

06

Report to
Society



ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI



Scope of the report

This Report to Society 2006 has been prepared in conjunction with the company's Annual Financial Statements on the company's operating and financial performance for the same period. Combined, the Report to Society and the Annual Financial Statements make up the Annual Report. Through the Report to Society, AngloGold Ashanti seeks to report on these issues to a wide range of stakeholders, who include shareholders, employees, employee representatives and the communities in which it operates, as well as regional and national governments and other interested parties.

The group's 2006 Report to Society has been prepared in the form of three complementary publications comprising:

- a comprehensive web-based document (www.aga-reports.com) which provides a broad overview of the group's sustainable development initiatives across 10 countries and 21 operations – with a particular focus on the economic, social and environmental impact and obligations for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006. This review is illustrated by a number of case studies for each of AngloGold Ashanti's business principles;
- a condensed printed document which entails a review of the company's economic, social and environmental impact and obligations for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006 and a selection of the case studies published in the web-based document. This condensed report illustrates the most significant challenges and issues facing the group in terms of sustainable development and indicates, where appropriate, where further information – particularly case studies – may be found in the web-based report. This entire report has been assured by independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers; and
- country and operational reports, which provide an overview of each country or operation (as appropriate) and the issues and challenges relating to sustainable development in each.

AngloGold Ashanti believes that the report presents a fair and balanced reflection of the group's operations and performance, its objectives, values and business principles, and the major issues and challenges that it faces.

AngloGold Ashanti has sought to follow good practice, GRI guidelines and various other instruments (such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the guidelines of the King Report on Corporate Governance (2002), among others) in compiling this report. A detailed review of our reporting in accordance with GRI may be found on our website at www.aga-reports.com/GRI.htm.

The company's annual financial statements are available in a printed form or may be accessed at www.aga-reports.com.

For further information on the Report to Society 2006 and on the company's sustainable development practices, contact Alan Fine on (Tel) +27 11 637 6383 or afine@anglogoldashanti.com

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2	Letter from the CEO
4	Our profile
5	Engaging with our stakeholders
5	What we report
6	Our mission and values
7	Our business principles
8	The business of gold
10	Our world of gold
12	Report of the Independent Assurers
13	What is assurance?
14	Economic performance
22	Ethics and governance
34	Occupational safety and health
50	Regional health
64	Human resources
78	Environment
104	Community
114	Case studies
116	Safety review at South African operations
118	Legacy of silicosis
122	Campaign at Obuasi halves malaria incidence
124	AngloGold Ashanti's approach to artisanal and small-scale mining
128	Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi
134	VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme, and the economic cost of AIDS
138	Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP
142	Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti
146	Glossary of terms and acronyms
151	Feedback form
152	Contact details

The cover photographs and a number of the others for the Report to Society and Annual Financial Statements were taken by Edward Ruiz. See inside back cover for more information.



Letter from the CEO





t the heart of the character of this company is the idea of being a good steward: that is, to take the resources we command and use them to create value – for our owners, our employees and the communities in which we operate. The aspiration to create value characterises all aspects of our business. That means enhanced profitability and earnings, and growing the investment of our owners; the development of the skills, talents and experience of our employees; leaving communities better off for our presence; and working responsibly with the environment.

We hope that this report, together with our Annual Financial Statements, will assist people in coming to a conclusion about how well we are living up to our promises and how we plan to meet the challenges which we still face.

AngloGold Ashanti's Report to Society 2006 is the company's fifth such report, and the fourth which seeks to report, methodically and in an open and balanced manner, against both the company's own values and business principles, and against the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), which remains the most broadly used standard of corporate triple bottom line reporting.

A new format

The report takes on a different format this year, in response to issues raised in a survey of stakeholder perspectives of the 2005 report. Essentially, we have introduced features designed to show the reader what we believe to be the most material 'sustainability' issues faced and dealt with by the company in 2006. This will be found in the section on pages 8 to 11. Also, the hard copy version of this report is half the size of previous versions: the major difference is that the hard copy version contains only a limited number of case studies – those we see as dealing with the most critical issues faced by the company in 2006. Some 50 more case studies (each briefly summarised at the end of the appropriate section) can be found in the web-based version. Country- or operation-specific reports may also be found on our website.

The issues we face

Perhaps the biggest socio-economic issue faced by AngloGold Ashanti, and by other mining companies conducting open-pit mining or exploration operations for precious minerals in developing countries, is the phenomenon of small-scale, informal and illegal mining occurring both around and in our mining lease areas. On the one hand, such mining often involves unsafe and environmentally dangerous mining practices, and operates outside of laws that seek both to regulate mining and to ensure benefits from mining for the broader community. On the other hand, such activities do provide a form of economic activity for individuals who have not found a place in the formal economy. It is the commitment of AngloGold Ashanti to work with host governments, at all levels, to find formalised, legal and safe ways for small scale-mining to take place, while at the same time supporting the enforcement of the rule of law.

In South Africa, many years of progress in the sphere of mine safety, with constant declines in fatality and injury rates, were reversed in 2006 due to an increased number of underground accidents. We have embarked on urgent reviews of safety measures, knowing that the improving trend has to be reinstated. We convey our condolences to the victims' loved ones.

More pleasing in our South African operations is a significant improvement in the numbers of employees undergoing voluntary counselling and testing in our HIV/AIDS programme. Self awareness is the prerequisite for a successful prevention and treatment programme, both in the company and in society as a whole, so we are very pleased with this breakthrough.

Another major and successful initiative on the public health front is the trend-setting malaria programme implemented in the town of Obuasi, Ghana, where we aim to halve the incidence of this debilitating and deadly disease.

AngloGold Ashanti has always approached its business on the basis that relationships with employees are critical to a successful business operation. In an attempt more closely to align employees' interests with those of the company, 2006 saw the introduction of an Employee Share Ownership Plan in South Africa following intensive consultations with organised labour. Similar schemes will be rolled out elsewhere where appropriate to the local conditions.

This company views its responsibilities towards its various stakeholders as interconnected. We cannot sustain good financial performance without achieving our objectives in human resource development, health and safety, community investment and environmental stewardship. To this end we are looking to strengthen the links between financial and sustainable development reporting.

Bobby Godsell

28 February 2007

AngloGold Ashanti is one of the world's leading gold producers, with a varied portfolio of assets and orebody types in key gold-producing regions around the world. At the end of 2006, the company had 21 operations located in 10 countries (South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States) on four continents, together with a substantial project pipeline and a focused, global exploration programme. The sale of the Bibiani mine in Ghana was concluded at the end of 2006 and the Boddington operation was given the go-ahead during the year.

AngloGold Ashanti produced 5.6 million ounces of gold in 2006, of which 2.6 million ounces (46%) came from deep-level hard-rock operations in South Africa and the balance of 3 million ounces (54%) from the shallower and surface operations around the world. Greenfields exploration is under way in Western Australia, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and through exploration partnerships and joint ventures in Alaska, Russia, China, the Philippines and Laos.

AngloGold Ashanti is a values-driven organisation and our values and business principles underpin all that we do. This applies equally to our approach to sustainable development. Thus, our values guide our relations with all those that have an interest in the business – our stakeholders – and inform our business principles that govern those relationships. We measure our performance against our stated values and business principles and report our progress against these in this document.

ur profile



ENGAGING WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

AngloGold Ashanti recognises that, as the company conducts its business, so it has an impact – real or potential – on a wide range of stakeholders. We have identified the following broad groups of stakeholders at corporate, operational and community level.

- employees
- unions
- employees' families and dependants
- communities surrounding operations or from which the company draws its labour
- shareholders
- business partners
- peer companies
- suppliers
- local, regional and national governments
- customers
- non-governmental and community-based organisations
- academic institutions
- regulatory authorities
- professional organisations

A detailed list including many of the stakeholders with whom the various operations engage may be found on our website www.aga-reports.com/06/stakeholders.htm. Our engagement with our stakeholders varies in frequency and may depend on specific matters on hand. The nature of this engagement may also be formal, informal or both.

While our operations interact with our stakeholders on a range of different issues, we specifically asked all operations to provide stakeholders with the Report to Society 2005, the Country/Operational Reports or the url for these reports on our website. We also asked readers both of the printed report and the web-based version for feedback. As in previous years, very little formal feedback was received.

In an effort to obtain better feedback and to initiate constructive debate with stakeholders on the report, we engaged an independent consultant to undertake focused interviews with a range of stakeholders. The commentary and feedback obtained in this manner were instrumental in many of the changes we implemented in the report this year. For further information on the research that was undertaken see www.aga-reports.com/06/research.htm.

WHAT WE REPORT

In this year's report we have tried to:

- Provide a clear picture of our vision, values and business principles, and how we perform when measured against these. In every section of the report, we have reported our performance against our stated business principles.
- Provide the reader with an overview of the company and the sustainability issues and challenges that we face in relation to the exploration, mining and closure pipeline and in the areas in which we operate. We have tried to present a clear picture at the beginning of the report and in each section, of what those main issues are.*
- Illustrate the way in which we do business, what some of the challenges are that we face and – through case studies – how these are dealt with at an operational level. In this document we deal with eight case studies which we have prioritised as some of the most significant issues facing the company. Further case studies may be found on our dedicated report website www.aga-reports/06/case-studies.htm.
- Provide a comprehensive resource so that readers may find information on specific issues and operations on our website.
- Respond to the GRI, the ICMM business principles and the UN Global Compact, in keeping with our responsibility to these institutions. A detailed discussion and checklist may be found on our website at www.aga-reports.com/GRI.htm.

* These primary issues were identified through a combination of the research that was undertaken by the independent consultant with stakeholders on what they were interested in, and a process of engagement with the subject champions at an operational and corporate level of what they felt were the most significant issues in their areas of responsibility. Consideration of these primary issues has been enriched through wider engagement with stakeholders.



See the online report
www.aga-reports.com
on how to use
our report.



AngloGold Ashanti's mission, values and business principles were developed in consultation with employees and are reviewed as part of an ongoing process to ensure that they more accurately reflect the group's purpose and the way in which it does business.



Our mission & values

AngloGold Ashanti's mission:

Our business is gold. We consistently strive to create value for everyone with a stake in our company, by finding and mining gold and by developing the market for our product.



Our values



AngloGold Ashanti consistently strives to generate competitive shareholder returns. We do this by replacing profitable gold reserves and by continuously improving the performance of our key resources – our people, our assets and our product. We conduct ourselves with honesty and integrity.



We provide our employees with opportunities to develop their skills while sharing risks and rewards in workplaces that promote innovation, teamwork and freedom with accountability. We embrace cultural diversity.

Every manager and employee takes responsibility for health and safety; and together strive to create workplaces that are free of occupational injury and illness.

We strive to form partnerships with host communities, sharing their environments, traditions and values. We want communities to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there. We are committed to working in an environmentally responsible way.



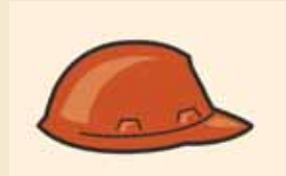
Our business principles

We live our values through our business principles. These principles are applicable across AngloGold Ashanti and in all the countries in which we do business.

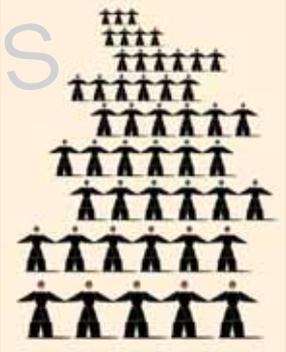
They inform the way in which we go about achieving our mission, balancing key economic, social, environmental and ethical values. These business principles which will evolve over time as we interact with our stakeholders, both internal and external, are:



AngloGold Ashanti – a responsible and ethical corporate citizen



AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – safety and health



AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – labour practice



AngloGold Ashanti and the environment

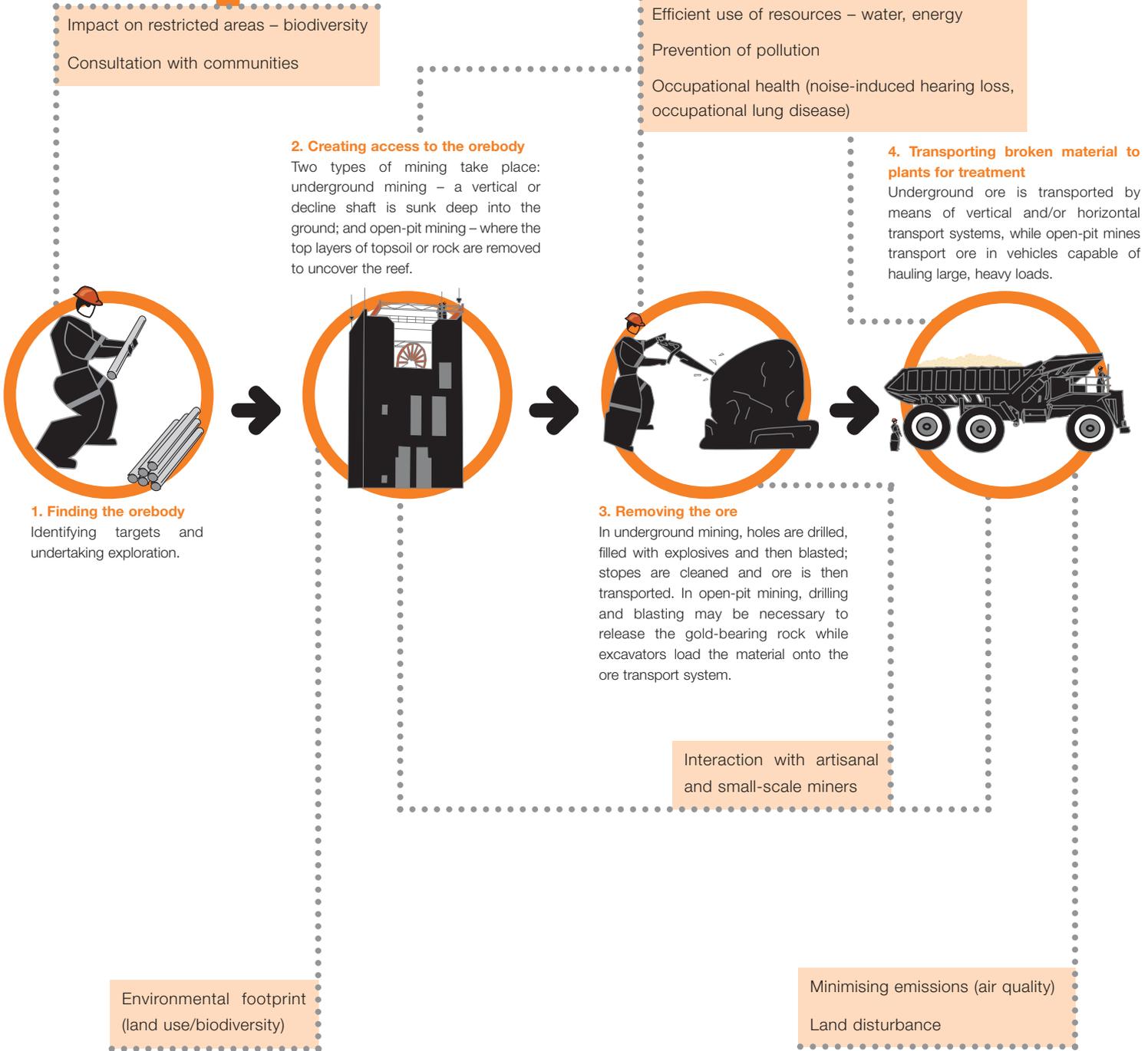


AngloGold Ashanti in the community

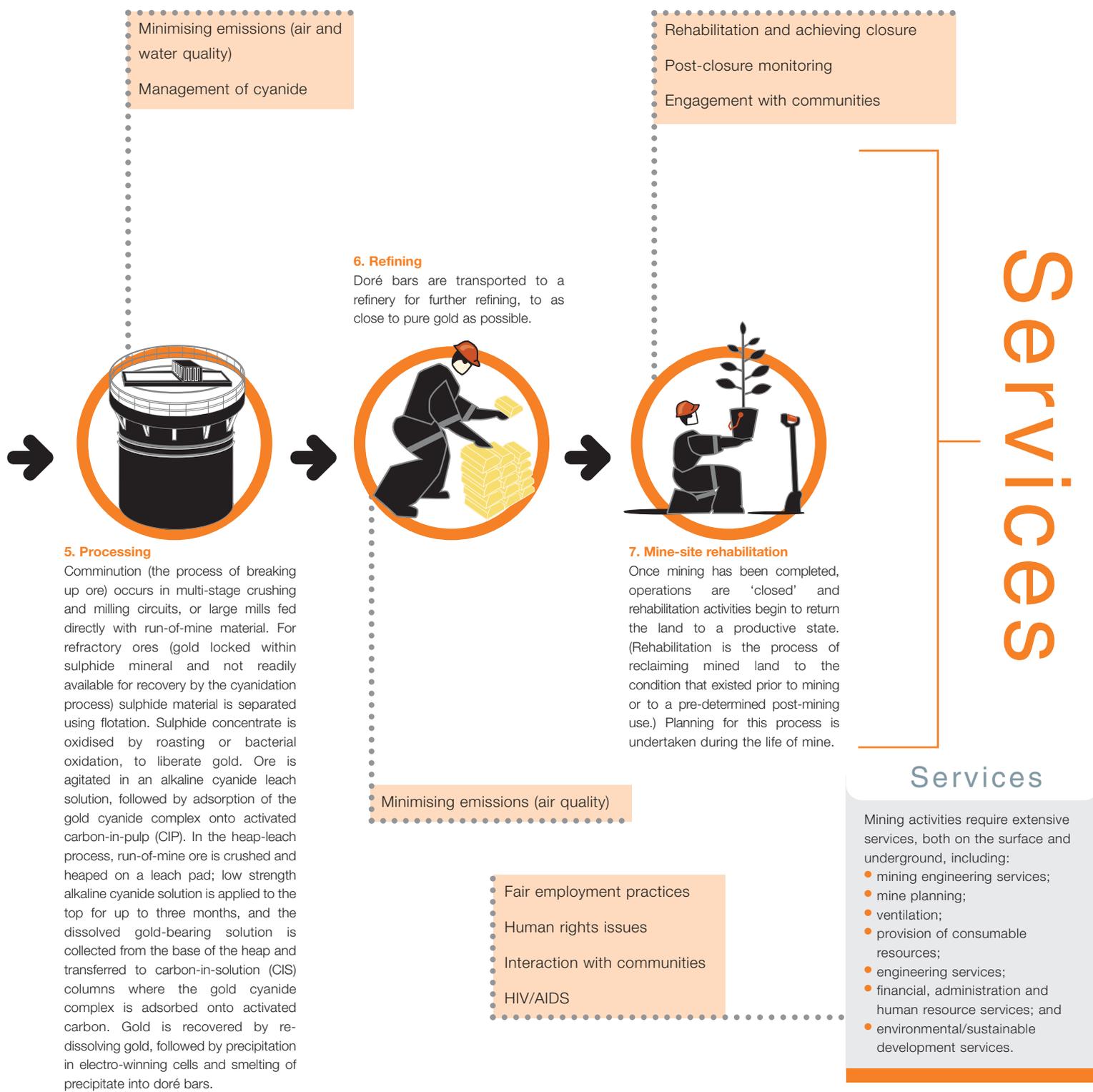
On the pages that follow we report how we have performed in terms of our values and business principles.

