Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2019

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.
AngloGold Ashanti is a multinational gold mining company with a geographically diverse portfolio of operations and projects. Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti is the third largest gold mining company in the world, measured by production. AngloGold Ashanti produced 3.4 million ounces of gold in 2018 - an estimated 2.8% of global production - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. In 2018, AngloGold Ashanti operated 14 gold-producing operations located in 8 countries on three continents, and a group of greenfield projects in Colombia and is supported by a focused exploration programme. These comprise mid to long-life, relatively low-cost assets with differing ore body types located in key gold-producing regions. AngloGold Ashanti currently operates in South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali and Tanzania. Several of these assets are strongly leveraged to energy costs and currencies. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti holds a material interest in 2 non-managed mines which were operated by Randgold Resources in 2018. We work across the full spectrum of the mining value chain and are mindful of the impact of our activities on the varied and many communities and environments in which we operate. Our goal is to create sustainable value for our shareholders, employees, and social partners through safe and responsible mining practices and capital discipline. AngloGold Ashanti’s primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (ANG) and is also listed on the following securities exchanges: New York (AU), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA).

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January 1, 2018</td>
<td>December 31, 2018</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Ghana
Guinea
Mali
South Africa

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.
Financial control

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing metals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?
Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee has this responsibility. It has an overview of sustainability policy and strategy, including Climate Change. The committee is one of five committees that assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities. The functioning of the committees is guided by their terms of reference which are approved by the Board and reviewed annually or as required. During 2018 all Board committees were chaired by independent non-executive directors.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled – all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</td>
<td>Energy and Emissions performance data for the company and operating regions, as well as important developments in the sphere of Climate Change (such as legislation in the countries of operation) are standard content in the reports tabled before the Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee. The reports outline the rationale for observed trends in performance data and discuss any developments in the climate change sphere that may impact on the company, including management’s planned response. The Committee may in its review of the information presented and its deliberations, direct the company along a course of action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other committee, please specify Executive Committee</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>As important matters arise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee has this responsibility. It has an overview of sustainability policy and strategy, including Climate Change.

The committee is one of five committees that assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities. The functioning of the committees is guided by their terms of reference which are approved by the Board and reviewed annually or as required. During 2017 all Board committees were chaired by independent non-executive directors.

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The company's Executive Committee is the top tier of management and are accountable to the Board of Directors. Executive Committee members include the CEO, the CFO and the Executives Vice Presidents (EVPs) responsible for Operations (COOs), Sustainability, Technical matters, Human Resources, Strategy & Business Development and Legal & Governance. Some EVPs have more direct accountability for tracking and/or managing climate change-related issues such as implementing projects to meet GHG emission reduction targets and/or tracking legislation or other developments and shaping the company strategies to mitigate climate change risk, including adaptation strategies.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Other, please specify
Off-mine staff & on-mine Snr Mgt upwards

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment
A series of continual improvement GHG emission intensity reduction targets are in place across the company. Each mine site has its own target and these ‘roll’ upwards to regional and a group target. As of 2018, these targets form part of the annual Bonus and Deferred Share Plan scheme.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Other, please specify
Bonus linked to cost targets.

Comment
Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of cost to the business at approximately 18% of direct costs. Although energy consumption, due to the associated cost impact, has been a constant focus area in the company’s bonus systems across all organisational levels given the gold price collapse since 2013, this has been further emphasized.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>These are aligned with business and mine planning time horizons at the group level. Note that some operations’ life of mine can be beyond 10 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>These are aligned with business and mine planning time horizons at the group level. Note that some operations’ life of mine can be beyond 10 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>These are aligned with business and mine planning time horizons at the group level. Note that some operations’ life of mine can be beyond 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of monitoring</th>
<th>How far into the future are risks considered?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>Six-monthly or more frequently</td>
<td>&gt;6 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

AGA's risk and opportunity system applies to all levels of the organisation. Its uses a 6 x 6 matrix of consequence and likelihood factors to classify each risk and opportunity, resulting in a range of potential risk index ratings from 1 to 36. Once identified, risks are entered onto a software tool that spans the whole organisation. They are captured at the level at which they manifest and can be most effectively managed, including; individual mine, country/regional or at the group level. Pertinent information on progress with risks rated above an index of 31 are typically communicated to the relevant Board Subcommittees on a quarterly basis. Downside risks or upside risks (opportunities) are identified through a variety of processes that include: business improvement projects, regulatory compliance tracking, major project development processes and corporate governance reviews led by regional or group functional specialists. In the system, risks are organised by function and subcategory such as regulatory, financial, community, environmental, business interruption and security of resource supply (which includes energy and water). E.g.; the 2009 work on assessing the business case for the company's response to climate change was captured and managed by the Environmental function at the corporate level. Opportunities arising from that study's findings e.g. the compressed air project for underground mines, were then continued by the South African Region Energy managers.

