.  |

| AngloGold Ashanti Staff Fatalities Related to Security Interventions 2025 |  |                        |  |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| 2025  | There were no AngloGold Ashanti staff fatalities reported during 2025. |                        |  |
| AngloGold Ashanti Staff Injuries Related to Security Interventions 2025   |  |                        |  |
| 2025  | Ghana, Obuasi  | Security and intruders | <b>13 x AngloGold Ashanti Staff injuries:</b> thirteen (13) Security staff members sustained injuries in eleven (11) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties. |
| 2025  | Tanzania, Geita  | Security and intruders | <b>10 x AngloGold Ashanti Staff injuries:</b> ten (10) Security staff members sustained injuries in nine (9) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties.         |
| 2025  | Guinea, Siguiri  | Security and intruders | <b>6 x AngloGold Ashanti Staff injuries:</b> six (6) Security staff members sustained injuries in four (4) separate incidents when attacked by intruders / criminals whilst performing duties.           |

| Community Unrest / Protest Incidents |                             |                            |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 2025                                 | Guinea, Siguiri             | Security/Community members | <b>Sixteen (16)</b> incidents of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year. |
| 2025                                 | Ghana, Iduapriem            | Security/Community members | <b>Ten (10)</b> incidents of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of mining activities reported for the year.     |
| 2025                                 | Colombia, Quebradona        | Security/Community members | <b>Two (2)</b> incidents of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of exploration activities reported for the year. |
| 2025                                 | Argentina, Cerro Vanguardia | Security/Community members | <b>Two (2)</b> incidents of community protest / unrest aimed at the disrupting of exploration activities reported for the year. |
| 2025                                 | Ghana, Obuasi               | Security/Community members | <b>One (1)</b> 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 or on AngloGold Ashanti's license area without the prior consent of the Company in the case of tributating. 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 Company 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.

**Community Protest Action:** a gathering by a group of members of the public demonstrating to express their views about the Company, which is monitored by Company security. A gathering occurring over consecutive days with respect to the same issue is regarded as a single incident.



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