THE BUSINESS OF GOLD

and the challenges it poses

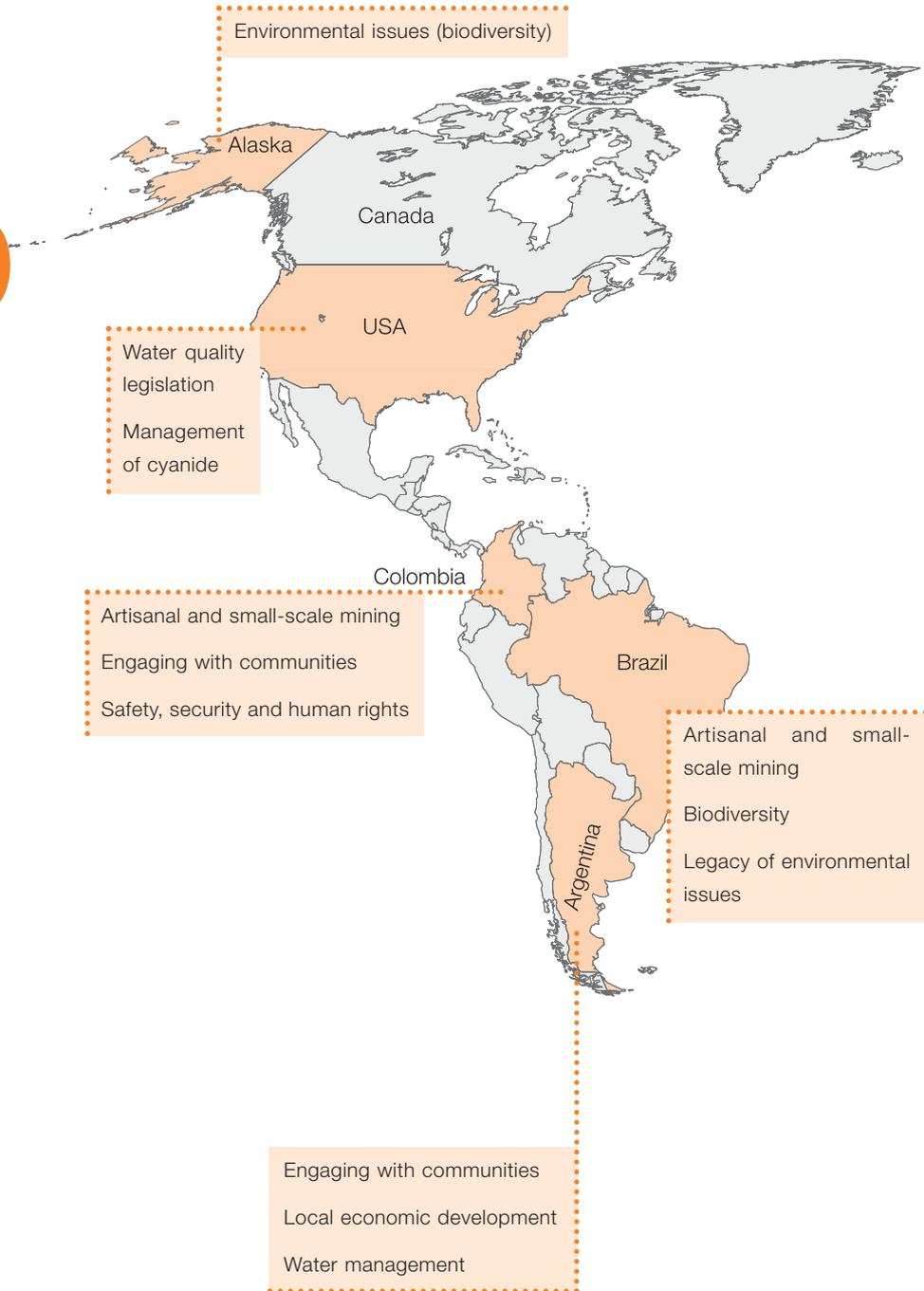


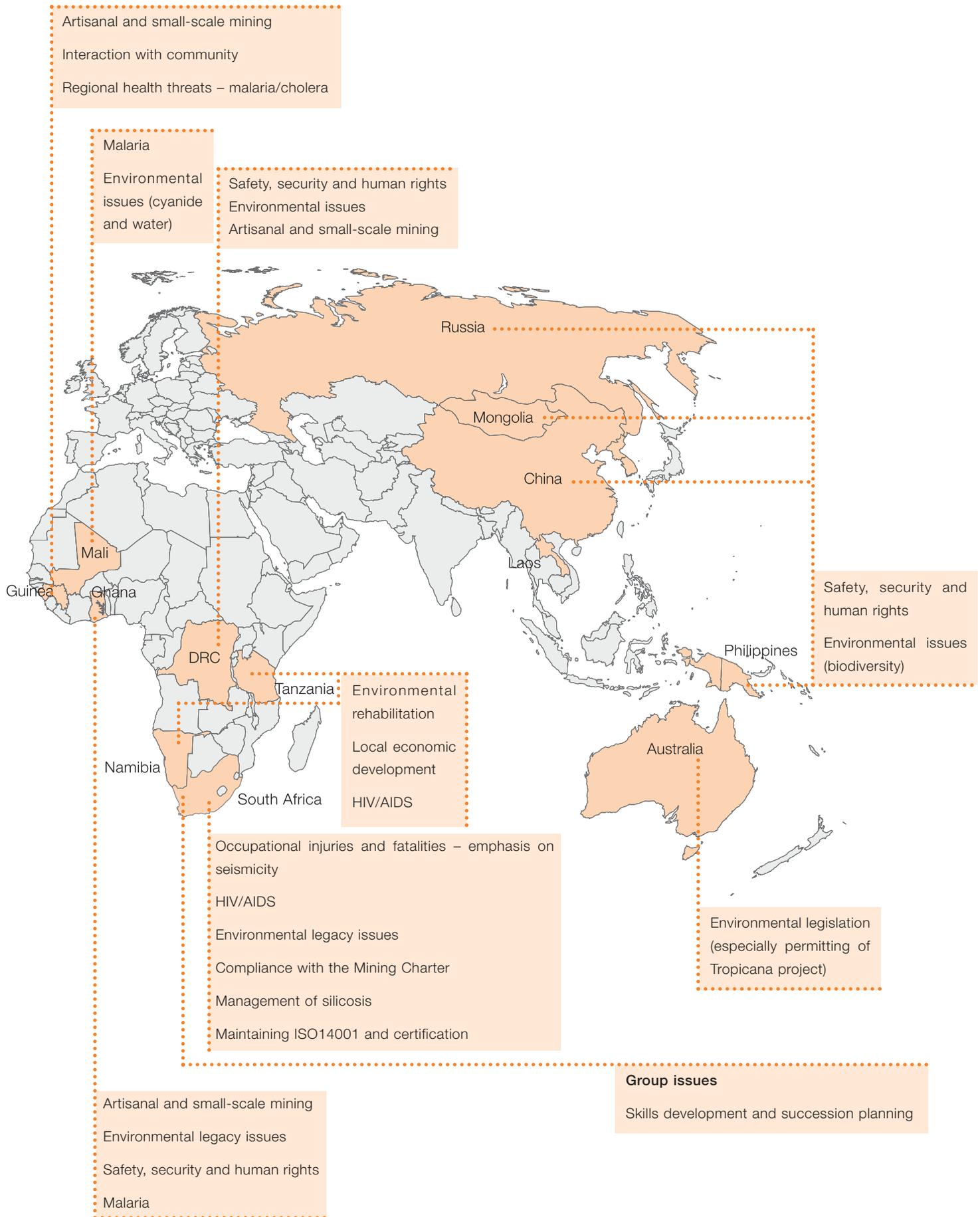
This section illustrates our key sustainability issues during the life cycle of mining and processing gold (1 to 7 on the diagram below).



Our world of gold

This section illustrates key sustainability issues and indicates particular areas of concern at AngloGold Ashanti's global operations







To the Board of Directors and Management of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Introduction

We have been asked to perform assurance procedures on the printed publication of AngloGold Ashanti's Report to Society for the year ended 31 December 2006 for the purposes of expressing a reasonable assurance opinion on the performance information disclosed in the publication. AngloGold Ashanti's management was responsible for both the preparation and content of the Report to Society 2006.

Methodology

This engagement was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Assurance Engagements 3000, "Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information" (ISAE 3000). We planned and carried out our work in order to obtain reasonable assurance on the reliability of the performance information disclosed in the Report to Society. We applied suitable criteria as relevant to the information reported, and also where applicable, embodied in AngloGold Ashanti's internal corporate policies, procedures and controls. These criteria are available from AngloGold Ashanti on request.

Where quantitative performance indicators were derived from AngloGold Ashanti's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006, we did not audit the statements, but reviewed the derived figures for validity and accuracy.

Considerations and limitations

Non-financial data are subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both their nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, sampling or estimating such data. Due to the geographic spread of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, not all country operations were included in the sample. We have not carried out any work on data reported for prior reporting periods, nor in respect of future projections and targets.

Information that is reported on AngloGold Ashanti's web-site, but not published in the printed Report to Society 2006, was excluded from the assurance scope.

Conclusion

Based on our work performed, the printed Report to Society 2006 fairly reflects AngloGold Ashanti's performance in all material respects.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Johannesburg

1 March 2007

WHAT IS ASSURANCE?

Assurance of information produced by an organisation's management, generally means enhancing the degree of confidence of the intended users. Enhanced confidence is obtained from the outcome of an evaluation of the quality of such subject matter against criteria, by an independent third party practitioner. The outcome of an assurance exercise is an 'assurance statement' containing a conclusion on the quality of the subject matter.

AngloGold Ashanti appointed a team of non-financial assurance practitioners, whose qualifications and practical experience cover the breadth of corporate sustainability issues in the environmental, social and economic spheres, to undertake this independent third party assurance role.

The assurance conclusion was based on a test of the reliability of the performance information by way of:

- conducting interviews and holding discussions with management, key personnel and/or stakeholders of AngloGold Ashanti and assessing data trends;
- obtaining an understanding of the systems used to generate, aggregate and report the performance information;
- conducting site visits on a sample basis to test systems and data where necessary;
- assessing the completeness, accuracy, existence and validity of the performance information on a sample basis;
- reviewing and analysing collected information and effecting re-calculations where considered appropriate; and
- applying suitable audit criteria as relevant to the subject matter reported.

What users of the Report to Society see, in the form of the Assurance Statement issued by the third party, is the proverbial tip of the iceberg in the assurance process. What AngloGold Ashanti further benefits from, is a resulting internal management report with detailed observations made during the engagement, related to management and control issues, highlighting areas of particular concern or potential improvement. During the assurance exercise there has been ongoing dialogue between AngloGold Ashanti and the assurers at various levels, related to best practice and efficiency of controls, further contributing to staff awareness of material sustainability issues for the company.

The added value experienced by AngloGold Ashanti in the assurance of the Report to Society can be summarised as follows:

- Management comfort
- Comfort that existing management systems and controls are functioning
- Comfort that decisions and disclosures are based on reliable information
- Learning and improvement
- Observations allowing for management to improve reporting processes and systems
- Encouraging current best practice to drive continuous improvement
- Risk management
- A reduction in the risk of material mis-statements
- An improvement in overall risk management with particular focus on non-financial issues
- Trust and credibility
- Increased transparency and accountability helping to build trust and a positive reputation with all our stakeholders





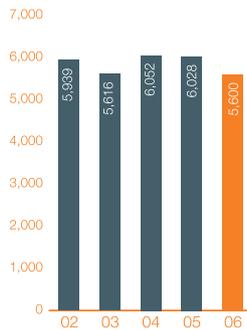
Contents

1	Living our values	16
2	Our scorecard	16
3	Review 2006	17
4	Case studies	21

Our business is gold
– economic performance

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Annual gold production (000oz)



1. Living our values

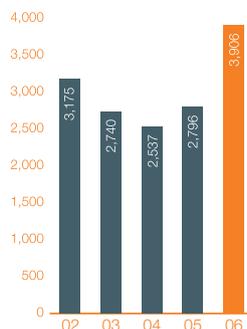
At AngloGold Ashanti, our business is gold and our activities range from exploring for gold to the mining, processing and marketing of our product. We also produce uranium as a by-product. (See case study *Report to Society 2005: Uranium mined as a by-product contributes to the bottom line on page E12*).

We recognise that as a mining company our business entails the recovery, processing and sale of a non-renewable resource. Thus, our direct economic impact in terms of any orebody will always be finite. It is therefore imperative that the economic benefits which are derived from the resources that we exploit are not limited to one particular set of stakeholders, but accrue to a broader stakeholder group in advance of, during and after mining. The economic benefit must also be balanced against the impacts that we have on the broader socio-economic and natural landscapes.

We also recognise that our operations – and indeed our product – are about people: employees and their families, our neighbours, our customers and suppliers, our shareholders and other interested parties.

The Economic Performance section of this report is based on information drawn from our Annual Financial Statements 2006 (www.aga-reports.com) which is published concurrently with the Report to Society. In addition, on a regular basis through the year, a comprehensive review of the operational activities of the group and its individual operations is published in the company's quarterly reports to shareholders. These documents are available at www.anglogoldashanti.com.

Average annual gold price received (R/oz)

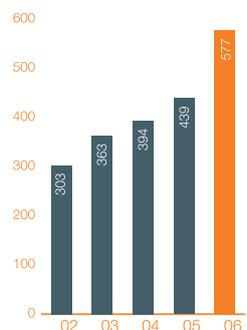


2. Our scorecard

The following are features of our performance during 2006:

- Gold production down 9% to 5.6 million ounces
- Total cash costs increased by 10% to \$308 per ounce
- Adjusted gross profit up by 125% to \$1,058 million
- Adjusted headline earnings 105% higher at \$413 million
- Capital expenditure increased by 13% to \$817 million
- Total dividend declared per ordinary share \$0.62 (2005: \$0.36)
- Ore reserves of 66.9 million ounces of gold, an increase of 6% on 2005

Average annual gold price received (\$/oz)



Key drivers of our business



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

3. Review 2006

Financial performance

In 2006, AngloGold Ashanti produced 5.6 million ounces of gold from 22 operations in 10 countries, a decline of 9% on the total for 2005 (6.2 million ounces). (The sale of the Bibiani mine became effective on 1 December 2006 and statistics for Bibiani are included in the financial and operating results for 11 months of the year.)

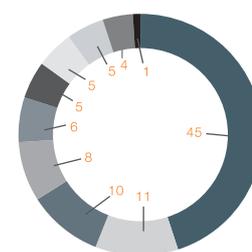
The group's South African operations continue to contribute the greatest proportion of attributable ounces (45% in 2006, as against 43% in 2005). Attributable contributions to production from Guinea (5% versus 4% in 2005), Mali (10% versus 8% in 2005) and Namibia (2% versus 1% in 2005) rose in 2006.

Attributable gold production (000oz)	2006	2005
Argentina	215	211
Australia	465	455
Brazil	339	346
Ghana	592	680
Guinea	256	246
Mali	537	528
Namibia	86	81
South Africa	2,554	2,676
Tanzania	308	613
USA	283	330
Total	5,635	6,166

The average gold price received for the year increased by 31% to \$577 per ounce from \$439 per ounce in 2005. Total gold income during 2006 amounted to \$2,964 million (2005: \$2,629 million), an increase of 13%.

The gold market was characterised by robust investor and speculator interest during 2006. This, combined with exceptional price volatility in the first half of the year, resulted in the price peaking at \$725 per ounce, and averaging \$604 per ounce, up by 36% on 2005. Given this price volatility,

Contribution to group production (%) - 2006



Total cash costs (\$/oz)

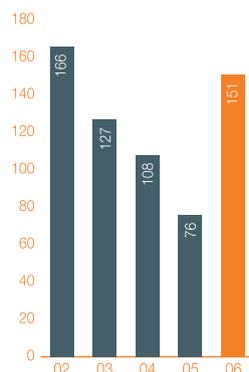


The economic success of AngloGold Ashanti is determined by a number of key drivers:

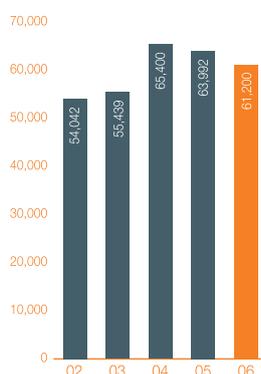
- The amount of gold that is produced.
- The price that is achieved in the marketplace for our gold.
- The costs we incur through the purchase of goods and services, as well as through the payment of taxes and royalties, in producing gold and in managing the company.
- The expenses we incur in terms of capital development and exploration to identify and develop new ounces of gold for mining in the future.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

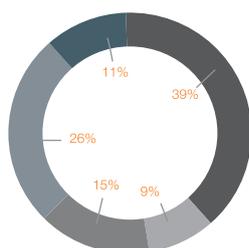
Adjusted headline earnings per ordinary share (US cents)



Number of employees (monthly average)



Distribution of wealth 2006



global demand for gold, and gold jewellery in particular, was affected for the year. Total demand was 5% lower at 3,866 tonnes.