At present, the identification of Climate Change risks and opportunities is integrated into the environmental risk focus areas. For example, the risk of contaminated water release due to
inadequately sized pollution control dams considers the projected impact of climate change on the design of those facilities.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization’s climate-related risk assessments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Type</th>
<th>Relevance &amp; inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current regulation</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>For example the Safeguard Mechanism legislation applicable to our operating mines in Western Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging regulation</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>For example, the publication of the 2019 Carbon Tax Act (1 June 2019) and the Climate Change Bill (June 2018) in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included</td>
<td>Technological developments that drive down the costs of energy generation and/or energy use are considered as opportunities, rather than risks within the company risk management processes. Examples have included active consideration of lower cost renewable energy in on-site hybrid power plants for 2 remote mines in Africa. Additionally, a fuel switching project in Australia (diesel to gas), has delivered reduced costs and GHG emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Not relevant, included</td>
<td>The company considers that climate-related litigation claims will, in the first instance, manifest as complaints of potentially controllable events, such as flooding from undersized storm water conveyances, overflows and spills from contact water containment systems, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included</td>
<td>Forecasts of increased renewable energy use in national grids and fairly static levels of nuclear energy use, contributed in part to the divestment of uranium oxide-producing assets in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reputation</td>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included</td>
<td>An example was the strong support provided within an international mining association for an initiative to collaborate with heavy mining equipment OEMs in reducing or eliminating fossil fuel use. The company rationale was that this offers a material GHG emission mitigation option and would contribute positively to a lower-carbon economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute physical</td>
<td>Relevant, sometimes included</td>
<td>This is sometimes considered in the engineering design of new facilities, e.g. marginally upsizing storm water diversion conveyances located above new mine infrastructure to avoid flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic physical</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Using climate predictions from the ICMM’s MiCA (Mining Climate Assessment) tool in the sensitivity analysis of sizing contact water containment infrastructure during the design of a new TSF in the South African Region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

AGA's risk and opportunity system applies to all levels of the organisation. Its uses a 6 x 6 matrix of consequence and likelihood factors to classify each risk and opportunity, resulting in a range of potential risk index ratings from 1 to 36. Once identified, risks are entered onto a software tool that spans the whole organisation. They are captured at the level at which they manifest and can be most effectively managed, including; individual mine, country/regional or at the group level. Pertinent information on progress with risks rated above an index of 31 are typically communicated to the relevant Board Subcommittees on a quarterly basis.

Downside risks or upside risks (opportunities) are identified through a variety of processes that include: business improvement projects, regulatory compliance tracking, major project development processes and corporate governance reviews led by regional or group functional specialists.

In the system, risks are organised by function and subcategory such as regulatory, financial, community, environmental, business interruption and security of resource supply (which includes energy and water). E.g.; the 2009 work on assessing the business case for the company's response to climate change was captured and managed by the Environmental function at the corporate level. Opportunities arising from that study's findings e.g. the compressed air project for underground mines, were then continued by the South African Region Energy managers.

At present, the identification of Climate Change risks and opportunities is integrated into the environmental risk focus areas. For example, the risk of contaminated water release due to inadequately sized pollution control dams considers the projected impact of climate change on the design of those facilities.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes
C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Risk 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Supply chain

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company-specific description
AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) emits greenhouse gases (GHGs) directly by its operations, and indirectly via the external utilities from which it purchases power. Currently, a major international measure to address or limit GHG emissions, is the 2015 Paris Agreement. For the first time, developed and developing countries have committed to reduce their GHG Emissions in an effort to cap warming at 1.5 Degrees Celsius. The Agreement translates into nationally determined commitments which are to start in 2020 and signals the end of Business as Usual for the energy industry. As countries define and roll out their commitments in future, this could require AngloGold Ashanti to reduce its direct GHG emissions or energy use or to incur significant costs for GHG emissions permits or taxes or have these costs passed on by electricity utilities which supply the company, and also through purchased consumables in those countries.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
Indirect carbon taxes of up to US$ 205,000 per annum from 2020 onwards are expected in South Africa, however there are not currently information available regarding initiatives to wards the Paris goals in other countries of operation.

Management method
Management is focused on 2 primary activities: reducing GHG emissions and engaging with the international negotiations through industry associations. In all countries in which it operates, the company is focused on reducing its greenhouse gas emissions footprint. Because more than 95% of the company's emissions are derived from fossil fuel use, reducing energy costs has an immediate and direct impact both on our bottom line and on our GHG emissions profile. AngloGold Ashanti engages with the international negotiations via government agencies and through international and national industry associations to advocate regulatory provisions that are not detrimental to business and the mining industry in particular. These associations also keep the company updated on policy and regulatory trends.

Cost of management
20,000

Comment

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Supply chain

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
During June 2019, the South African Carbon Tax Act was published. This confirmed the tax rate of R120 per tonne of CO2 equivalent. The material impact of the Carbon tax
through electricity pricing is going to manifest only from 2023, however from 2020, carbon taxes on fuels and other non-electricity sources will be passed through to the company by South African-based suppliers, increasing their prices to offset costs associated with the carbon taxes.

**Time horizon**
- Short-term

**Likelihood**
- Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**
- Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
- Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
- 192,000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
Indirect carbon taxes of up to US$ 192,000 per annum through increased supply chain costs and after full implementation of the Carbon Tax in its current form.