Total cost of sales declined by 1% to \$2,282 million in 2006 (2005: \$2,309 million), with average total cash costs increasing by 10% to \$308 per ounce (2005: \$281 per ounce).

Adjusted headline earnings increased by 105% to \$413 million in 2006 (2005:\$201 million).

Group value-added statement

Dollar million	%	2006 R million	%	2005 R million
Value added				
Gold income		2,964		2,629
Less: Purchases of goods and services in order to operate mines and produce refined metal, including market development costs net of other income		(1,041)		(1,087)
Value-added by operations	85	1,923	80	1,542
Fair value gain/(loss) on interest rate swaps and option component of convertible bond	1	16	(2)	(33)
Profit on disposal of assets	2	54	–	5
Income from investments and interest received	1	31	1	22
Government				
Deferred taxation	1	30	6	117
Utilised in the group				
Retained income	10	218	15	277
Total value added	100	2,272	100	1,930
Value distributed				
Employees				
Salaries, wages and other benefits	39	887	46	877
Government				
– Current taxation	9	210	4	82
Providers of capital				
– Finance costs and unwinding of decommissioning and restoration obligations	6	123	6	108
– Dividends declared	8	173	5	95
– Minorities	1	31	1	23
Other				
– Impairment of tangible and intangible assets	–	6	3	64
– Loss from discontinued operations	–	2	2	36
– Exchange loss	–	2	–	5
– Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	11	239	7	135
Total value distributed	74	1,673	74	1,425
Re-invested in the group				
– Amortisation and depreciation	26	599	26	505
	100	2,272	100	1,930

Further details and notes may be found in the Annual Financial Statements at www.aga-reports.com.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Distributing value – to employees

During 2006, AngloGold Ashanti employed (on an average monthly basis) 61,453 people (employees and contractors) (2005: 63,993). Total distributions of \$887 million were made to employees (including executive directors), an increase of 1% on the distributions made in 2005. This represents 39% of the value distributed by the group in 2006.

Employee benefits (\$m)	2006		2005	
Salaries, wages and other benefits	723	82%	752	86%
Health care and medical schemes, including defined post-retirement medical expenses	70	8%	61	7%
Contribution to pension and provident plans	41	5%	36	4%
Retrenchments costs	22	2%	26	3%
Share-based payment/expense	31	5%	2	–
Total included in cost of sales, other operating expenses and operating special items	887	100%	877	100%

For further information on AngloGold Ashanti's performance as an employer, see the section on Human Resources on page 64 of this report. In 2006, AngloGold Ashanti initiated an Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP) in South Africa. (See case study on page 138, *Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP*.)

Distributing value – to governments

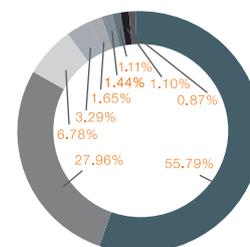
Taxation of \$210 million was provided for during 2006. This represents an increase of 156% on the \$82 million provided for in 2005. Other payments made to governments include value added tax, royalties and dividends. Further detail may be found in the Country and Operational Reports which are available on the company's website at www.aga-reports.com.

Taxation by country (\$m)	2006	2005
Argentina	13	–
Australia	25	6
Brazil	38	23
Ghana	5	–
Guinea	–	–
Mali	47	12
Namibia	4	–
South Africa	77	42
Tanzania	1	–
USA	–	-1
Total	210	82

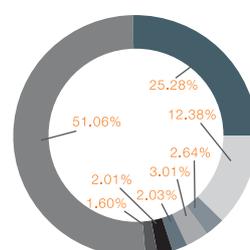
Distributing value – shareholders and providers of capital

AngloGold Ashanti has a vast range of shareholders around the world, ranging from private individuals to institutions and governments. These shareholders may benefit from their investment in two ways: by the appreciation in the share price of the company during the year and with the payment of dividends.

Geographical distribution of shares outstanding

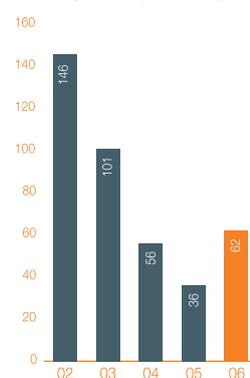


Geographical distribution of free-float shareholders*



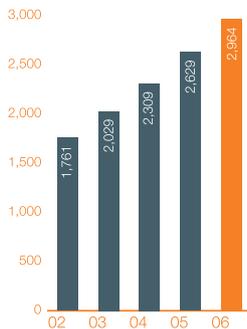
*Excludes holdings by Anglo American plc and the Government of Ghana

Declared dividends per ordinary share (US cents)

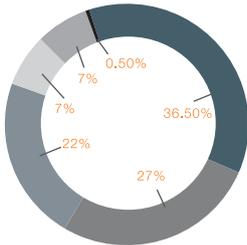


ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Gold income (\$m)



Gold income by destination – 2006



The share price appreciated by 5% to end the year, to R330 on 31 December 2006 (31 December 2005: R314). Dividend payments for 2006 totalled \$132 million compared with total dividends paid of \$169 million in 2005. Payments to providers of capital increased by 45% to \$326 million. These payments included those made to banks and other financial institutions as well as dividends declared.

Distributing value – our customers

AngloGold Ashanti's customers are located around the world. A geographical analysis of gold income by destination is provided in the chart alongside.

The gold market

AngloGold Ashanti's commitment to gold extends beyond the refinery gates and supports a number of global marketing initiatives. We believe that our marketing programme, comprising projects designed to increase the demand for and enhance the desirability of gold, will assure a future market for our product. As more than 60% of gold mined each year is consumed by the gold jewellery sector, we actively support the development of a vibrant gold jewellery industry.

In addition to supporting the efforts of the World Gold Council (WGC), AngloGold Ashanti's independent strategic marketing initiatives include a focus on taking the lead in the gold jewellery market in the areas of design innovation, branding, marketing and retail. These marketing initiatives are undertaken in the major markets for gold jewellery, namely, India, the Middle East, the United States and China, usually in conjunction with local partners or the WGC. (See the case study, *AuDITIONS goes global* at www.aga-reports.com/06/AuDITIONS.htm).

Sustaining operations

As a mining company exploiting a set of finite resources, it is incumbent on AngloGold Ashanti to:

- incur capital expenditure, both to prolong the viability and sustainability of existing operations, and to develop access to new reserves;
- undertake exploration, both greenfields and brownfields, to identify and possibly develop new operations; and
- acquire projects and operations that might extend the production profile of the group in years to come.

Gold – a rare, safe and recyclable product



Given its inherent value, gold has been recycled ever since it was first discovered before the Bronze Age. It can be melted down, re-refined and re-used. It is therefore quite possible that modern jewellery and dental crowns may contain gold that was mined in prehistoric times. In modern times, roughly 15% of annual gold consumption is recycled each year. Gold can be melted down, re-refined and re-used. But it is never lost.

Gold is the most malleable and ductile of all metals and is usually alloyed to increase its strength. Gold is a good conductor of electricity and heat. It is not affected by exposure to air or to most reagents. It is inert and a good reflector of infrared radiation. Pure gold is measured in troy weight, but when gold is alloyed with other metals the term carat is used to express the amount of gold present.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

A part of the process of sustaining operations is the protection of the company's assets to ensure their profitable and sustainable use and to encourage local economic development. See the case studies on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/case-studies.htm

4. Case studies

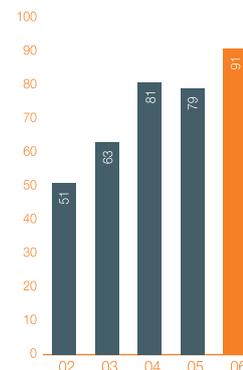
To illustrate the link between sustainable development and economic performance in practice, the following case studies (summaries of which appear below) are presented on our website.

SMEDI continues to grow small businesses – the Stone and Allied example

AngloGold Ashanti's Small and Medium Enterprises Development Initiative (SMEDI) began in 1999 with the aim of identifying and helping small businesses in the communities around the South African mines as a way of stimulating economic growth in these areas. To illustrate how SMEDI operates, this case study focuses on Stone and Allied, an AngloGold Ashanti subsidiary which was sold in 2002 to a black empowerment group (45%) and Stone and Allied management (45%). The 10% was sold to Basil Read in July 2006. See www.aga-reports.com/06/SMEDI.htm



Annual exploration expenditure 2002-2006 (\$m)

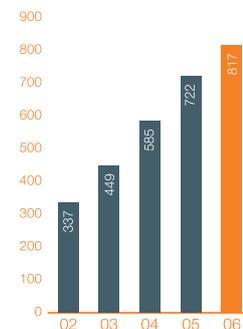


Re-developing company-owned land in Brazil

AngloGold Ashanti in Brazil is contributing to sustainable development in the city of Nova Lima – where its operations are headquartered – and the surrounding area in partnership with local real estate developers to sell and develop company-owned land for residential development. The project, in which local labour is given preference and to which strict environmental criteria are applied, forms part of a master plan covering the next two decades which is intended to form the cornerstone of economic development as the area moves from a mining- to a services-oriented economy. See www.aga-reports.com/06/real-estate.htm



Capital expenditure (\$m)

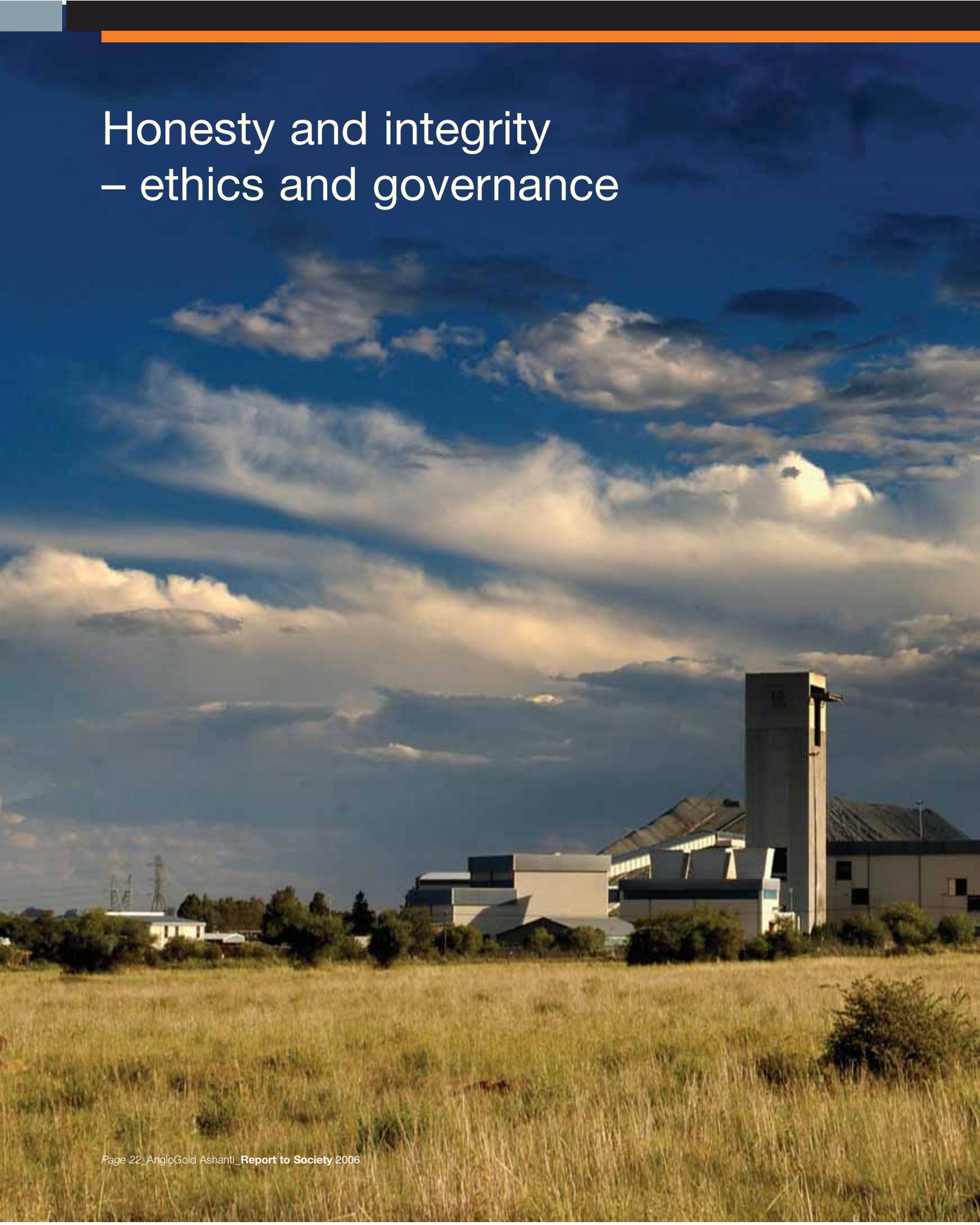


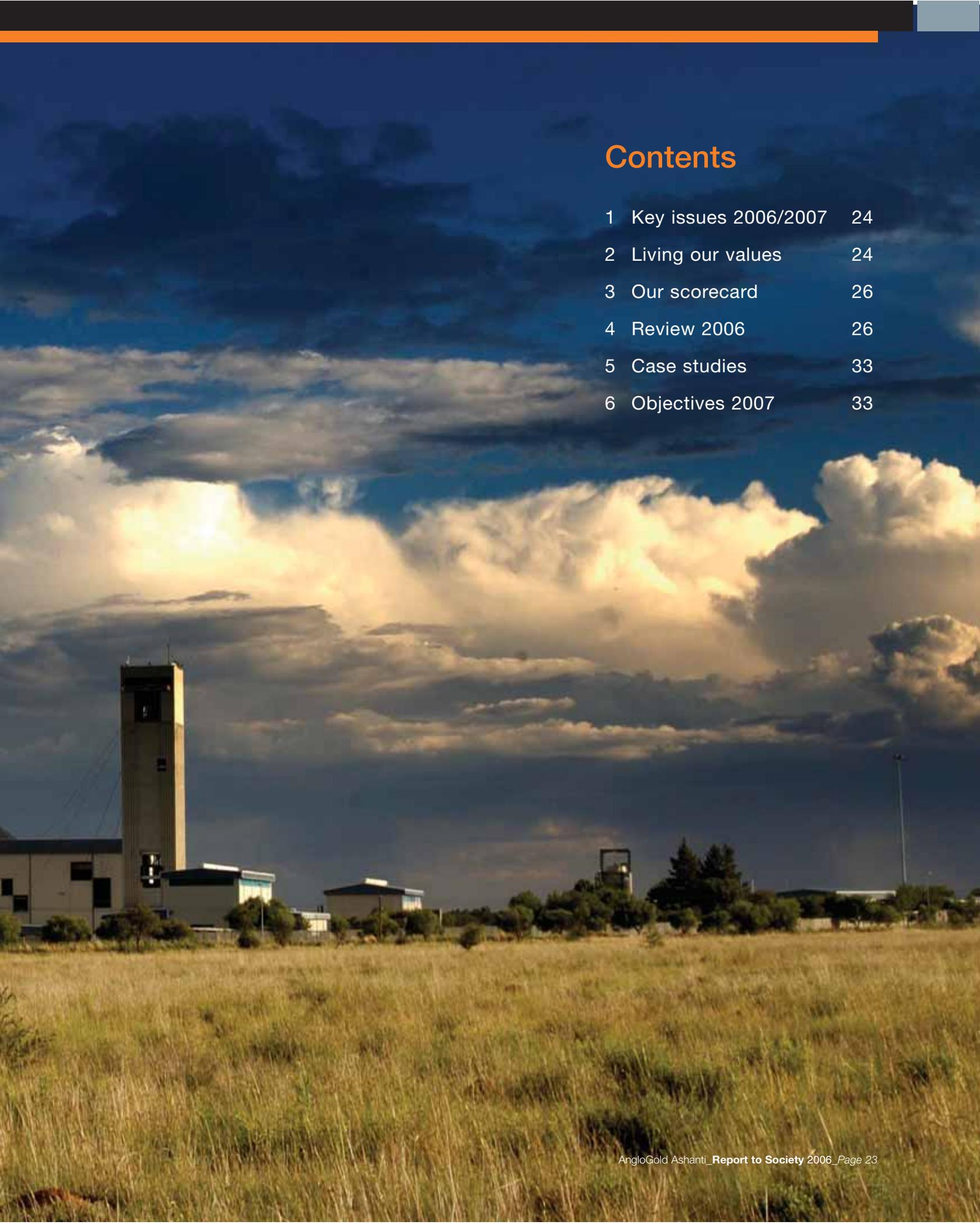
AuDITIONS goes global

This case study discusses the establishment of a global identity for AngloGold Ashanti's gold jewellery design competitions now held under the banner of AuDITIONS. While existing contests (in South Africa and Brazil) have been given fresh impetus, new competitions have been started in India and China. To provide some insight into these marketing initiatives – their aims, how they are adapted to the countries in which they are held, their outcomes – the study examines in some detail the events held in Brazil in 2006. See www.aga-reports.com/06/AuDITIONS.htm



Honesty and integrity – ethics and governance

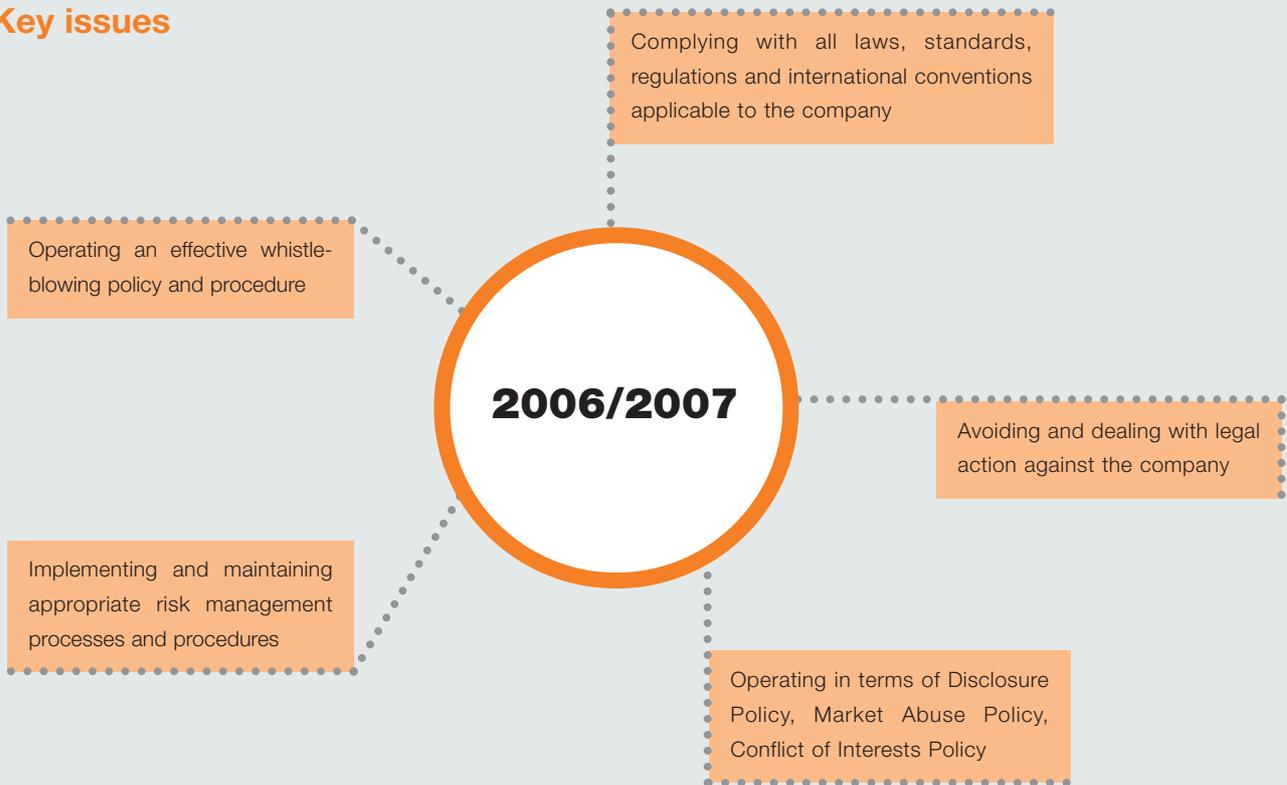




Contents

1	Key issues 2006/2007	24
2	Living our values	24
3	Our scorecard	26
4	Review 2006	26
5	Case studies	33
6	Objectives 2007	33

1. Key issues



2. Living our values

A key feature of our values statement is our intention to conduct ourselves with honesty and integrity in all that we do. Our values inform our business principles, which are applicable across AngloGold Ashanti and in all of the countries in which we do business.



Business principle: AngloGold Ashanti – a responsible and ethical corporate citizen

1. We will comply with all laws, regulations, standards and international conventions which apply to our businesses and to our relationships with our stakeholders. Specifically, AngloGold Ashanti supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and those principles and values referred to in the United Nations Global Compact.
2. Should laws and regulations be non-existent or inadequate, we will comply with appropriate, proportionate and reasonable international standards.
3. We will fully, accurately and in a timely and verifiable manner, consistently disclose material information about the company and its performance. This will be done in readily understandable language to appropriate regulators, our stakeholders and the public.
4. We will not offer, pay or accept bribes, nor will we condone anti-competitive market practices and we will not tolerate any such activity by our employees.
5. We prohibit our employees from trading shares when they have unpublished, material information concerning the company or its operations.
6. We require our employees to comply with all money handling requirements under applicable law, and we further prohibit them from conducting any illegal money transfers or any form of 'money laundering' in the conduct of the company's business.
7. We will require our employees to perform their duties conscientiously, honestly and in ways that avoid conflict between their personal financial or commercial interests and their responsibilities to the company.
8. We will take all reasonable steps to identify and monitor significant risks to the company and its stakeholders. We will endeavour to safeguard our assets and to detect and prevent fraud. We will do this in a manner consistent with the international human rights agreements and conventions to which we subscribe.
9. We will promote the application of our principles by those with whom we do business. Their willingness to accept these principles will be an important factor in our decision to enter into and remain in such relationships.
10. We are committed to seeking out mutually beneficial, ethical long-term relations with those with whom we do business.
11. We encourage employees to take personal responsibility for ensuring that our conduct complies with our principles. No employee will suffer for raising with management violations of these principles or any other legal or ethical concern. Although employees are encouraged to discuss concerns with their direct managers, they must, in any event, inform the group internal audit manager of these concerns. Mechanisms are in place to anonymously report breaches of this statement of principles.
12. The company will take the necessary steps to ensure that all employees and other stakeholders are informed of these principles.
13. If an employee acts in contravention of these principles, the company will take the appropriate disciplinary action concerning such contravention. This action may, in cases of severe breaches, include termination of employment. In addition, certain contraventions may also result in the commencement of civil proceedings against the employee and the referral of the matter to the appropriate enforcement bodies if criminal proceedings appear warranted.



3. Our scorecard

In the Report to Society 2005 we set certain objectives for 2006. The table below reflects the progress we made in achieving these objectives:

Objectives 2006	Performance 2006
Complete review of the first year of Conflicts of Interests Policy roll-out	Review completed. Second roll-out of Conflicts of Interest declarations under way.
All regions to adopt schedules of laws dealing with document retention, as required by the Document Retention Policy	Completed.
Adoption of Gifts and Anti-bribery Policy	Policy was adopted by the AngloGold Ashanti Exco on 18 April 2006.

4. Review 2006

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the highest levels of corporate governance. Corporate governance is addressed at the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee of the board, which is chaired by a non-executive, independent director.

The company is led by a Board of Directors, comprising 17 members. Of these:

- nine (52%) are independent directors;
- four (24%) are non-independent, non-executive directors; and
- four (4%) are executive directors.

Both the chairman and the deputy chairman are independent. The board's Audit and Corporate Governance Committee is fully independent and the Remuneration and Nominations committees are majority independent. There are nine board committees that meet on a regular basis. These are the:

- Audit and Corporate Governance Committee;
- Employment Equity and Development Committee;

AngloGold Ashanti's Policy on Human Rights



AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding human rights at our operations and to promoting human rights in the communities and countries where we do business in line with the company's business values and business principles, which state that the company supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the ILO and the principles and values referred to in the UN Global Compact.

In 2006, AngloGold Ashanti developed a draft Policy on Human Rights which, following internal consultation, was put to a number of interested external parties. Once we have received and considered their comments, the policy will be formally reviewed by AngloGold Ashanti's Executive Committee and Board of Directors and it is anticipated that it will be adopted and implemented during 2007.

ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

- Executive Committee;
- Investment Committee;
- Market Development Committee;
- Nominations Committee;
- Political Donations Committee;
- Remuneration Committee; and the
- Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee.

A detailed discussion of the functioning of the board and its committees may be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Annual Financial Statements 2006 at www.aga-reports.com. The Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee has, among other issues, responsibility for sustainable development within the company and, in particular, this report.

Current members of the committee are: Bill Nairn (chairman), Bobby Godsell (CEO), James Motlatsi, Neville Nicolau and Simon Thompson. In attendance at each meeting are representatives of the various disciplines: Don Ewingleben (sustainable development), Dr Brian Chicksen and Dr Dave Barnes (health), John McEndoo (safety), Andrew Mackenzie (environment) and Paul Hollesen (community). Each meeting has as its focus one of the specific disciplines. Safety is a standard agenda item.

The company's ethical performance is guided by AngloGold Ashanti's values and practised in line with the company's business principles and our performance against these is reported below.

Business principle 1: We will comply with all laws, regulations, standards and international conventions which apply to our businesses and to our relationships with our stakeholders. Specifically, AngloGold Ashanti supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the ILO and those principles and values referred to in the United Nations Global Compact.

and

Business principle 2: Should laws and regulations be non-existent or inadequate, we will comply with appropriate, proportionate and reasonable international standards.



The policy builds on the commitments made in the values and business principles and is in line with the company's commitment to adhere to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights of which it has applied to become a signatory.

The Voluntary Principles (<http://www.voluntaryprinciples.org/>) were developed out of a multi-stakeholder process involving governments, extractive companies and NGOs in late 2000 as a means of helping companies in the extractive sector to improve performance in relation to security-risk assessment and the control of security operatives, and to improve relations with communities over security issues. Accordingly, they focus on three main areas: risk assessment, interactions between

companies and public security, and interactions between companies and private security. The secretariat to the Voluntary Principles is provided jointly by the International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF) in London (<http://www.iblf.org/>) and Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) in San Francisco (<http://www.bsr.org/>).

In addition, work is being done to develop group-wide security and human rights training to be rolled out across the company and we will continue this during 2007.



Legal issues

AngloGold Ashanti employs in-house legal counsel in the various jurisdictions in which it operates, in North America, South America, Ghana, South Africa, Guinea and Australasia, making up the Global Legal Team. Team members report to the General Counsel (Executive: Law, Safety, Health and Environment) and/or to the operating head of the region in which they are located. They monitor the laws, regulations and standards within their jurisdiction and will report changes in legislation and significant legal issues to the acting General Counsel as well as the head of operations, and provide advice on how best the company can comply with the law.

The following is a summary of all significant legal issues during the year under review. (A significant legal issue is any issue that could result in a liability to the company of US\$1.5 million or higher and/or which could have a negative effect on the company's reputation. The latter is naturally a subjective judgment.)

USA

Two civil cases brought against the company and others in 2000 and 2001 by the Sierra Club and the Mineral Policy Center for allegedly exceeding certain permit water quality standards or lack of permits for certain identified flows (in terms of the federal Clean Water Act) at the CC&V mine were resolved. A trial was held in February 2006. In April 2006 judgment was entered in favour of AngloGold Ashanti and the other named defendants against Sierra Club and the Minerals Policy Center. In December 2006, the district court issued an award ordering Sierra Club and the Minerals Policy Center to pay a portion of the attorney fees and costs requested by AngloGold Ashanti and the other named defendants. Sierra Club and the Minerals Policy Center have indicated they plan to appeal the decisions to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

South Africa

- In April 2005, AngloGold Ashanti instituted an action against various mining companies and government ministers claiming that the mines upstream from its Vaal River operations are responsible and liable for pumping underground water that arises at their mines. We are in the process of finalising a settlement agreement with the mining companies which will result in the mining companies setting up a Section 21 water company to manage and operate the Margaret Shaft's water pumping activities. The settlement agreement, as currently drafted, requires AngloGold Ashanti to contribute R18 million over three years to the upgrading of the Margaret Shaft infrastructure. (See case study on *Progress made in settlement of KOSH water issue on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/KOSH-water.htm*).
- Mr Thembekile Mankayi instituted action against AngloGold Ashanti in October 2006 out of the High Court, Witwatersrand Local Division. Mr Mankayi is claiming approximately R2.6 million for damages allegedly suffered by him as a result of silicosis allegedly contracted whilst working on mines now owned by AngloGold Ashanti. An exception has been filed by AngloGold Ashanti against the claim. (See case study on page 118, *Legacy of silicosis*).

Ghana

An arbitration case is pending between AngloGold Ashanti, and Westchester Resources Ltd and Africore Ltd. The point at issue is an action initiated by the latter two companies – which held prospecting licences in some concessions in the Ashanti region of Ghana – against the then Ashanti Goldfields. The prospecting licences, valid for one year, were issued in terms of an agreement dated 31 October 2000. In a letter dated 19 September 2001, Ashanti Goldfields advised both companies that it did not wish to extend the exploration and option agreements. This meant that the agreements with the two companies terminated on 30 September 2001, having run their full course.

ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

Westchester and Africore disputed the cancellation of the agreements, and initiated action against Ashanti, alleging that Ashanti had failed to submit the necessary technical documentation to enable the terms of the agreements to be fulfilled. In February 2002, the court directed the plaintiffs to seek arbitration as stipulated in the agreements. The plaintiffs requested arbitration under the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Ashanti raised jurisdictional objections, which ICC supported. The plaintiffs have subsequently applied to pursue the matter through arbitration in Ghana. AngloGold Ashanti nominated an arbitrator in August 2006 and notified the plaintiffs accordingly. Their response is awaited.

South America

- Mineração Morro Velho LTDA and AngloGold Ashanti Brazil: Various cases relating to taxation, pension contribution payments and other amounting to \$11.9 million in claims. The company will defend this action.
- Mineração Serra Grande SA: Various cases relating to taxation – approximate value of \$113 million. The company will defend this action.

Voluntary issues

Recognising that society cannot rely on legislation alone to regulate and guide corporate social behaviour, the company participates in a number of institutions whose focus is voluntary self-regulation through the setting of robust standards and the monitoring of performance against these.

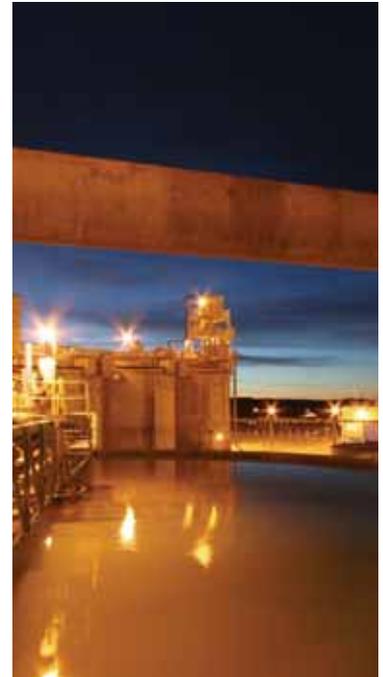
AngloGold Ashanti supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the ILO. We became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact following the business combination with Ashanti in 2004. (Ashanti had been a member since August 2001.) AngloGold Ashanti is an active supporter of the Global Compact and, in preparing the Report to Society 2006, has taken the principles promoted by the Global Compact into account.

AngloGold Ashanti is a founding member of the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) and actively participates in international debate as part of this organisation. We are also a member of the Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices, established to promote responsible social, ethical, human rights and environmental practice throughout the gold and diamond jewellery chain.

Furthermore, AngloGold Ashanti became an organisational stakeholder of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) in 2004. The GRI is a multi-stakeholder process and independent institution whose mission is to develop and disseminate globally applicable Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. These guidelines are for voluntary use by organisations in their reporting on the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of their activities, products, and services. Established in 1997, GRI became independent in 2002, is an official collaborating centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and works in co-operation with the UN Global Compact. In line with its membership and commitment to the ICMM, AngloGold Ashanti is committed to:

- the active promotion of GRI's principles and its broader stakeholder constituency;
- participation in the GRI process; and
- in so far as is practicable, preparing sustainability reports informed by the GRI guidelines and principles and which are available to the public.

In line with ICMM requirements, AngloGold Ashanti is committed to good business practices in sustainable development. We have committed to implement the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework and comply with all policy statements of the ICMM. A table referring to the ICMM





principles, their corresponding GRI indicators and where they may be found in this report appears on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/GRI.htm

While this year's report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI 2002 Guidelines, cognisance has been taken of the G3 guidelines which were released in October 2006 and, where this has been possible, G3 indicators have been considered throughout this report.

Business principle 3: We will fully, accurately and in a timely and verifiable manner, consistently disclose material information about the company and its performance. This will be done in readily understandable language to appropriate regulators, our stakeholders and the public.

AngloGold Ashanti subscribes to a policy of full, accurate and consistent communication in respect of both our operating and financial affairs. A formal Disclosures Policy has been adopted by the company to guide and ensure compliance with the rules of the various exchanges on which AngloGold Ashanti is listed and provide timely, accurate and reliable information to stakeholders, including investors and potential investors, regulators and analysts. This policy is available on the website. Adherence to this policy is guided by the company's Disclosure Committee.

In the 2006 financial year, the Brazilian operations reported that AngloGold Ashanti donated \$334,517 to nine political parties and politicians in the states of Minas Gerais (\$252,594) and Goiás (\$81,922). In Brazil, political donations are limited by law to 2% of total gross sales revenue. The donations made by AngloGold Ashanti complied with the relevant regulations and amounted to 0.15% of total gross sales revenue in 2005. The politicians to whom the donations were made included one governor, five federal deputies and five state deputies. The donations were made in the interests of maintaining working relationships with local politicians and their co-operation on policy and legal reform so as to ensure best practice regarding social development and governance.

Business principle 4: We will not offer, pay or accept bribes, nor will we condone anti-competitive market practices and we will not tolerate any such activity by our employees.

A policy on gifts and hospitality was approved by the company's Executive Committee on 18 April 2006 and, a document, Guidelines on the Giving and Receiving of Gifts, was issued to employees through a formal brief from the company's CEO, Bobby Godsell, and will form part of the induction of all new company employees.

Business principle 5: We prohibit our employees from trading shares when they have unpublished, material information concerning the company or its operations.

AngloGold Ashanti has a Market Abuse (Insider trading) policy which was approved by the board in October 2002. This policy has been communicated to relevant employees and effectively prohibits employees from trading shares when they have unpublished, material information concerning the company or its operations. Timeous notice is given by the company secretary to relevant employees of closed periods as decreed by the various authorities.

Business principle 6: We require our employees to comply with all money handling requirements under applicable law, and we further prohibit them from conducting any illegal money transfers or any form of 'money laundering' in the conduct of the company's business.

In a joint process being undertaken between the Compliance Department, Asset Protection and Internal Audit, a policy and guidelines in respect of fraud and economic crimes are being compiled. It is the intention that this will be adopted by the Executive Committee and implemented during the course of 2007.

ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

Business principle 7: We will require our employees to perform their duties conscientiously, honestly and in ways that avoid conflict between their personal financial or commercial interests and their responsibilities to the company.

A Conflicts of Interest Policy was reviewed and adopted by the Executive Committee in September 2005. The aim of this policy is to ensure that the commercial transactions of the company take place in a manner that ensures the integrity and fairness of the company's contract and tender processes. The policy applies to temporary, part-time and full-time employees, who may have actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest between their personal interest and the interests of the company. The human resources department of each region is responsible for identifying which employees are required to complete declaration of conflicts of interest forms. This policy has been communicated to all employees.