**Management method**
Management is focused on 2 primary activities: reducing GHG emissions and engaging with the national-level negotiations through industry associations. Because more than 95% of the company's emissions are derived from fossil fuel use, reducing energy costs has an immediate and direct impact both on our bottom line and on our GHG emissions profile. Direct and indirect emissions efficiency improvements of over 30% have been achieved in South Africa as at 2018 compared to a 2007 base year. AngloGold Ashanti engages with the government agencies through national industry associations to advocate regulatory provisions that are not detrimental to business and the mining industry in particular. These associations also keep the company updated on policy and regulatory trends.

**Cost of management**
- 7,000

**Comment**
Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
In all jurisdictions where we operate, fuel taxes apply. Other energy taxes and regulations apply in Australia, Brazil and South Africa already. The possibility of increased regulation poses the risk of the unknown cost and economic impact on our business and on individual national economies. Government tax regimes could also impact on fuel and energy availability and supply chains.

Time horizon
Current

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
11,500

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
During June 2019, the South Africa Carbon Tax Act was published. This confirmed the tax rate of R120 per tonne of CO2 equivalent. The material impact of the Carbon tax through fuel pricing is going to manifest from 2020. South African-based suppliers are expected to increase their prices to include carbon taxes and other carbon pricing mechanisms and to pass on other costs associated with mitigating risks associated with...
climate change.

**Management method**

AngloGold Ashanti engages with governments agencies directly and through industry associations to advocate regulatory provisions that are not detrimental to business and the mining industry in particular, or to limit their effect. These associations also keep the company updated on policy and regulatory trends. The impact of fossil fuels energy taxes are managed through energy efficiency improvement programmes. These are also supported by cost reduction and efficiency drives in remuneration systems.

**Cost of management**

7,000

**Comment**

No additional comments.

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**Identifier**

Risk 4

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type**

Transition risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

**Type of financial impact**

**Company- specific description**

In Australia, the government introduced the carbon emissions safeguard mechanism, aimed at limiting future growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions after setting baseline emission thresholds, the safeguard mechanism requires that companies submit carbon credits or potentially pay penalties for excess emissions.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Unknown

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial implications cannot be determined at present as the potential civil penalties sought through courts would be on a case by case basis.

Management method
Our Sunrise Dam mine and Tropicana mine were granted baseline emissions in accordance with the regulatory scheme’s default mechanism. Both sites were below the baseline emissions for the reporting year.

NB: Both calculated baselines and benchmark baselines are determined using forecasts of production, and can be replaced with a production-adjusted baseline that reflects actual production from the facility. A facility must exceed the 100,000t CO2-e threshold to be covered by the safeguard mechanism. A baseline cannot be set below this level.

Cost of management
0

Comment
At present, no additional operational costs are being incurred in relation to the Australian Safeguard Mechanism. Baselines have and are being calculated using internal staff.

Identifier
Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type
Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver
Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact
Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description
During June 2019, the South African Carbon Tax Act was published. This confirmed the tax rate of R120 per tonne of CO2 equivalent. The material impact of the Carbon tax through electricity pricing is going to manifest in 2023. The carbon tax rate through electricity pricing will vary from R6/ton to R48/ton, owing to a system of rebates. In addition, South African-based suppliers are expected to increase their prices to offset electricity-based carbon taxes.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
4,100,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
Indirect carbon taxes of approximately US$ 4 million per annum through increased electricity prices chain costs after full implementation of the Carbon Tax in its current form (from 2023).

Management method
Because more than 95% of the company's South African asset emissions are derived from fossil fuel use, reducing energy costs has an immediate and direct impact both on our bottom line and on our GHG emissions profile.

Cost of management
0

Comment
The most significant electrical energy, and therefore, GHG emissions reduction initiatives have been put in place over the past decade. All that remains is energy switching to lower carbon source(s) e.g. increasing the extent of renewable energy in use, however this would require a trade-off analysis.
C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities but are unable to realize them.

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary reason</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Opportunities exist, we are unable to realize them | The need to replace 2 ageing fossil fuel-based power plants in two off-grid mines in Tanzania and Guinea triggered consideration of independently operated hybrid power plants, utilizing a material component of renewable energy. This could however not be progressed owing to a combination the security risk (theft) and competition for suitable land, which clashed with the need for agricultural land to meet local food security needs.

A third potential project is being considered in South Africa, using photovoltaic panels to offset expensive electricity supplies from the local utility company. Unfortunately this opportunity has also not been pursued owing to security concerns for the infrastructure, but also due to current restrictions on Independent Power Producers in South Africa. |

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Products and services</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain and/or value chain</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation and mitigation activities</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in R&amp;D</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have been factored into your financial planning process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>Not yet impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There has been no discernible impact from climate change on company revenues. Where there has been some curtailment in production due to constrained water availability (drought), it has not been possible to conclude that is not within the natural variations in local weather cycles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>Impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.g. South African Carbon Tax was promulgated in June 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditures / capital allocation</td>
<td>Not impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The company has not allocated capital exclusively to mitigate climate change risk, nor to pursue a climate change opportunity. We have not considered capital investments undertaken to realise energy efficiency opportunities as these would have continued on their own merit i.e. based on cost savings. An example is the fuel switching project in Australia (from diesel to gas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and divestments</td>
<td>Impacted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The divestment and closure of several fossil energy-intensive underground mines in South Africa have materially reduced the absolute emissions profile of the company, as well as the emissions intensity profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to capital</td>
<td>We have not identified any risks or opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We have not discerned any risks or opportunities in this financial area of the business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>We have not identified any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We have not discerned any risks or opportunities in this financial area of the business.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?
Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b