Business principle 8: We will take all reasonable steps to identify and monitor significant risks to the company and its stakeholders. We will endeavour to safeguard our assets and to detect and prevent fraud. We will do this in a manner consistent with the international human rights agreements and conventions to which we subscribe.

The company undertakes an extensive risk management process to identify significant risk to the company and its stakeholders. The board reviews and approves the risk strategy and policies that are formulated by the executive directors and senior management. Management is accountable to the board and has established a group-wide system of internal control to manage significant group risk. The risk management policies are communicated to all relevant employees. A full review of the risk, control and disclosure processes is undertaken annually to ensure that all additional requirements are incorporated into the system in the future. A detailed discussion on risk management and internal controls and the risk factors identified by the company may be found on pages 117 to 133 of the Annual Financial Statements. (See the case study on Risk management at AngloGold Ashanti at www.aga-reports.com/06/risk-manage.htm).

Business principle 9: We will promote the application of our principles by those with whom we do business. Their willingness to accept these principles will be an important factor in our decision to enter into and remain in such relationships.

and

Business principle 10: We are committed to seeking out mutually beneficial, ethical long-term relations with those with whom we do business.

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to the extension of our business principles to those with whom we do business and a document setting out our values and business principles, and their applicability to our business partners is currently being developed.

AngloGold Ashanti's Group Procurement and Supply Chain operations ensure the application of the AngloGold Ashanti principles at two levels. First, this is done contractually and only with accredited and approved suppliers where the supplier is assessed for capability as well as acceptance of the product in terms of standard and quality – where contracts have specific clauses relating to safety and health and other sustainable development issues; and second, through the strict application of the gifts policy which ensures that no supplier receives undue favour.





While the human resources and safety and health clauses that are embedded into contracts are very thorough it has been recognised that more could be done in terms of environmental and community-related issues and a task team has been appointed at a corporate level to review this issue and develop guidelines as required. In addition, whilst greater alignment will be sought between the policies and practices at operations across the group during 2007, a process is under way to assess the suppliers to the South African operations for adherence to environmental, safety and ethical conduct with oversight and intervention by the internal supplier monitoring committee chaired by the internal audit services.

Business principle 11: We encourage employees to take personal responsibility for ensuring that our conduct complies with our principles. No employee will suffer for raising with management violations of these principles or any other legal or ethical concern. Although employees are encouraged to discuss concerns with their direct managers, they must, in any event, inform the group internal audit manager of these concerns. Mechanisms are in place to anonymously report breaches of this statement of principles.

AngloGold Ashanti has adopted a Code of Ethics for Employees, a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, and a Whistle-blowing Policy that encourages employees and other stakeholders to confidentially and anonymously report acts of an unethical or illegal nature affecting the company's interests. Employees are encouraged to discuss issues with their direct managers first (if appropriate) and then if not resolved to report these through the whistle-blowing line or go directly to internal audit or legal departments. All reports made in terms of the Whistle-blowing Policy are fielded by a third party, Tip-Offs Anonymous, which ensures all reports are treated confidentially or anonymously depending on the preference of the caller. The information is relayed to management and internal audit for investigation. Feedback on reports is given when requested. A report is provided to the Executive Committee and the Board Audit and Corporate Governance Committee on a quarterly basis. Both codes and the whistle-blowing policy are available on the company website. Of the 29 cases reported in 2006, 12 were still in progress or unresolved at year-end.

Categorisation*	Total number of cases reported	Completed	In progress/unresolved issues
Bribery and corruption	5	1	4
Enquiry**	2	2	–
Fraud	4	2	2
Grievance	3	2	1
Irregularities	5	2	3
Misconduct	8	7	1
Unfair labour practice	2	1	1
Total	29	17	12

* The categorisation of reports is preliminary and based on the allegations made in the whistle-blowing reports received.

** Enquiry refers to whistle-blowing reports received with a request for information or for a clarification on certain issues, such as working hours or job profiling.

Business principle 12: The company will take the necessary steps to ensure that all employees and other stakeholders are informed of these principles.

Owing to the increasing number of policies and procedures in place, it has become apparent that employees require better guidance to ensure that they understand which policies and guidelines

ETHICS AND GOVERNANCE

are in place, which are applicable to them and when. With this in mind, a brief guide to these policies and guidelines is being formulated at a corporate level for use in South Africa and at the other African operations, and communication to all employees on the values, business principles and policies will be reinforced in 2007.

Business principle 13: If an employee acts in contravention of these principles, the company will take the appropriate disciplinary action concerning such contravention. This action may, in cases of severe breaches, include termination of employment. In addition, certain contraventions may also result in the commencement of civil proceedings against the employee and the referral of the matter to the appropriate enforcement bodies if criminal proceedings appear warranted.

In addition to the group-wide Code of Ethics, the company has various disciplinary procedures in place at all operations.

5. Case studies

In order to illustrate the impact of the business principles on our daily operations and how we deal with the various operational challenges related to this business principle, we have presented a number of case studies on our website. Much of the work in this area is undertaken at a central, group level although its implementation and application is undertaken locally.

Risk management at AngloGold Ashanti

Mining is a potentially high-risk activity and AngloGold Ashanti has in place a comprehensive risk management process across the group in terms of which it is every manager's responsibility to identify and manage risks in his or her area. Systems and processes are in place to ensure that risks are reported and managed by the Safety, Health, Environment and Sustainable Development committees. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/risk-management.htm).



Progress made in settlement of KOSH water issue

Headway has been made with regards to the setting up of a new water company to manage the continued pumping of water, following the 2005 dispute over responsibility for pumping of water from DRDGOLD's now defunct North West Operations. The three companies involved – Simmer and Jack mines Limited, Harmony Gold Mining Company, and AngloGold Ashanti Limited – have met with the Departments of Minerals & Energy and Water Affairs & Forestry to set out the conditions for the establishment and operation of the new water company. Talks have also been held with other key stakeholders with regards to water quality and reticulation. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/KOSH-water.htm).

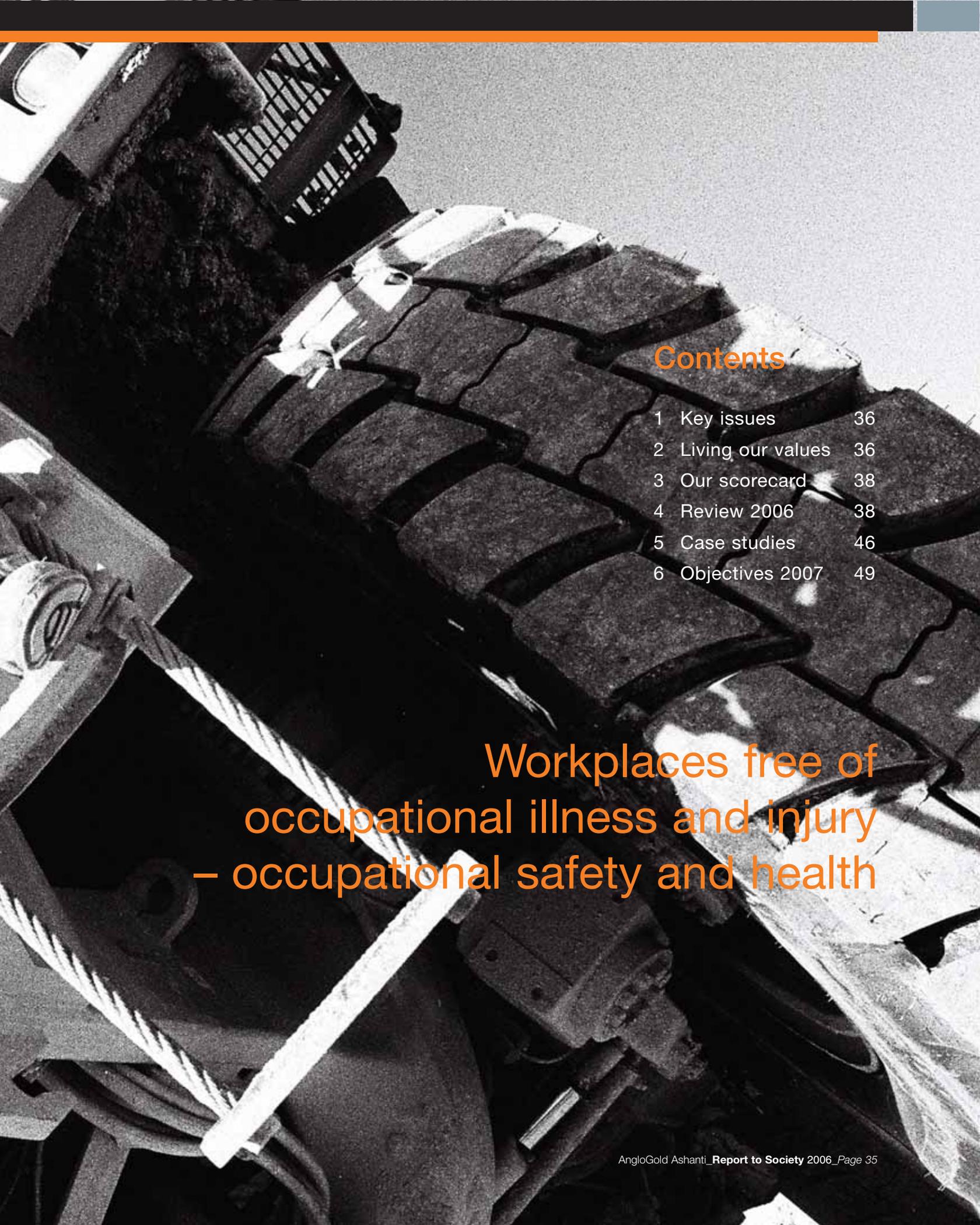


6. Objectives 2007

Three key objectives have been set for 2007:

- developing and implementing an employee handbook on key compliance and governance policies;
- developing and implementing a supplier handbook on key compliance and governance policies applicable to them; and
- communication and, in particular, the roll-out of the values and business principles and associated policies to all employees.



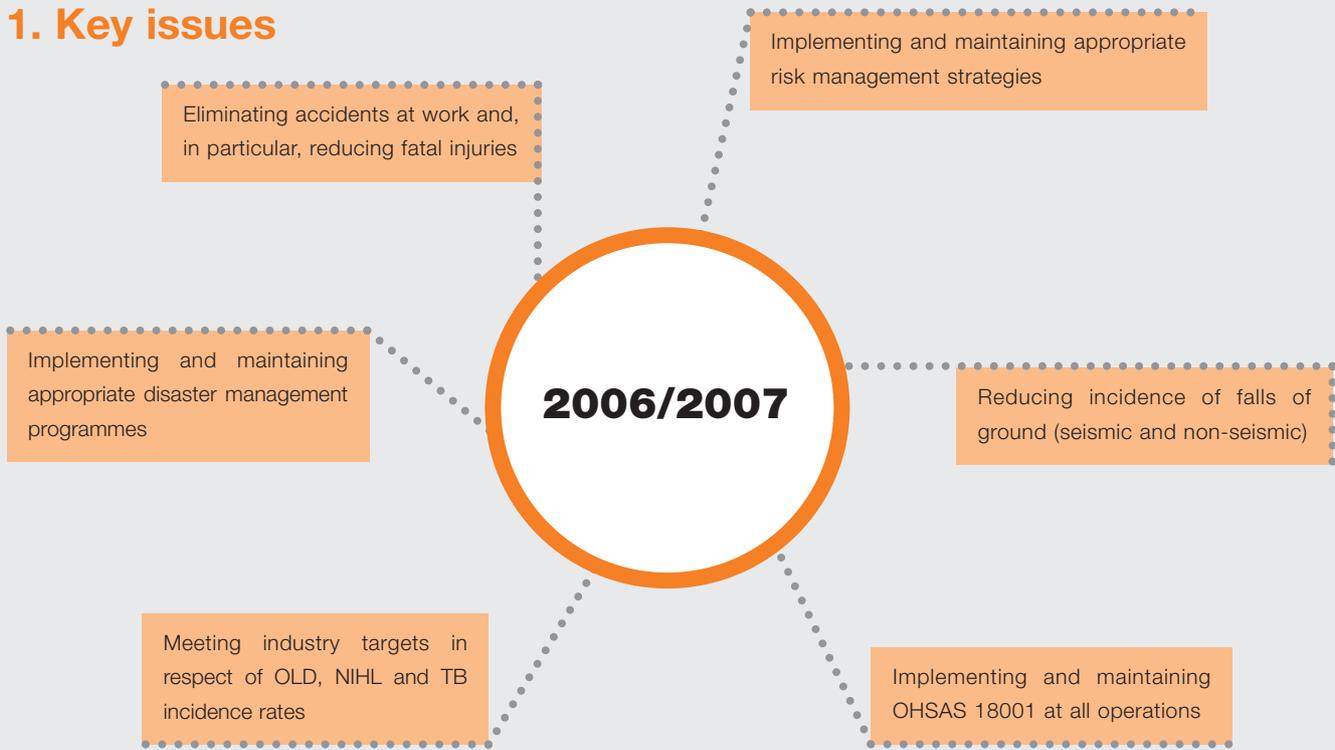


Contents

1	Key issues	36
2	Living our values	36
3	Our scorecard	38
4	Review 2006	38
5	Case studies	46
6	Objectives 2007	49

Workplaces free of
occupational illness and injury
– occupational safety and health

1. Key issues



2. Living our values

One of our four core values at AngloGold Ashanti relates to the safety and health of employees, namely:

'Every manager and employee takes responsibility for health and safety; and together strive to create workplaces that are free from occupational injury and illness'.

Wellness in the workplace



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

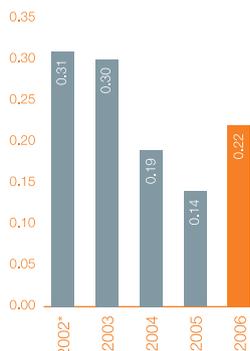
AngloGold Ashanti's safety and health management and practices are guided by the group's business principle, 'AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – safety and health'.

AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – safety and health

1. The company is committed to complying with all relevant occupational health and safety laws, regulations and standards. In the absence of such standards, leading practice will be adopted.
2. We are committed to providing a working environment that is conducive to safety and health.
3. The management of occupational safety and health is a prime responsibility of line management, from the executive level to the first-line supervisory level.
4. We strive for employee involvement and consultation with employees or their representatives to gain commitment in the implementation of these principles.
5. The company is committed to providing all necessary resources to enable compliance with these principles.
6. The company will not tolerate or condone deliberate breaches in standards and procedures.
7. We will implement safety and health management systems based on internationally recognised standards and we will assess the effectiveness of these systems through periodic audits.
8. We will conduct the necessary risk assessments to anticipate, minimise and control occupational hazards.
9. We will promote initiatives to continuously reduce the safety and health risks associated with our business activities.
10. We will set safety and health objectives based on comprehensive strategic plans and will measure performance against these plans.
11. We will monitor the effects of the company's operational activities on the safety and health of our employees and others, and we will conduct regular performance reviews.
12. We will provide all necessary personal protective equipment.
13. We will establish and maintain a system of medical surveillance for our employees.
14. We will communicate openly on safety and health issues with employees and other stakeholders.
15. We will ensure that employees at all levels receive appropriate training and are competent to carry out their duties and responsibilities. We will require our contractors to comply with these principles and we will seek to influence joint venture partners to apply them as well.

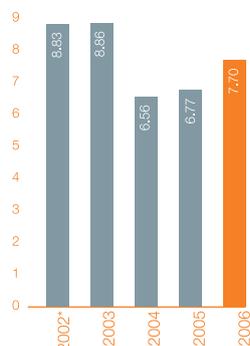
A comprehensive programme – Wellness in the Workplace – which adopts an integrated approach to managing the health and well-being of employees has been put in place at the company's underground mining operations in South Africa and Obuasi in Ghana. (See diagram on page 44.) The fundamental concept underlying this approach is the company's aim to engage healthy and productive people at the beginning of their careers and to ensure that these employees remain so until they leave the employ of the company, sometimes many decades later. This concept recognises the intrinsic interdependence of safety, occupational health, the environment and productivity, and requires an integrated and co-ordinated approach by the safety, occupational health, environment, medical and human resources disciplines. The programme has three phases: the pre-employment/engagement phase; the employment phase during which employees are exposed to the social and occupational environment; and the termination/post-employment phase.

FIFR – Group
(per million man-hours worked)



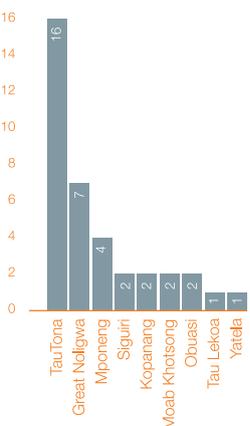
* Not assured

LTIFR – Group
(per million man-hours worked)



* Not assured

Number of fatalities
2006 – Group



3. Our scorecard

In our Report to Society 2005, we set a number of objectives that we wanted to achieve in 2006 and we report on these in our scorecard below.

Objectives for 2006	Performance in 2006
Safety	
Long-term objective to eliminate all accidents.	Regrettably there were 37 occupational fatalities at our operations and 1,288 lost-time injuries.
Reduce LTIFR by 20% year-on-year.	The LTIFR rose by 14%.
Incorporate risk management as a critical aspect of management of our operations.	Ongoing initiatives in place.
All operations working towards OHSAS 18001 implementation.	Gap audit programme completed in 2006 and CVSA recommended for certification in December 2006.

Occupational health

Plan to meet South African Mine Health and Safety Council's targets on NIHL and silicosis. These targets are:

OLD: by 2008, 95% of all silica exposure measurements will be below the occupational exposure limit (OEL) of 0,1mg/m³

The AngloGold Ashanti internal target of 10% of exposure measurements readings above the OEL was achieved with 9.95% of readings above the OEL. The target set for 2007 is 7.5%, with 5% for 2008 as per the industry milestone. The average silica dust concentration for 2006 was 0,04mg/m³. Dust control standards have been set and are being inspected on a regular basis for determination of risk profiles for all working places. More than 4,020 personal dust samples were taken in 2006.