(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.
No, we do not have a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.
AngloGold Ashanti’s six business values guide the company’s behaviour and link its business activities to its social performance. The espoused value of “Respect the Environment” includes a commitment to improve our carbon efficiency and to develop solutions to mitigate climate risks. The business values intrinsically contribute to shaping the company's business objectives and strategies.
The company’s core business strategy is centred on 5 key business objectives. These are: (1) a focus on people, safety and sustainability; (2) ensure financial flexibility is maintained; (3) optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure; (4) improving the portfolio quality and (5) maintaining long-term optionality of the portfolio of assets. Company and asset-level decisions
in support of these key objectives are made annually during aligned cyclical business planning processes such as setting of the annual budget, reviewing life of mine plans for the operational asset portfolio or defining key capital projects which include the construction of new mines or major expansions of existing operations. In each of these decision making processes, short, medium and long term factors likely to impact on the ability to deliver the projected earnings and business objectives are considered by technical and business specialists. While also being guided by the business values, these specialists use the knowledge and information collected, including actual or anticipated risks and opportunities offered by climate change, to determine their financial and reputational impact on the company and ultimately influence these strategic decisions-making processes.

Aside from the Business Planning process described above, the reduction of energy costs in the production of gold is an inherent objective of the company’s business strategy. The primary driver being the high costs of fossil energy and the anticipated impact of carbon taxes, but the knock-on benefit of reduced carbon emissions is also recognized as a vital contribution by the company to climate change mitigation. Energy and GHG emissions targets have been set and are monitored to aid in driving down both energy costs and emissions. These are further supported by an ongoing and dedicated operational excellence program that seeks to invest in projects which support reduced costs of operation including through energy saving or energy switching initiatives.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

The company is aware of the TCFD recommendations and has been evaluating the rationale for undertaking a climate-related scenario analysis, given where it is in the current business cycle and the context of the assets it currently holds namely; gold bullion producing mines.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope
100

Targeted % reduction from base year
30

Metric
Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of ore processed

Base year
2007

Start year
2008

Normalized base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0.05896

Target year
2022

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% of target achieved
100

Target status
Achieved

Please explain
While incremental improvements were made over the prior 10 years, the closure of energy intensive underground South African assets in early 2018, provided a step change in the company’s emission intensity profile, dropping it to ~46% below the 2007 base year, or 146 percent of the targeted improvement off the base year.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
15

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.
C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

No

C4.3d

(C4.3d) Why did you not have any emissions reduction initiatives active during the reporting year?

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year start</th>
<th>January 1, 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base year end</td>
<td>December 31, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)</td>
<td>1,088,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year start</th>
<th>January 1, 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base year end</td>
<td>December 31, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3,423,000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2007

Base year end
December 31, 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.


C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,146,632

Start date

End date

Comment
C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
1,423,957

Start date

End date

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
Land clearance

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**
Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**
No emissions excluded

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**
No emissions from this source

**Explain why this source is excluded**
Land clearance has been excluded from all operations because of the scientific uncertainty around measurement and the non-material contribution of land clearance to AGA’s carbon footprint.

Source
Process Emissions

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**
Emissions are not evaluated

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**
No emissions excluded

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**
No emissions from this source

**Explain why this source is excluded**
AGA does not have material process emissions.

Source
Scope 2 emissions of some regional offices.

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**
No emissions from this source

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**
Emissions are not evaluated

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**
No emissions from this source

**Explain why this source is excluded**
A detailed assessment of all Scope 1-3 emissions found that emissions from regional offices were not material. Our efforts are focused on collecting material emissions data.
C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Relevant, calculated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric tonnes CO2e</td>
<td>108,926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emissions calculation methodology

In early 2019, a 2014 study undertaken to assess the pass-through carbon tax implications in the South African Region was updated. The average data method was used, whereby secondary emission factors for the manufacture of key carbon-intensive process chemicals were used to determine the indirect carbon taxes likely to flow through by virtue purchasing these commodities. Carbon costs in unit of local currency (ZAR per tonne of CO2-e) were determined for each of the commodity, based on the actual 2018 expenditure on these products. Thereafter the product of these carbon costs and the annual value spent on each, provides a good estimate of the total indirect carbon emissions from the purchase of these key commodities.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

The 2018 assessment included the following key commodities: Ammonia, Lime, Caustic Soda, Activated Carbon, Explosives, Sodium Cyanide, steel grinding media and Services. The figures reported here are for goods and services procured in South Africa only, which remains a material proportion of the AGA spend on similar goods and services. We used industry averages and worked from our extensive knowledge of our suppliers’ activities. Given the high carbon footprint of the South African electrical grid (owing to coal-fired power stations), the data cannot be used to calculate equivalent carbon emissions in our other countries of operations, particularly in those countries with a high level of hydropower in the national energy mix, such as Brazil.

Capital goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Relevant, not yet calculated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Explanation

As the company’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions are high (2.57 Mt in 2018), given our 2007 and 2008 carbon footprint exercise, it is expected that the relative scope 3 emissions
from capital goods purchases will be very small by comparison and do not justify the effort and expense of assessing them. However this has not been verified.

**Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
1,600

**Emissions calculation methodology**
These activities comprise motorcycle, petrol and diesel van, heavy goods diesel vehicle and air freight deliveries. A detailed external assessment was carried of the 2007 and 2008 deliveries across the company. Invoices were reviewed to calculate distances travelled. The WBCSD/WRI Protocol was followed. Because the emissions were small relative to the company's combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG footprint at the time (4.6 Mt), they were deemed to be immaterial and subsequent assessments have not been made. For 2018, this subcategory of Scope 3 emissions has been estimated from the 2018 combined Scope 2 and 2 emissions, in the same proportions as in 2007. This is conservative since the company's operations were scaled back significantly from 2013, owing to decreased production and a number of divestments and operational closures have taken place.

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Explanation**
Note that the 2007 and 2008 carbon footprint exercise, off which 2018 emissions are estimated, utilised value chain partner information. In the estimate, the divestment of 3 mining operations and closure of another 2, has been ignored.

**Upstream transportation and distribution**

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Explanation**
These emissions have been included in the section: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2).

**Waste generated in operations**

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
6,270
Emissions calculation methodology
A detailed external assessment was carried of the 2007 and 2008 waste generated across the company. Delivery notes and manifests were inspected and the results tallied. The WBCSD/WRI Protocol was followed. Because the emissions were small relative to the company's combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG footprint at the time (4.6 Mt), they were deemed to be immaterial and subsequent assessments have not been made. For 2018, this subcategory of Scope 3 emissions has been estimated from the 2018 combined Scope 2 and 2 emissions, in the same proportions as in 2007. This is conservative since the company's operations were scaled back significantly from 2013, owing to decreased production and a number of divestments and operational closures have taken place.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Note that the 2007 and 2008 carbon footprint exercise, off which 2018 emissions are estimated, utilised value chain partner information. In the estimate, the divestment of 3 mining operations and closure of another 2, has been ignored.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
2,140

Emissions calculation methodology
Business travel calculations comprise flights and hotel stays. A detailed external assessment was carried of 2007 and 2008 business travel across the company. Data on flights and hotel stays was collected from the company's travel agents and analysed to calculate the emissions. The WBCSD/WRI Protocol was followed. Because the emissions were small relative to the company's combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG footprint at the time (4.6 Mt), they were deemed to be immaterial and subsequent assessments have not been made. For 2018, this subcategory of Scope 3 emissions has been estimated from the 2018 combined Scope 2 and 2 emissions, in the same proportions as in 2007. This is conservative since the company's operations were scaled back significantly from 2013, owing to decreased production and a number of divestments and operational closures have taken place.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
Note that the 2007 and 2008 carbon footprint exercise, off which 2018 emissions are estimated, utilised value chain partner information. In the estimate, the divestment of 3 mining operations and closure of another 2, has been ignored.

**Employee commuting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Relevant, not yet calculated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>As the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are high (2.57 Mt in 2018) it is expected that scope 3 emissions from employee commuting will be very small by comparison and do not justify the effort and expense of assessing them. However this has not been verified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upstream leased assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Not relevant, explanation provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>The company's operating model is to own and operate assets. Leased assets are insignificant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Downstream transportation and distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Relevant, not yet calculated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Gold is a low volume, high value product. AngloGold Ashanti produced 3.4 Moz of gold, against revenue of $4.05bn. Transportation and distribution of this mass of product would result in insignificant emissions compared to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 2.57 Mt and does not justify the effort and expense of assessing them. However this has not been verified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Processing of sold products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation status</th>
<th>Relevant, not yet calculated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Except for our Brazilian operations, the gold dore produced by AngloGold Ashanti is refined by third parties. We refine the dore we produce in Brazil ourselves. Refining of dore and fabrication of jewellery and coins are not energy-intensive, unlike mining, milling and smelting. It is anticipated that GHG emissions from these activities would be very small compared to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 2.57 Mt and does not justify the effort and expense of assessing them. However this has not been verified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use of sold products**
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
Gold produced in 2018 was used in jewellery (51%), investment products - bars and coins (26.5%), central bank reserves (14.9) and technological applications (7.6%). None of these use types demand the consumption of energy for the product itself, so emissions are irrelevant.

End of life treatment of sold products
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
is estimated that, because of its value, 99% of the world’s gold ever produced is still in circulation. Gold is recycled not disposed of. It may be recycled infinitely. Global refined gold production in 2018 was 4.67 kt. Of this, 25% was from gold recycling sources. The emissions from future recycling of our produced gold is not deemed material.

Downstream leased assets
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
The company's operating model is to own and operate assets. Leased assets are insignificant.

Franchises
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
The company does not have any franchises.

Investments
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
132,984

Emissions calculation methodology
Sourced from Randgold Resources 2018 CDP submissions and adjusted in proportion to the percentage that AGA holds in each asset.
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation
AngloGold Ashanti has 2 joint ventures that it does not operate, Kibali Mine in the DRC and Morila mine in Mali

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
None considered relevant beyond those already covered.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation
None considered relevant beyond those already covered.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0463

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
2,570,589

Metric denominator
metric ton of ore processed

Metric denominator: Unit total
80,071,000
Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year

Direction of change

Reason for change
The primary driver for the intensity change was continued improvement energy use efficiency in South Africa, where the power grid relies heavily on emissions-intensive coal-fired energy. Some of the improvement noted was also due to the winding down and partial closure of 2 loss making shafts in South Africa in the fourth quarter of 2017 as well the sale of gold plants and a shaft in early 2018.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greenhouse gas</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)</th>
<th>GWP Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify R134a refrigerant gas</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>394,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>46,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>74,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>89,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>155,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>101,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
<td>266,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>266,472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C7.3**

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
- By business division
- By facility

**C7.3a**

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas Region</td>
<td>147,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Region</td>
<td>394,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continent Africa Region</td>
<td>586,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa Region</td>
<td>17,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C7.3b**

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaal River</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>-26.967366</td>
<td>26.771278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wits</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>-26.338961</td>
<td>27.495003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Waste Solutions</td>
<td>9,724</td>
<td>-26.96859</td>
<td>26.769562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obuasi</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>6.192225</td>
<td>-1.670909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iduapriem</td>
<td>73,493</td>
<td>5.309766</td>
<td>-2.005005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siguiri</td>
<td>155,718</td>
<td>11.428374</td>
<td>-9.18457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadiola</td>
<td>89,332</td>
<td>13.890411</td>
<td>-11.70318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatela</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14.105944</td>
<td>-11.78421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geita</td>
<td>266,472</td>
<td>-2.880123</td>
<td>15.765638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise Dam</td>
<td>139,500</td>
<td>-29.075375</td>
<td>122.415161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropicana</td>
<td>255,454</td>
<td>-29.308227</td>
<td>124.698994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrego do Sitio Mineracao</td>
<td>32,223</td>
<td>-19.987304</td>
<td>-43.84635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineracao Serra Grande</td>
<td>14,020</td>
<td>-14.55833</td>
<td>-49.972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerro Vanguardia</td>
<td>101,663</td>
<td>-49.30621</td>
<td>-67.729168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

| Metals and mining production activities | 1,146,632 | Direct GHG Emissions Tonnes CO2-e. |

C7.5

Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>19,391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>90,210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1,314,356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.6

Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By facility

C7.6a

Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americas Region</td>
<td>19,391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Africa Region</td>
<td>90,210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa Region</td>
<td>1,314,356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaal River Operations</td>
<td>314,864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wits Operations</td>
<td>799,705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Waste Solutions</td>
<td>199,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iduapriem Gold Mine</td>
<td>60,967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obuasi Gold Mine</td>
<td>29,243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrego do Sitio Mineracao</td>
<td>12,533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineracao Serra Grande</td>
<td>6,857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Production Activity</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals and mining production</td>
<td>1,423,957</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>485,000</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>925,000</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)</td>
<td>HHV (higher heating value)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,022,718</td>
<td>5,022,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C-MM8.2a

**C-MM8.2a** Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | 121,722 | 121,722 |
| Total energy consumption | 121,722 | 5,022,718 | 5,144,440 |

### C8.2b

**C8.2b** Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity | Yes |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat | No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam | No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling | No |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | No |

### C8.2c

**C8.2c** State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

| Fuels (excluding feedstocks) | Diesel |
Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3,193,660

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
865,893

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 6

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
323,471

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
323,471

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
7,588

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1,477,427

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
1,388,377

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Petrol

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4,865

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Aviation Gasoline

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3,104

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify
- Light Burning Fuel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36,226

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Aviation Gasoline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission factor</th>
<th>2.20935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Unit

metric tons CO2e per m3

Emission factor source

NGA Factors 2008.

Comment

None.

Diesel
Emission factor 2.71083

Unit
metric tons CO2e per m3

Emission factor source
IPCC 2006.

Comment
None.

Fuel Oil Number 6

Emission factor 2.94857

Unit
metric tons CO2e per m3

Emission factor source
IPCC 2006.

Comment
None.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Emission factor 0.00294

Unit
metric tons CO2e per m3

Emission factor source
NGA Factors 2008.

Comment
None.

Natural Gas

Emission factor 0.01887

Unit
metric tons CO2e per m3

Emission factor source
IPCC 2006.

Comment
None.

**Petrol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission factor</th>
<th>2.27975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per m3

**Emission factor source**

IPCC 2006.

**Comment**

None.

**Other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission factor</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**C8.2e**

*(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Gross generation (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
<th>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>4,088,775</td>
<td>4,088,775</td>
<td>121,721,689</td>
<td>121,721,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C-MM8.2e**

*(C-MM8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.*
Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary | Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
---|---
Electricity | 4,088,775 | 4,088,775
Heat | 0 | 0
Steam | 0 | 0
Cooling | 0 | 0

**C8.2f**

**(C8.2f)** Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**

- No purchases or generation of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low-carbon emission factor

**Low-carbon technology type**

**Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)**

**Comment**

**C9. Additional metrics**

**C9.1**

**(C9.1)** Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

**Description**

Energy usage

**Metric value**

316
Metric numerator
MJ of Energy Consumed (Scope 1 + Scope 2)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Metric Tonnes of Ore Treated

% change from previous year
9.3

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Energy Intensity trends are tracked relative to GHG Emissions Intensity trends - both use the same denominator.