By 2013, no new cases of silicosis will occur in previously unexposed employees.

Although the milestone is aimed at the year 2013, AngloGold Ashanti is already tracking all new cases of silicosis in all employees.

NIHL: by 2013, noise emissions of all equipment will be below 110dBA; and by 2008, no deterioration in hearing greater than 10% will occur in noise-exposed employees.

Compliance with respect to meeting the DME target for noise emissions was 34% for 2006.

To further drive down the TB incidence in the South Africa Region.

The TB rate recorded for 2006 was 31 per 1,000 employees per annum up on that of 2005.

4. Review 2006

We report our performance in 2006 against our business principles.

Business principle 1: We are committed to providing a working environment that is conducive to safety and health.

Although, the group's safety and health performance has improved significantly since the formation of AngloGold in 1998, we have not achieved our long-term target of eliminating fatal accidents and occupational illness, particularly at the African operations. (See case study on Safety review at the South African operations on page 116.)

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

In 2006, the group's Fatal Injury Frequency Rate (FIFR) of 0.22 per million man-hours rose by 57% year-on-year, although it remains a 44% improvement on the rate in 1998. The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) – at 7.70 per million man hours in 2006 – rose by 14% year-on-year, and has declined by 47% since 1998.

In spite of the improvements noted above, we regret to report a deterioration in our group safety performance, primarily as a result of the reversal of a positive safety trend in the South African operations.

At the South African operations Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) rates have decreased in 2006 to 2 per 1,000 employees from 4 per 1,000 employees in 2005. Similarly, in respect of the South African operations, with respect to Occupational Lung Disease (OLD), including silicosis – new cases reported have increased from 7 per 1,000 in 2005 to 10 per 1,000 employees during 2006. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) has also increased in 2006 to 31 per 1,000 from that of 25 per 1,000 recorded in 2005. This is lower than the figure of 35 per 1,000 recorded in 2004.

Business principle 2: We will monitor the effects of the company's operational activities on the safety and health of our employees and others, and we will conduct regular performance reviews.

Safety

A range of leading and lagging indicators are monitored throughout the group. Some of these are site-specific (particularly the leading indicators). The primary lagging indicators reported for the group as a whole are the FIFR, the LTIFR and the days lost per lost-time injury. The latter indicates the severity of lost-time injuries.

Fatal accidents

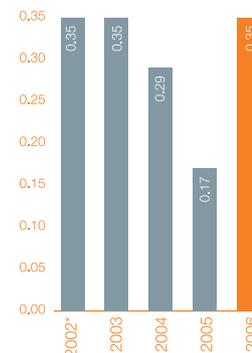
Regrettably, there were 29 accidents within the group in 2006 in which 37 employees (including contractors) lost their lives. Thirty-two of these occupational fatalities occurred at South African mines, 16 of them at one mine – TauTona – in nine separate accidents. (See case study on: *Mining plan changed in the interests of safety at www.aga-reports.com/06/TauTona-safety.htm*). The board and management of the company extend their deepest sympathy to the families and colleagues of those who died. That employees die or become ill during the course of work is an area of great concern to the management and board of AngloGold Ashanti, and a great deal of attention and focus has been placed on ensuring that employees leave the company in good health at the end of their careers. Further details on each of these accidents and on the employees who died may be found on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/fatalities.htm

Safety rates

The FIFR increased from a rate of 0.14 per million man-hours in 2005 to 0.22 per million man-hours in 2006, a regression of some 57%. Nonetheless 13 operations ended the year having not experienced any occupational fatalities, while a further three operations improved their rates.

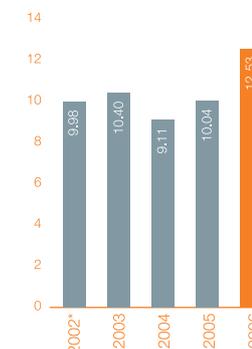
The LTIFR rose by 14% to 7.70 per million man-hours, from 6.77 in 2005. The LTIFR actually improved at a number of operations, with Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) in the United States having achieved a LTIFR of zero. In fact, CC&V has achieved a most notable milestone in having not had a single injury on mine during the past three years. (See case study on *Risk management in North America on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/risk-CC&V.htm*).

FIFR: South Africa
(per million man-hours worked)



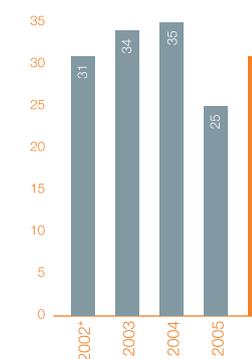
* Not assured

LTIFR: South Africa
(per million man-hours worked)



* Not assured

TB (new cases): South Africa
Rate per 1,000 employees



* Not assured

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FIFR year-on-year for each operation per million man-hours worked		
	2006	2005
Argentina		
Cerro Vanguardia	0.00	0.00
Australia		
Sunrise Dam	0.00	0.00
Brazil		
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	0.00	0.18
Serra Grande	0.00	0.00
Ghana		
Iduapriem	0.00	0.00
Obuasi	0.08	0.29
Guinea		
Siguiri	0.31	0.00
Mali		
Morila	0.00	0.00
Sadiola	0.00	0.00
Yatela	0.43	0.00
Namibia		
Navachab	0.00	0.00
South Africa		
Great Noligwa	0.36	0.22
Kopanang	0.14	0.07
Moab Khotsong	0.27	0.16
Mponeng	0.30	0.21
Savuka	0.00	0.00
Tau Lekoa	0.15	0.41
TauTona	1.23	0.29
Tanzania		
Geita	0.00	0.00
USA		
CC&V	0.00	0.00
Group	0.22	0.14

Causes of fatal accidents

The primary cause of fatal accidents in South Africa remains falls of ground (78%), with seismically induced falls of ground accounting for 44% of all South African fatalities. (See case study on A new strategy for managing falls of ground in South Africa at www.aga-reports.com/06/FOGM.htm). One fatal accident at Obuasi mine in Ghana was caused by an employee being scalded by chemicals in the metallurgical plant, and the other by an employee being pulled into the rotating drill system of an underground drill rig.

Health

The primary occupational health threats to employees are NIHL and OLD, with the latter a particular threat in underground mining environments where silica dust exposure is present. In South Africa, TB in silica-exposed employees is a significant occupational disease risk, especially in view of the relationship between HIV/AIDS and TB. In many cases, the statistics reported below are presented for the South Africa operations only as this information is collected and reported to meet the requirements of the country's Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA). Furthermore, it is the company's view that the risk posed by health threats is greater in South Africa owing to the large number of people involved in deep-level mining operations and the incidence of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS and malaria, which are not strictly work-related but which present significant threats to the health and well-being of employees and communities, are dealt with under the Regional Health section of this report, on page 50.

Medical surveillance

In South Africa, 50,343 occupational medical surveillance examinations (initial, periodic, transfer and exit) were performed during 2006 in accordance with the requirements of the MHSA. Medical surveillance statistics from AngloGold Ashanti operations outside of South Africa are reported in the country and operational reports which are available on our website at www.aga-reports.com.

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)

Sixty-seven new cases of NIHL were identified in South Africa during 2006, which is a rate of 2 per 1,000 employees. This is a decrease from the 4 cases per 1,000 employees reported in 2005.

Comprehensive hearing conservation programmes are in place at all operations and include, among other aspects, noise control engineering (silencing), the provision of hearing protection devices, education and communication programmes, and annual audiometry examinations of employees. In South Africa, baseline audiograms conducted in 2005 in line with new compensation regulations form the basis of future assessments of employees' hearing loss. A major engineering initiative to reduce noise at source to below 110dBA has resulted in all underground drills and noisy fans having been silenced in the South Africa operations, with the ongoing identification and silencing of other noisy equipment in progress.

Occupational Lung Disease (OLD)

Exposure to silica dust remains one of the major contributing factors to the development of OLD. (In this context OLD includes TB, TB silicosis and obstructive airways disease). Of these, TB is the most pervasive and is compounded by a high HIV prevalence in the mining population (of about 30%) which greatly increases the risk of TB. It is estimated that about 85% of employees diagnosed with TB are HIV-positive.

OLD statistics

During 2006, 348 cases of OLD were identified in South Africa, which reflects a rate of 10 per 1,000 employees, an increase on that reported in 2005 (7) and 2004 (7). An additional factor contributing to the incidence of OLD (including high TB and HIV rates) is the increasing average age of the South African workforce which has had a longer, cumulative exposure to silica dust underground.

Dust control

In South Africa, initiatives to eradicate dust and improve methods of dust control have continued, although the agreed* industry target, for which 95% of all individual samples must be below the legal limit of 0.1mg/m³ by 2008, has not yet been achieved. In 2006, the average silica dust concentration was 0.04mg/m³ (2005: 0,04mg/m³), with the 95th percentile at 0.129mg/m³ (2005: 0.13mg/m³). A total of 4,020 personal gravimetric samples were taken during 2006. (*Targets agreed by industry body, the Mine Health and Safety Council.)

TB control

TB control programmes in South Africa were boosted during the year with the roll-out of a second mobile digital diagnostic radiography unit. The two mobile units in service move from shaft to shaft to facilitate more frequent x-raying of employees. The objective is to detect and treat TB at an earlier stage, thereby preventing the spread of the disease and reducing its impact on the individual and the community.

World Health Organization-aligned TB treatment programmes are made available free of charge to employees and contractors alike by the group's medical services. The TB control programme results exceed the WHO target of an 85% cure rate of all TB cases. (See case study on Thibela project on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/thibela.htm).

Silicosis

Silicosis is caused by the inhalation of free silica dust present particularly in deeper level mining areas with high quartz concentrations, such as in South Africa and Brazil. A case study on the Legacy of silicosis may be found on page 118 of this document.

Efforts to eradicate silicosis at the AngloGold Ashanti operations in Brazil have largely been successful with no new cases of silicosis having been identified in the past five years. In addition to successful dust mitigation programmes and intensive monitoring, Brazilian legislation limiting the number of years that employees may work underground has played a major role in this achievement.

The legacy of silicosis in South Africa remains a significant issue for the company. This is so for a number of reasons. The current state-led compensation systems are cumbersome and inefficient and, because of this, many silicosis-affected former employees of the mining industry may not have had access to regular medical examination, substantial medical care or compensation, if found to be due. AngloGold Ashanti, together with Gold Fields and Harmony, is working with the state and unions to identify affected ex-employees in need of care, and to improve access to and use of follow-up treatment and compensation systems. (See case study on the Nongoma project at www.aga-reports.com/06/nongoma.htm – and on Worker Compensation in South Africa under review – www.aga-reports.com/06/worker-compensation.htm). At the same time the company is participating constructively in the debate surrounding the possible combination of the current compensations mechanisms.

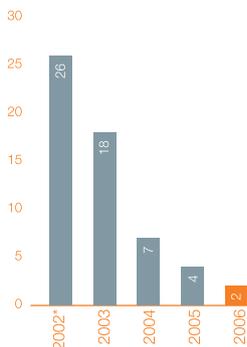
Heat and physical fitness

A consequence of deep-level mining is exposure to heat. This is an issue of concern in South Africa and at Obuasi in Ghana. AngloGold Ashanti has comprehensive heat stress management programmes in place in South Africa and these have been extended to Ghana. Some of the largest refrigeration plants in the world are used to cool the underground working environment to below 27.5°. Temperatures above 27.5° require a heat stress management programme to be implemented on-mine. Stopping wet-bulb temperatures were, on a weighted average, 28.5°C during the year.

LTIFR year-on-year for each operation per million man-hours worked		
	2006	2005
Argentina		
Cerro Vanguardia	3.13	3.09
Australia		
Sunrise Dam	1.81	3.06
Brazil		
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	2.33	2.95
Serra Grande	1.76	2.39
Ghana		
Iduapriem	1.15	0.58
Obuasi	2.29	2.89
Guinea		
Siguiri	0.77	0.64
Mali		
Morila	1.42	2.17
Sadiola	1.02	1.30
Yatela	0.43	1.25
Namibia		
Navachab	4.09	3.02
South Africa		
Great Noligwa	12.21	12.13
Kopanang	15.22	11.58
Moab Khotsong	15.75	12.98
Mponeng	10.70	12.20
Savuka	19.30	14.13
Tau Lekoa	24.99	14.58
TauTona	17.09	10.76
Tanzania		
Geita	0.63	0.79
USA		
CC&V	0.00	0.00
Group	7.70	6.77

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

NIHL (new cases) South Africa
Rate per 1,000 employees



* Not assured

The Kwesi Mensah shaft refrigeration plant at Obuasi mine in Ghana was commissioned during 2006. The reduction in the average wet-bulb face temperatures in the working places since the commissioning of the refrigeration plants at end of April 2006 brought temperatures down from 32.6°C to 30.2°C wet bulb. Further improvements are expected early 2007 when the remaining 50% of plant installations are commissioned.

Fatigue management

The management of fatigue is believed to be a major component of safety and health performance at those operations where rotational shifts are worked (such as at Sunrise Dam, Geita and Navachab). More recently, it is believed that fatigue is playing an increasingly important role in the South African operations (especially in light of an ageing workforce and rising HIV levels). Proprietary research is being conducted by the company to underpin a sound fatigue management protocol and to support the fatigue management strategy under development for South African operations. (See case study on *Successful implementation of fatigue management programme at Navachab* www.aga-reports.com/06/fatigue-manage.htm).

Performance reviews

Performance reviews in respect of health and safety and health performance are undertaken on a regular basis, internally and externally. Every fatal accident is reviewed not only through the required mine-based and statutory review bodies, but also by the corporate safety and health department and is subject to an executive review.

Given the disappointing safety performance in the South African operations during the year, high-level external parties (including participants from DuPont and major shareholder Anglo American plc) were asked to review the safety and health strategy. (See case study on *Safety review at South African operations on page 116.*)

Business principle 3: The management of occupational safety and health is a prime responsibility of line management, from the executive level to the first-line supervisory level.

Safety and health is overseen by the Board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development, which meets on a quarterly basis in alignment with the company's financial reporting periods. The committee's role is to evaluate the social, economic, environmental and health effects of the company's operations on both local and global communities, and to achieve a sustainable balance between economic and social development with due regard to the safety and health of employees and the impact of AngloGold Ashanti's operations on the environment. One of the stated primary objectives of this committee is to ensure the elimination of all work-related accidents and diseases. The committee conducts on-site inspections on matters of serious concern.

The management of safety and health is the responsibility of line management at an operational level, who in turn are supported by specialist safety and health personnel. In South Africa, health services are provided by AngloGold Ashanti Health, a separate but wholly-owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti.

Business principle 4: We will set safety and health objectives based on comprehensive strategic plans and will measure performance against these plans.

The group's Safety and Health Policy, underpinned by our values and business principles on safety and health, are minimum guidelines for the group in respect of safety and health. Regions and

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

operations are encouraged to develop their own specific principles, guidelines and policies in line with local conditions and legislation, examples of which are available on our website.

Business principle 5: We are committed to complying with all relevant occupational health and safety laws, regulations and standards. In the absence of such standards, leading practice will be adopted. The company will not tolerate or condone deliberate breaches in standards and procedures.

During 2006 no significant breaches of the safety and health legislation and regulations came to the attention of the board.

In October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti received a claim for compensation of damages allegedly suffered by Mr Thembekile Mankayi, who was employed by the company at Vaal Reefs mine from 1979 to 1995, in respect of Mr Mankayi's having allegedly contracted silicosis. AngloGold Ashanti has indicated that it intends defending this action, although the company recognises the plight of former employees and proposes that a longer term and co-operative solution will be of significant benefit to former mineworkers and their communities. (See case study on page 118 on *The legacy of silicosis*).

Business principle 6: The company is committed to providing all necessary resources to enable compliance with these principles. We will provide all necessary personal protective equipment.

The provision of personal protective equipment to employees is provided for in terms of operation-specific policies, employment contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and varies from site to site and indeed from occupation to occupation.

Medical surveillance and medical care is provided for all employees, either at company-owned and -managed (or contracted) facilities or at the premises of external health care providers. These options are dependent on the location of the specific operation and the facilities that are available in that area.

Details on operation-specific medical facilities may be found on our website or in the respective country reports.

Business principle 7: We will implement safety and health management systems based on internationally recognised standards and we will assess the effectiveness of these systems through periodic audits.

While safety and health performance is overseen at a corporate level, with strategies for specific issues being driven at this level (such as protocols for, and the auditing of, the management of cyanide), individual regions and operations are encouraged to develop their own safety management systems, consistent with the company policy and OHSAS 18001 specification.

Following the liquidation of the National Occupational and Safety Association (NOSA), which was used by a number of operations in terms of specifications for safety management systems and external auditing and certification, the group is moving towards the implementation of an alternative specification, Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) 18001. (See case study on *From NOSA to OHSAS – a change for the group* on our website www.aga-reports.com/06/OHSAS.htm).

Business principle 8: We will conduct the necessary risk assessments to anticipate, minimise and control occupational hazards. We will promote initiatives to continuously reduce the safety and health risks associated with our business activities.

	Number of shifts lost due to injuries	
	2006	2005
Argentina		
Cerro Vanguardia	131	283
Australia		
Sunrise Dam	5	12
Brazil		
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração Serra Grande	405 393	437 181
Ghana		
Iduapriem Obuasi	133 2,200	87 841
Guinea		
Siguiri	72	65
Mali		
Morila Sadiola Yatela	28 167 53	22 177 156
Namibia		
Navachab	45	116
South Africa		
Great Nologwa Kopanang Moab Khotsong Mponeng Savuka Tau Lekoa TauTona	10,990 8,883 5,878 5,995 1,754 7,381 6,679	10,867 5,428 4,074 7,325 2,346 8,601 4,523
Tanzania		
Geita	114	148
USA		
CC&V	0	0
Other	758	585
Group	52,064	46,274

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH



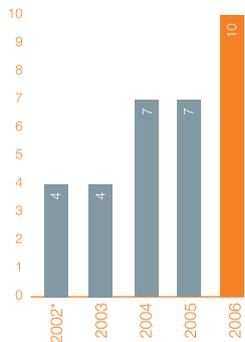
Risk assessments are conducted at both group and operational level, from the risks relating to the group as a whole to risks associated with specific working places, with the aim of understanding the potential safety and health risks that exist so that they may be eliminated or reduced to tolerable levels. A detailed discussion on risk analysis within the group can be found in the Annual Report 2006 in the Corporate Governance section, on pages 107 to 123.

Risk assessment may be conducted by or with the assistance of external consultants, by the group's corporate office, by underwriters (for insurance purposes) or by the operations themselves. In recent years, risk assessment has been extended to the rock face, with basic hazard identification skills being taught to front-line supervisors and employees. Specific risk management programmes and projects undertaken during the year are reported in the various country reports.

Business principle 9: We will establish and maintain a system of medical surveillance for our employees.

Medical surveillance forms an integral part of the management of occupational safety and health. Medical surveillance programmes are in place at all operations, and the results of this surveillance feed back into risk management processes and underpin the company's safety and health reporting protocols. Surveillance systems include the monitoring of TB, OLD, NIHL and other aspects of employee health that may have an impact both on the work performance of the

OLD (new cases) South Africa
Rate per 1,000 employees



* Not assured



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

employee and on his or her overall well-being. (See case study on progress made in using FWC in South Africa on our website www.aga-reports.com/06/FWC.htm).

Business principle 10: We strive for employee involvement and consultation with employees or their representatives to gain commitment in the implementation of these principles.

Safety and health agreements which have been negotiated with representative unions are in place at those operations where this is required by law and where union membership or collective bargaining agreements are in place.

- In South Africa, which is governed by the Mine Health and Safety Act, each operation has its own agreement with the union representative of the majority of employees, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). These agreements, however, are extended to all the unions represented in the company. Joint health and safety committees are in place at every operation and all working places are covered by such agreements. As required by the Act, 23 full-time safety stewards and 1,900 safety and health representatives have been trained, designated and appointed.
- At Morila in Mali the union (representing the entire workforce) participates in the election of safety representatives, in conjunction with the labour inspector from regional government. Twenty employees are elected for a period of three years. The union is an active participant in monthly safety stewards and safety and health management meetings, as well as in investigations held into accidents and incidents.
- Agreements are in place between management and the unions in respect of safety and health at Sadiola and Yatela in Mali, with 15 union representatives employed in the different departments.
- At Navachab, safety and health agreements are in place with the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN), which represents 80% of the workforce.
- In Ghana employee safety and health is addressed in the collective bargaining agreements with the unions that cover all categories of employees.
- Agreements are in place with unions in Argentina and Brazil relating to employee participation in safety matters.
- Where no formal agreements are in place or where the operations are not unionised (such as at CC&V and Sunrise Dam), participation by employees is encouraged and forms part of their employment contracts.

Business principle 11: We will communicate openly on safety and health issues with employees and other stakeholders.

We believe that the involvement of employees and, where applicable, employee representatives, in the area of safety and health is crucial to success, not only in terms of creating awareness and commitment to standards and best practices, but also to keep employees fully informed of their rights and responsibilities in respect of safety and health. All operations have safety and health communications programmes in place and a number of the different campaigns undertaken during the year are documented in the country reports. Communication tools include meetings, notices and signage, the intranet, mine-based newsletters, safety newsletters, launches and other events, industrial theatre, posters, videos and induction procedures.



Business principle 12: We will ensure that employees at all levels receive appropriate training and are competent to carry out their duties and responsibilities.

We recognise that the provision of appropriate training is essential to ensure that employees are competent to carry out both their duties and their responsibilities safely. In many countries in which we operate, specific training requirements are provided for in terms of laws and regulations. A wide range of safety training initiatives was undertaken by the various operations in 2006 and details of these may be viewed on the website and in the country reports.

Business principle 13: We will require our contractors to comply with these principles and we will seek to influence joint partners to apply them as well.

Contractors form an integral part of our operations and are employed to undertake specific short- and long-term mining and processing operations and specialist services. It is our philosophy that contractors must act and be treated in the same way as employees and indeed this is required by law in many of the countries in which we operate. The management of contractors in terms of safety and health is recognised as an important part of overall contractor management and specific policies, procedures and requirements form part of the procurement and contractor engagement processes. Contractor safety and health performance is a key consideration when the company is considering the appointment or re-appointment of contractors.

5. Case studies

Two case studies relating specifically to occupational safety and health in South Africa are presented in this document (*Safety review at the South African operations on page 116 and The legacy of silicosis on page 118*). These case studies deal with two of the most challenging and material issues relating to safety and occupational health within the company.

A number of other case studies are presented on our website and illustrate how the challenges relating to safety and health are addressed around the world. A summary of these case studies appears below:

From NOSA to OHSAS – a change for the group

The OHSAS 18000 series of documents has been selected by AngloGold Ashanti as the standard safety specification across the group. The OHSAS 18000 series provide both a framework for identifying business risks associated with safety, health and environment, and guidelines for implementation and achieving certification. See www.aga-reports.com/06/OHSAS.htm



Mining plan at TauTona changed in the interests of safety

TauTona mine experienced 16 fatalities in 2006, a sharp increase from the four fatal accidents of the previous year. The mine's multi-faceted response included a change in mining method, from longwall to sequential grid mining. Other measures include state-of-the-art seismic monitoring, a reduction of mining near the shaft pillar, and extensive behaviour-related communications interventions. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/TauTona-safety.htm).



Human dimension to managing fatalities

AngloGold Ashanti's commitment to the wellbeing and safety of employees extends to a comprehensive support programme for the bereaved families of employees who are victims of fatal accidents. Elements of the programme include expediting the payment of compensation or retirement fund benefits and financial provision for the education of the employee's children. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/human-dimension.htm).



Long-term strategic approach to safety in transport

AngloGold Ashanti has developed a comprehensive strategy to manage safety in horizontal and vertical transport. A number of new initiatives involve improved employee selection, operator training, and equipment monitoring and update. Through various computer-based simulation models, employees will experience a close approximation of the work environment during training, facilitating clear illustration of good and bad safety practices and their consequences. Much has also been done in the assessment, upgrading and maintenance of critical winding plant and shaft infrastructure. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/transport-safety.htm).



Managing a changing risk profile

Through a successful turnaround, involving reducing non-production complement and concentrating on mining payable areas, Savuka mine returned to profitability in 2006. This achievement initially had a negative impact on Savuka's safety profile, with virtually all staff exposed to production and thus to operational risk, and the inevitable low morale associated with threatened closure. To counter this problem, the behaviour-based model already successfully implemented at Mponeng was applied. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/expansion-risk.htm).



A new strategy for managing falls of ground in South Africa

Falls of ground accounted for 78% of fatalities in AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations in 2006. In response to this, a sixth element – dealing with process – was added to the existing five-point strategy covering mine design, support standards, mindset, seismic monitoring and research. New initiatives include an emphasis on leading (rather than lagging) indicators, which focus on identifying and mitigating risk before the occurrence of an event, and on detailed workplace condition analysis to monitor adherence to standards. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/FOGM.htm).



Disaster recovery plans in place at AngloGold Ashanti

The traditional approach to risk management, whereby risks are assigned a score in terms of their impact and the statistical probability of their occurrence, becomes problematic in the risk assessment of highly unlikely but potentially catastrophic events. To counter this, all health and safety related risks have been analysed within AngloGold Ashanti from an impact perspective only. Over 1,400 risks have been identified, most of which are operation- rather than company-specific, and detailed disaster recovery plans are being put in place to eliminate or mitigate these. (See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/disaster-recovery.htm).



Successful implementation of fatigue management programme at Navachab mine

The causes and management of fatigue in open-pit mining have been the subject of extensive international research. A fatigue management programme has been implemented at Navachab mine (Namibia). The programme comprised a series of participatory workshops, followed by the development of a code of practice, a training programme and an extensive awareness campaign. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/fatigue-manage.htm).



Managing risk during expansion at Cuiabá

The Cuiabá expansion project, intended to increase the production of Cuiabá mine in Brazil from 830,000 to 1.3 million tonnes per annum, has involved extensive mining development and construction work, both on surface and underground. The mine's safety profile was maintained despite the increased risks posed by the need to manage the activities and labour associated with the expansion. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/risk-CC&V.htm).



Managing risk in North America

The comprehensive risk management programme in place in North America was developed with input from employees, supervisors and managers. Aspects of the programme include regular training, medical monitoring, industrial hygiene, occupational health and emergency procedures. CC&V in Colorado has not recorded an injury since November 7, 2003. (See the case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/managing-risk.htm.)



Worker compensation in South Africa under review

AngloGold Ashanti is involved in the review of existing legislation which provides for compensation of illness and injury in the South African mining industry. This case study examines some of the provisions which provide for employee benefits, the anomalies in the existing legislation, and outlines the route going forward to seek greater uniformity between the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) and the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA). (See www.aga-reports.com/06/worker-compensation.htm).



Making ODMWA work – Nongoma project to be launched

The Nongoma district of South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal Province has been selected as the site of a rural pilot project to step up services available to former mineworkers who may have contracted OLD. The focus is on strengthening resources and infrastructure on a sustainable basis so that former mineworkers are better able to access treatment, benefit medical examinations, and improvement of the ODMWA certification and compensation claims processes. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/nongoma.htm).



AngloGold Ashanti's approach to fitness for work adopted as industry standard

The Functional Work Capacity (FWC) programme, measuring occupation-specific physical and functional competence, was developed in 2001. FWC, together with a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programme, constitutes the Rehabilitation and Functional Assessment programme, which has now become standard practice in a number of mining companies. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/FWC.htm).



Thibela TB research programme under way at TauTona and Great Noligwa

The aim of the Thibela TB programme is to establish whether administering community-wide TB preventive therapy, in addition to standard TB control, is more effective than the standard TB control alone. This programme, which if successful could ultimately lead to fewer TB cases and improved control of the disease, is currently under way at, among others, AngloGold Ashanti's TauTona and Great Noligwa in South Africa. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/thibela.htm).



Multi-drug resistant TB treatment at AngloGold Ashanti Health

AngloGold Ashanti Health has set up an isolation multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB) ward at the Westvaal Hospital where patients with confirmed MDRTB can be treated. This is the only facility of its kind outside the state facilities in South Africa. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/XDR-TB.htm).



Pre-conditioning – a tool to combat face bursts

Pre-conditioning, a method used to prevent face bursts is now standard practice at Mponeng and Savuka in the West Wits area, and is being introduced at Tau Lekoa in the Vaal River area. See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/preconditioning.htm



Reviving a safety culture at Obuasi

Obuasi is one of the oldest operating underground mines in the world, with underground workings at an average depth of 1,500 metres. Major strides have been made in the past two years in improving the mine's safety infrastructure, which had suffered from a lack of available capital in earlier years, including the installation of a 15 MW refrigeration plant and 300m³/s surface fan, which were installed and commissioned during 2006. The other major innovation has been the insistence that safety is a line responsibility, rather than a specialised occupational health and safety function. See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/safety-obuasi.htm



6. Objectives 2007

The following safety and health targets have been set for 2007:

Safety

Targets for safety for 2007 are:

- 20% reduction in LTIFR;
- 50% of mining operations to be substantially compliant with OHSAS 18001 specification; and
- no fatal accidents.

Health

Key targets in this area remain to meet the South African Mine Health and Safety Council's targets for NIHL and silicosis, namely,

- OLD: by 2008, 95% of all silica exposure measurements will be below the occupational exposure limit of 0,1mg/m³; and by 2013, no new cases of silicosis will occur in previously unexposed employees; and
- NIHL: by 2013, noise emissions of all equipment will be below 110dBA; and by 2008, no deterioration in hearing greater than 10% will occur in noise-exposed employees.

In addition, efforts will continue to manage TB, a decrease on the 2006 figure of 31 per 1,000 is aimed for.

Prompt and supportive action – regional health

Contents

1	Key issues	52
2	Living our values	52
3	Our scorecard	53
4	Review 2006	53
5	Case studies	62
6	Objectives 2007	63



1. Key issues



2. Living our values

Inherent in our core values and business principles is a commitment on the part of AngloGold Ashanti as an employer to ease the burden for employees in the face of debilitating regional health threats. In various ways, this commitment leads the company also to address these issues in the communities in which it operates.

A core value of AngloGold Ashanti relates to the health of employees, namely:

'Every manager and every employee takes responsibility for health ... and together strive to create workplaces that are free from ... illness'.

In particular, AngloGold Ashanti's regional health management practices and policies are guided by the group's business principle, 'AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – labour practices', the last point of which is relevant to regional health threats, namely

'We are committed to prompt and supportive action in response to any major health threats in the regions in which we operate.'

3. Our scorecard

The following objectives were set regarding regional health threats for 2006 in our Report to Society 2005, and we report on the corresponding progress below.

Objectives for 2006	Performance in 2006
HIV/AIDS	
Minimise the risk of HIV/AIDS by ensuring that all AngloGold Ashanti operations susceptible to the risk of HIV/AIDS adhere to best practice.	Adherence to best practice was monitored during the course of the year to ensure that business units complied with guidelines. Workplace HIV/AIDS programmes at AngloGold Ashanti operations in South Africa compare favourably with the Technical Assistance Guidelines on HIV in the Workplace as supplied by the Department of Labour.
Reduce rate of new infections by increasing the focus on prevention initiatives, increasing VCT uptake to 40% of employees and increasing the ratio of peer educators to employees to 1:60.	In South Africa VCT attendance data for the year of 75% of the employee base was well in excess of target. The peer educator: employee ratio for the year was 1:59.
Efficiently manage those infected by HIV/AIDS by increasing the number of wellness clinic patients by 40% and the number of patients on ART by 40%.	In South Africa the number of wellness patients increased by 39% to 4,513 and the number of patients on ART by 57% to 1,467.
Consolidate the provision of supportive care to company's ill-health retired employees as well as to communities in which AngloGold Ashanti operates.	Palliative and home-based care is provided to ill-health retired employees in partnership with community-based organisations at the mining operations and the major labour-sending areas of southern Africa.
Malaria	
Complete baseline study at Siguiri in Guinea	Programme to be implemented during the course of 2007.
Implement integrated campaign at Geita in Tanzania.	Programme to be implemented during the course of 2007.
Implement integrated campaign at Obuasi in Ghana. A 50% decrease in incidence and absenteeism is being targetted.	Implementation of a malaria programme at Obuasi began in April 2006. There has been a decline of 50% in the incidence rate of malaria and a significant decline in the rate of absenteeism due to malaria.



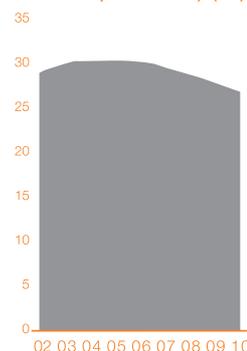
4. Review 2006

We report on our performance in 2006 against the relevant business principle.

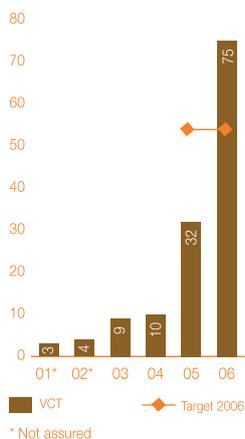
Business principle: We are committed to prompt and supportive action in response to any major health threats in the regions in which we operate.

The major public health threats facing AngloGold Ashanti operations – HIV/AIDS and malaria – are found principally at our African operations. HIV/AIDS poses the biggest challenge at our operations

HIV prevalence rate projections (South Africa operations) (%)



VCT attendance vs target (South Africa) (%)



in South Africa, but is also a concern in Namibia and Tanzania, where prevalence levels are higher than at our west and central African operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania.

Malaria represents a significant risk at the west and central Africa operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania.

In Guinea, where cholera is endemic, a campaign is being implemented to overcome the disease at AngloGold Ashanti's operation there.

HIV/AIDS

South Africa

Although an accurate survey of prevalence levels cannot be conducted, it is estimated that prevalence levels of HIV/AIDS have remained stable at around 30% of the workforce in recent years at the South African operations (2005: 30.0%; 2004: 30.24%). These estimates are based on best available information that includes regional antenatal data and extrapolations from comparable reference groups. The provision of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) – which was introduced in November 2002 – will, over time, logically lead to a higher prevalence rate than would otherwise be the case as infected individuals live longer than they would without ART.

AngloGold Ashanti HIV/AIDS programme

The overall aims of the HIV/AIDS programme are to prevent the spread of infection, to care for those infected or affected by the disease and to provide support to both employees and communities. The programme, which is an integral part of the 'wellness in the workplace' initiative under way at the South African operations, aims to reduce the number of new infections and efficiently manage those already infected. (See *Occupational health and safety section on page 34*).

In 2006, the focus remained on the continued implementation of the programme. There was some measure of success and there is an indication that most employees have a clearer understanding of the structure and purpose of the HIV and AIDS programme. The programme model used in the South African operations has been effective in its simplicity in empowering individuals to make the decision to find out about their HIV status.

Each business unit participates in the prevention programme and various VCT initiatives, and now has its own workplace HIV/AIDS programme which it runs and manages. Technical support is provided by AngloGold Ashanti Health and the treatment programmes, including ART, are managed by the health service.

Prevention: Although a key aspect of this is VCT, it also includes induction training, peer education, awareness campaigns, information feedback sessions to the business units, condom distribution and the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The most notable achievement of 2006 was the increase in the uptake of VCT. In 2006, 23,389 encounters were recorded at VCT centres which, assuming single annual testing, is equivalent to 75% of the South African employee base. This was an increase of 129% on the 10,219 encounters recorded in 2005, and exceeded the target of 40% set for the year. Given the total anonymity of the administrative system, there is no way of monitoring repeat visits. However, indications of repeat visits are low.

REGIONAL HEALTH

While employees are encouraged to attend VCT once a year, those who attend VCT and whose sexual behaviour is considered to be high risk are encouraged to attend more frequently. The 2006 data compares with VCT rates of 32.4% and 10% in 2005 and 2004 respectively. Of those who underwent VCT, 79% were HIV-negative and 21% HIV-positive. The reluctance to be tested by those at higher risk of being HIV-positive is problematic and may explain why the rate of those testing positive is less than the estimated overall prevalence rate. (See case study – VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme, page 134 and an example of this programme in practice in the case study: VCT programme at TauTona – www.aga-reports.com/06.)

In all, 265 peer educators were trained in 2006, bringing the total trained over the past two years to 530. This gives a ratio of one peer educator for every 59 employees (compared with 1:115 last year), and compares favourably with the target set for the year of 1:60. The peer education programme is aimed primarily at promoting awareness of HIV, including knowledge of HIV status, and lifestyle and behaviour change.

Condom distribution continued and close on 1.2 million male condoms were distributed during the year (2005: 520,000). Female condoms are now available for distribution at all AngloGold Ashanti operations in South Africa.

A new VCT centre was opened at the West Wits satellite training centre in Carletonville on 1 October 2006. Initially operated on a part-time basis, its services will be available on a full-time basis as from the first quarter of 2007.

Treatment: Corresponding with the increased uptake of VCT, there was an increase in attendance at the wellness clinics and in enrolment for anti-retroviral therapy (ART). A total of 4,513 patients were registered on the wellness programme as at the end of December 2006, with 1,467 (33%) of these on ART. Altogether 1,252 employees enrolled for the first time at the wellness clinic during 2006, and 617 new patients began ART during the year. This compares with new enrolment at wellness clinics of 1,267 and 630 on ART in 2005.

The number of new patients who started ART in 2006 (expressed as a rate per 1,000 employees at the South African operations) has remained stable year-on-year. The cumulative number of



REGIONAL HEALTH

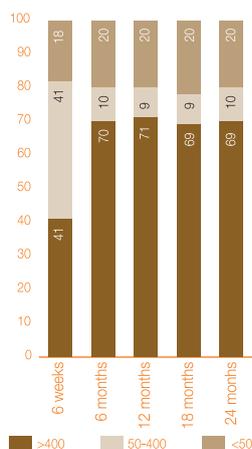


employees registered at wellness clinics as at the end of 2006 was 4,513, or 15% of all employees, and the cumulative number of employees maintained on ART was 1,467 or 5%.

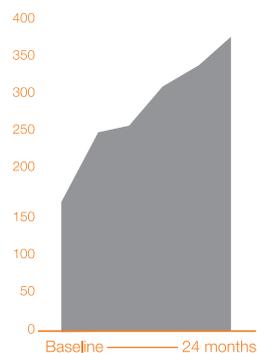
Records show that 66% of patients who begin ART remain on treatment. The most frequently-cited reasons given by those who do not remain on treatment are non-adherence to treatment regimes (about a third) and employees leaving the company (another third); the remaining third cease treatment for a variety of reasons including death. AngloGold Ashanti Health provides three months of ART to employees who leave the company, and who could benefit from ART, and endeavours to facilitate the referral of individual patients to a government clinic in their community for ongoing treatment, care and support. The number of employees leaving the company may seem disproportionately high but this has been significantly influenced by the down-sizing at the operations during the year. Reasons for leaving include retirements, retrenchments, resignations, dismissals, and ill-health retirements.

The prognosis for those on ART remains good and monitoring of their progress indicates that viral suppression rates are being controlled by ART. 80% of those on ART have viral loads of less than 400 after six months of treatment and these viral suppression rates are maintained after two years on treatment. In addition, once ART has begun, the CD4 count rises steadily from a mean of 167 to a mean of 373 after two years of treatment. Some 80% of patients attending wellness clinics have been declared fit for work by their attending clinician.

Viral load response on ART



Improvements in CD4 count on ART



The total cost of providing ART is R1,290 per patient per month. This includes monthly drug costs of R470 per patient. (See box on the Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the South African operations on page 136)

Provisional results from research being conducted into the economic costs of the HIV/AIDS epidemic indicate that absenteeism has declined significantly with the provision of ART from a mean sick leave rate of seven days per month for employees starting ART, to two days per month after one year on ART. There has also been a similar decline in the use of health care facilities for the majority of those on ART.

With the increase in the participation of VCT and attendance at wellness clinics, there has been an increased workload at clinics. AngloGold Ashanti Health has budgeted to employ five additional members of staff in 2007 – three in the Vaal River region and two in the West Wits region.

Assuming an ideal annual VCT testing rate of 100% of employees, and an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 30%, and assuming that 25% of HIV-positive employees require ART, then the actual proportion of employees reached versus expected is 75% for VCT, 50% for the wellness clinic and 63% for ART.

Support: In terms of support, the focus is on providing palliative and home-based care for the AIDS-ill who retire from AngloGold Ashanti's employment. This support extends to families and includes counselling and support groups, assistance with home-based palliative care and, where appropriate, the care of orphans in households headed by children or grandparents.

REGIONAL HEALTH

AngloGold Ashanti has formed partnerships with several home-based care programmes in the areas around its operations in South Africa. For example, the Carletonville Home-based Care Programme has 530 people enrolled in support groups, 90 patients receive palliative care and 513 orphans in households headed by children or grandparents are being cared for. Furthermore, a total of 126 former employees receive care from Teba Home-Based Care which is supported by AngloGold Ashanti and other mining companies operating in southern Africa.

The death rate of employees in service at the four largest business units at the South African operations has been declining over the past three years. There has also been a decline in medical absenteeism amongst those on ART. A key contribution to these declines has been the increased uptake of ART.

Expenditure related to the chronic disease management of HIV-infected employees (including the provision of ART), VCT, home-based care for terminally ill ex-employees, and certain programme-related research, monitoring and evaluation, amounted to R21.5 million in 2006 (2005: R16.45 million). This included R2.6 million which the AngloGold Ashanti Fund contributed to HIV/AIDS-related community projects.

HIV/AIDS at other African operations

Although the prevalence levels of HIV/AIDS are not as high at our other African operations as in South Africa, the disease does have an impact on employees and their communities. HIV/AIDS-related programmes are in place at operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Tanzania, to contain and lessen the impact of the disease. The management of HIV/AIDS differs from country to country and depends on the respective prevalence levels.

Ghana: An HIV/AIDS policy was developed under the auspices of the Ghana Employers' Association and the National AIDS Commission in Ghana. According to the commission, the national prevalence rate was 3.1% in 2004 and 2.6% in 2005 (Sentinel Survey 2005) which is similar to those levels prevailing in the region of Iduapriem (2.7%) and of Obuasi (2.8%).

While there is no formal VCT centre at Iduapriem, the mine clinic is equipped to undertake VCT. Iduapriem, Ghana Goldfields Limited and the Ministry of Health collectively launched a VCT centre at a local government hospital on 18 January 2007. As part of the mine's HIV/AIDS programme, condoms are distributed with pay slips. AIDS-related death declined significantly in 2006.

Guinea: A national HIV/AIDS Committee oversees work done by individual companies, national organisations and NGOs. At the Siguiri mine, the Comité SIDA Entreprise SAG, a committee comprising members of management, the union and local authorities, has developed an action plan for the management of HIV/AIDS. The national prevalence level is estimated at 3%.

Mali: The national incidence of HIV/AIDS is relatively low at 3.5%. The state manages HIV/AIDS and patients are attended to at state hospitals which also provide ART if necessary. Known cases of HIV/AIDS at Sadiola make up 1.2% of employees. Four peer educators are provided by a local NGO.





An HIV/AIDS policy is in place at Morila to address the needs of employees and their dependants. Although VCT is not offered, condoms are available with 53,020 male condoms and 2,520 female condoms having been distributed during 2006. In 2005, the programme at the mine included the recruitment of a community health educator, the provision of HIV testing kits, community peer educator training and specific awareness events (such as World AIDS day), condom distribution and training. The mine employs 18 peer educators, to give a ratio of 1:88.

Namibia: Although HIV/AIDS prevalence levels in Namibia are similar to those in South Africa, the prevalence level among employees at Navachab mine is estimated to be far lower – at about 8%. However, most of the workforce is young and at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. An on-site clinic conducts an integrated HIV/AIDS management campaign and provides both voluntary counselling and testing, and anti-retroviral therapy. In 2006, 34 employees underwent VCT (2005: 17) and a cumulative total of five employees were on ART. A wellness committee with representatives from management, peer educators and the union is to be established in 2007.

Tanzania: According to the Tanzanian Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), the national HIV prevalence in Tanzania is estimated to be 6.5%; in the Mwanza region where Geita is located, prevalence rates are estimated to be higher, at 15% to 20%. Geita and the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) have joined forces to provide HIV and STI prevention and management programmes to both mine employees and the community. Data gathered at the AMREF VCT centre in Geita indicate that the overall HIV prevalence of attendees is 12.4%, with that of women being 19.6%, the community at large, 12.8%, and mineworkers, 6.5%. A total of 2,283 HIV tests were conducted (2005: 2,186) and 123 of those who attended VCT were mineworkers.

AMREF's budget for 2006 was \$100,000, which covered education campaigns, the provision of sexual health services, HIV test kits and care and support of those infected with HIV. The total cost of providing VCT and other sexual and reproductive health services was around \$40,000. The planned budget for 2007 is \$144,207.

Peer educators at the mine conducted 120 formal sessions during the year and reached 2,777 people; an additional 1,211 were reached informally. Plans are under way to increase the number of peer educators so that the ratio to employees increases to 1:100, in line with AngloGold Ashanti's group recommendation.

At Geita, 10 people are currently receiving ART and a local non-government organisation, GDH, was awarded a grant of Tsh250 million from USAID in December 2005 for the expansion of HIV/AIDS care and treatment provided, to improve the infrastructure and to improve the provision of care given to those living with AIDS.

The annual Geita Kilimanjaro climb attracted 51 people and \$260,000 was raised for HIV/AIDS projects in Tanzania. (See case studies Report to Society 2003, *Climbing Kilimanjaro – an AIDS initiative*, and Report to Society 2005, *Caring for orphans and orphanages.*)

Malaria

Malaria remains a significant risk for the operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania. Despite the active intervention of international NGOs, the disease has assumed epidemic proportions in these countries, largely a result of ineffective national control measures. The disease is a major cause of death in young children and pregnant women, and also gives rise to morbidity and absenteeism in adult men.

AngloGold Ashanti is in the process of implementing integrated malaria control programmes at each of the operations in these countries. Such a programme comprises:

- vector control, which involves mosquito identification and insecticide susceptibility tests, as well as indoor residual house spraying, house screening and the provision of insecticide impregnated bed nets (ITNs);
- larvaciding of both temporary and permanent water bodies in which mosquito breeding is likely to occur;
- disease management, which relates to effective diagnosis and treatment;
- surveillance and monitoring of both the vectors and parasites (for drug resistance) and the compilation of accurate records; and
- information, education, communication (IEC) and health promotion. A set of indicators has been developed to monitor the disease and its effects on local communities and the AngloGold Ashanti workforce and also to establish baselines against which the outcomes of regional malaria control programmes can be assessed.

The malaria lost-time injury frequency rate (MLTIFR), expressed as the number of cases (incidents) due to malaria for every million man-hours worked, allows the rate to be compared with the conventional LTIFR and clearly demonstrates the negative impact malaria has on productivity and health in the workforce. Malaria incidence rates are expressed as a percentage of employees affected by malaria in a given period. Because of seasonal changes in malaria incidence, this is usually reported as a quarterly rate.

Ghana: The incidence of malaria and the MLTIFR in 2006 have declined significantly to below 50% of 2005 rates. Implementation of the integrated malaria programme at Obuasi. (*See case study on page 122: Successful implementation of campaign at Obuasi halves malaria incidence rates*) began during the course of 2006 and includes the main features of the vector control programme as discussed above.

A malaria control centre has been established at Sansu, a suburb in the town of Obuasi, to serve as the headquarters for the Obuasi programme and as a training centre for group malarial projects being run at other AngloGold Ashanti mines and for other companies operating in Ghana. The control centre will also function as a satellite research centre and will be equipped with the necessary supporting infrastructure. The insectary is operational and satellite mosquito stations have been established. AngloGold Ashanti is sponsoring the resident entomologist's doctoral studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa.

As the success of this campaign, which is a partnership with the community, depends on its acceptance by the community, presentations have been made to a range of stakeholders and interested parties. Around 150 community malaria advocates have been appointed to educate people on how the environment can be changed to prevent the breeding and harbouring of mosquitoes. These advocates will also assist in communicating with communities during periods of indoor residual spraying.





Use was also made of media, local radio stations, banners and leaflets to communicate with the community. Support for the programme was also received from local agencies and the local director of health. In addition, the official launch of the programme was attended by the President of Ghana and the King of the Ashanti. A presentation on Obuasi’s malaria programme was made to the Ghana Chamber of Mines.

The programme began with the training of spray teams and led to the creation of 125 additional jobs – including spray team supervisors – who, after stringent selection, have undergone extensive training. All positions created were filled by people from the local communities and villages.

Residual indoor house spraying began in April 2006 (spraying is to take place twice a year) and 134,000 structures were sprayed in the first round, of which 27,000 were dwellings; another 34,000 houses were sprayed in the second round which was completed in December 2006. The insecticide being used for spraying is approved by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The choice of an organophosphate insecticide for residual house spraying at Obuasi was based on entomological baseline studies performed by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases, based in Johannesburg, which showed significant resistance by resident mosquitoes to the standard insecticides recommended by WHO for malaria control, with the exception of the organophosphate group. These insecticides are expensive, difficult to apply and are potentially toxic to spraymen in high concentrations. For this reason a code of practice was developed to ensure that adequate medical surveillance was carried out on this group of employees. During 2006, two rounds of house spraying were completed using organophosphates and during 2007 house spraying will continue use standard pyrethroid insecticides. As part of this programme, around 6,000 nets were also purchased and distributed to high-risk areas such as orphanages, maternity clinics, and children and maternity wards at hospitals.

The Noguchi Institute at the University of Ghana completed a baseline study on parasite prevalence study at Obuasi, the results of which will be used to measure the success of the spray campaign.

At Iduapriem, there has been a decrease in the incidence of malaria from 11.1% to 8.6%.

MLTIFR at the Ghana operations:

	Obuasi	Iduapriem
2006	435	388
2005	1,477	416

Guinea: A malaria entomological audit was recently undertaken at Sigui in Guinea, and an appropriate programme is being developed to combat the disease. The MLTIFR at this operation was 379 in the third quarter of 2006. Continued health education and the provision of clean water at the mine are being used in the fight against cholera.

REGIONAL HEALTH

Mali: Management of malaria at Morila is based on information obtained from WHO and the use of external consultants. There has been a sharp decline in the incidence of cases of malaria in 2006 to 103 from 314 in 2005, largely attributable to the twice-yearly spraying of houses and the annual re-impregnation of mosquito nets with insecticide. This is an incidence of 1.2%. The actual cost for the year of the vector programme at Sadiola was \$90,365 (excluding treatment costs). The programme includes the following:

- provision of malaria prophylaxis by medical centres to all expatriate employees;
- spraying with a residual insecticide of all employee houses and the houses in villages housing mine employees;
- annual re-impregnation with insecticide of all mosquito nets of employees and their dependants as well as those of residents in villages housing employees; and
- treatment by staff at the medical centres of all cases of malaria diagnosed in employees and their dependants.

MLTIFR at the Mali operations:

	Sadiola/Yatela	Morila
2006	46	66
2005	51	138

At Morila, there has been a marked improvement following the introduction of a new insecticide. The number of malaria cases declined from 425 in 2005 to 329 in 2006. The overall strategy here emphasises the use of prophylaxis by expatriates, information leaflets and an effective drug regimen. A two-year drug resistance study is currently under way on the use of pyrethroids and indications are that this is proving very effective. Integrated malaria control programmes have been successfully implemented at Sadiola, Yatela and Morila, and malaria incidence rates at these operations have declined over time.

Tanzania: The reported incidence of malaria at Geita during 2006 was 10.5%, which compares with 7.3% in 2005. Insecticide treated nets were distributed to employees and the community during the year, and a campaign for early and effective treatment using reliable anti-malarial medication was begun. This is in line with the national malaria policy in Tanzania. An integrated programme of malaria control, similar in content to that being conducted at Obuasi, and involving the mine concession area as well as Geita Town, has been developed and approved for implementation during 2007.

MLTIFR at the Tanzania operation:

	Geita
2006	308
2005	194

Other principal health risks

Other regional health risks include cholera in Guinea (See case study in Report to Society 2005, *Anti cholera campaign at Siguiri benefits communities, page RH18*), and a potential outbreak of avian flu (See case study on our website (www.aga-reports.com/06/avian-flu.htm) on AngloGold Ashanti establishes avian flu task force).



5. Case studies

Two areas in which significant progress was made during 2006 are presented as case studies in this document:

- the promotion of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in South Africa and the economic cost of AIDS. (See case study on page 134); and
- the implementation of an integrated malaria campaign at Obuasi in Ghana. (See page 122).

Other case studies related to regional health threats that appear on our website are summarised as follows:

VCT programme at TauTona

Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) clinic attendance at TauTona was 4,848 in 2006, more than double the target. TauTona now has the highest number of employees receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART). A three-phase approach has been developed to control the spread of HIV/AIDS among employees at TauTona. However, many misconceptions and misunderstandings still exist, and the need for education and maintaining awareness remains. (See our website for the case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/VCT-TauTona.htm).



AngloGold Ashanti establishes avian flu task force

An avian flu task force has been established to develop and implement a strategy in preparation for a possible avian flu epidemic, which according to the World Health Organization, currently poses the single biggest global health threat at present. While this threat is real, its consequences are currently difficult to quantify. PWC has assisted the avian flu task group in formalising an Avian Flu Business Continuity Management process, initially for the South African operations, to ensure the orderly conduct of operations in the event of such a crisis. (See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/avian-flu.htm).



6. Objectives 2007

The following key objectives have been set for 2007:

HIV/AIDS

In South Africa:

- to achieve VCT uptake of 60% at all business units;
- to achieve a rate of 1 per educator to 50 employees;
- to increase the number of Wellness Clinic patients by 25%; and
- to increase the number of patients on ART by 25%.

Malaria

- implement integrated malaria control programme at Geita;
- obtain approval for funding of control programmes at Siguiri and Iduapriem; and
- achieve a further reduction in malaria incidence of 25% at Obuasi and achieve community parasite prevalence of less than 50% in all samples.