The energy intensity decreased 9.3% In 2018, the closure of underground South African assets, provided a step change in the company’s emission intensity profile. Energy efficiency gains in the South Africa region contributed much of the reductions achieved.

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product
Gold

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons
78,537,000

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

Scope 1 emissions
1,146,632

Scope 2 emissions
1,423,957

Scope 2 emissions approach
Location-based
Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure
We do not calculate nor publish copper-equivalent values for our gold ore, only gold bullion as we are a gold-focused company. We also do not have the base data in the form required to do so.

Comment
We mine gold bearing ore and produce gold bullion. We have provided the mass of gold-bearing ore mined and then treated. In addition, we do not publish our mine's operational capacities - this is dependent on a number of variables.

C-MM9.3b

(C-MM9.3b) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Output product
Gold

Capacity (metric tons)

Production (metric tons)
105.75

Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,146,632

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,423,957

Scope 2 emissions approach
Location-based

Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure
We do calculate nor publish copper-equivalent values for our gold ore, not gold bullion as we are a gold-focused company. We also do not have the base data in the form required to do so.

Comment
We mine gold bearing ore containing varying concentrations of gold per tonne and produce gold bullion. We have provided the mass of gold bullion produced for 2018. Additionally, we do not publish our mine's operational capacities - this is dependent on a number of variables.
C-MM9.6

(C-MM9.6) Disclose your organization’s low-carbon investments for metals and mining production activities.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>No third-party verification or assurance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

---

**Scope**

Scope 1

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

**Page/ section reference**

Appendix; Page 7.

**Relevant standard**

ISAE 3410

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**
Scope
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
Appendix; Page 7.

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure module verification relates to</th>
<th>Data verified</th>
<th>Verification standard</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C8. Energy</td>
<td>Other, please specify All energy consumption data</td>
<td>ISAE3410</td>
<td>100 % of our energy consumption data is assured (Reasonable Assurance) in parallel with the GHG emissions assurance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading systems in which you participate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified emissions in metric tons CO2e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?
In Australia, we are expecting to stay within the allocated baseline emissions levels of the Safeguard Mechanism. Where future production growth might require additional energy, we would consider the feasibility of meeting this demand with renewable energy.

C11.2
(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

C11.3
(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a
(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
- Change internal behavior
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope
- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Application
In South Africa, carbon tax will be applied from 2020. Our business planning and major project evaluation processes incorporate the best information available on the level of the tax and how it will be applied, both as Scope 1 and Scope 2 taxes. This has helped to determine the break-even point for considering the trade-off of using or creating alternative energy sources to the national power utility (Eskom) for each project.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
8

Variance of price(s) used
The Carbon tax will escalate beyond 2020 with a factor equivalent to the Consumer Price Index (CPI)+ 2 percent. The effect of carbon pricing on South African projects has therefore been modeled with annual escalations based on South African CPI forecasts + 2 percent after 2020. The September 2019 Rand to US dollar (15:1 respectively) exchange rate was used to determine the current value of the carbon price.
Type of internal carbon price

Other, please specify
Linked to SA Carbon Tax price per tonne

Impact & implication
Scope 2 electricity purchases have the most material impact on business planning and project evaluations. The South African National Treasury have indicated that the carbon tax will be cost neutral via electricity pricing until 2020, therefore in financial models, the company uses carbon pricing for planning in South Africa beyond 2020. The carbon pricing in South Africa has not impacted business decisions nor strategy materially - mostly because it will come at a time when the company’s production and footprint in South Africa is winding down - due to ore depletion and divestment.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1c

(C12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.
In our engagements with some of our investors and financiers, we provide GHG emissions data and climate change approach information on request, though they often obtain the primary information from our detailed annual Sustainability Reports and CDP reports.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory carbon reporting</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>AngloGold Ashanti’s engagement with policy makers takes place in response to public participation requests, as well as on the initiative of the company.</td>
<td>We supported requirements in Australia for mandatory reporting. We will also support the requirements for reporting in South Africa as of 2020 when it becomes mandatory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Carbon tax Support with minor exceptions AngloGold Ashanti engages with government authorities at the relevant levels directly to understand government policies as they develop, and to communicate to regulators the company’s views on impacts that carbon taxes may impose on companies. Our engagement focuses on addressing unknown factors and proposing constructive solutions. We support in principle having a price on carbon. The carbon tax implementation in South Africa comes on the back of a period of sustained electricity price increases which have already resulted in decreased electricity consumption and therefore emissions. The country is below its emissions targets due to sustained energy savings initiatives as well as divestments in South Africa.

**C12.3b**

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?  
Yes

**C12.3c**

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade association</th>
<th>Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?</th>
<th>Please explain the trade association’s position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM).</td>
<td>Consistent</td>
<td>In 2010, ICMM members established a program of policy principles, leading practice and company commitments to contribute to working towards a low carbon economy: 1) an integrated set of seven principles for climate change policy design that build on those contained in the 2009 policy: •provide clear policies for a predictable, measured transition to a long term price on greenhouse gas emissions •apply climate change related revenues to manage a transition to a low carbon future •facilitate trade competitiveness across sectors •seek broad-based application •be predictable and gradual •be simple and effective •support low-emission base-load generation technology development. 2) three focus areas which address the climate change issues which are important to mining and metals companies: •national climate policies and competitiveness •land use and adaption to the impacts of climate change •measurement, reporting and verification of net greenhouse gas activities. 3) a set of ICMM member company commitments. As a minimum, ICMM members accept their responsibility to: •develop greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
implement economic emissions reductions opportunities • ensure efficient use of natural resources • support research and development of low greenhouse gas emission technologies that are appropriate to the industry • measure progress and report results.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
AngloGold Ashanti argued for the need to have a proactive position on climate change and made extensive input into its design. This was done at Council and technical levels. We have supported moves to update the association’s position in 2015 and continue to address climate change proactively. Over 2017 and 2018, we have been engaging as a collective membership with OEMs in the heavy mining equipment and energy generation equipment industry towards decarbonising the equipment’s energy supply.

Trade association
Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
Principles of climate policy: • Predictable and gradual: Be set out well in advance and the pace and progress of introduction of policies and abatement targets should be clearly laid out to reduce investment uncertainty and maximise the effectiveness of each policy by allowing businesses to transition efficiently to a low carbon economy. • Development focused: Be part of a coherent set of policies covering energy policy, industrial policy, economic growth policy and social welfare policies that reinforce South African development priorities: creating decent work, economic and social transformation and maintaining sustainable energy supply. • Broad based: Include a diverse selection of policy levers to effectively target the multiple, complex market failures within climate change thereby lowering the overall cost of emissions reduction. • Sending a clear price signal: Ensure that any carbon price signal is consistent, transparent and designed in a manner so that it influences producers and consumers, such that emissions and carbon consumption is reduced and the incentive to develop low carbon technologies is increased. • Revenue neutral: Focus on changing behaviour, not raising revenues – it must be a priority of government to return revenues raised by a carbon price to households and businesses through lump sum payments or tax reductions to reduce the negative impacts of climate change policies. • Trade competitive: Ensure local industries retain their international competitiveness in the absence of a global response to maintain environmental integrity, avoid carbon leakage, loss of competitiveness and adverse economic and welfare impacts. • Simple and effective: Include measures which effectively reduce emissions and are simple to implement and administer. Simple policies increase transparency; reducing opportunities to exploit loopholes and reducing administration costs. • Supportive of technology: Encourage investment in low carbon choices directly (e.g. with innovation incentives), to accelerate the development of new technologies, reducing the cost of abatement and promoting the growth of a ‘green’ sector. • Climate ready: Include adaptation measures to mitigate the adverse physical
impacts of climate change such as severe weather, drought and floods and rising sea levels.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**
AngloGold Ashanti was a founder member of the organisation and has been an active member of the ITTCC, albeit less active in 2017 and 2018. We argued successfully for a position consistent with the ICMM position.

---

**Trade association**
Minerals Council of Australia.

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**
The minerals industry acknowledges that sustained global action is required to reduce the scale of human induced climate change. A measured transition to a low emissions global economy will require the alignment of three key policy pillars: • a global agreement for greenhouse gas emission abatement that includes emissions reduction commitments from all major emitting nations; • market-based policy measures that promote the abatement of greenhouse gas emissions at the lowest cost, while minimising adverse social and economic impacts, including on the competitiveness of the internationally traded sector; • substantial investment in a broad range of low emissions technologies and adaptation measures. In the absence of a global agreement in the near term, the imperative for all nations is to sustainably reduce the production and consumption of greenhouse gas emissions without compromising international competitiveness, energy security and economic growth, improved living standards and poverty alleviation.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**
The company is a member of the association's board.

---

**Trade association**

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**
The EIUG seeks to influence the shape of the South African energy industry to ensure that reasonable and economically sound solutions are developed. The country must transition to a lower-carbon future; the EIUG aims to ensure that this is done in a manner and within a time-frame that protects and maintains the competitiveness of our economy.
How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
AngloGold Ashanti advocates transition to a low carbon future, but in a manner and
pace that ensuring protection of the fragile SA economy.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and
indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change
strategy?

The company climate change strategy was developed collaboratively, involving all parts of the
business and all regions, ensuring their buy-in. It was approved by what is now the Board
Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee. There is regular communication between climate
change lead people at the national and corporate levels to ensure that there is a common
understanding of new developments and approaches to them. The primary forum is the
Environmental Steering Committee (ESC). Corporate and regional sustainability leaders,
including those tasked with climate change, meet at a biennial Sustainability Workshop, at
which common challenges, including climate change are discussed and action plans
agreed. Most of the national mining associations of which AGA is a member are members of
the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) and support its Climate Change
Principles, which helps to ensure coherence between country positions. AGA has advocated
inclusion of the Principles into national legislation, further supporting policy coherence. The
company’s position on key policy issues, such as the South African carbon tax, has been
endorsed by the Board Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee and communicated to
employees who interact with government and trade associations.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate
change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than
in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

---------------------------------------------
Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document

AGA-SDR18.pdf

Page/Section reference
49-52

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
We have also reported the more detailed emissions data in the detailed data tables online at: http://www.aga-reports.com/18/sdr/material-issues/environment

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1 Vice President: Environment, Group Sustainability.</td>
<td>Other, please specify Group Vice President /Head of Discipline</td>
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Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>I am submitting to</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am submitting my response</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Investors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms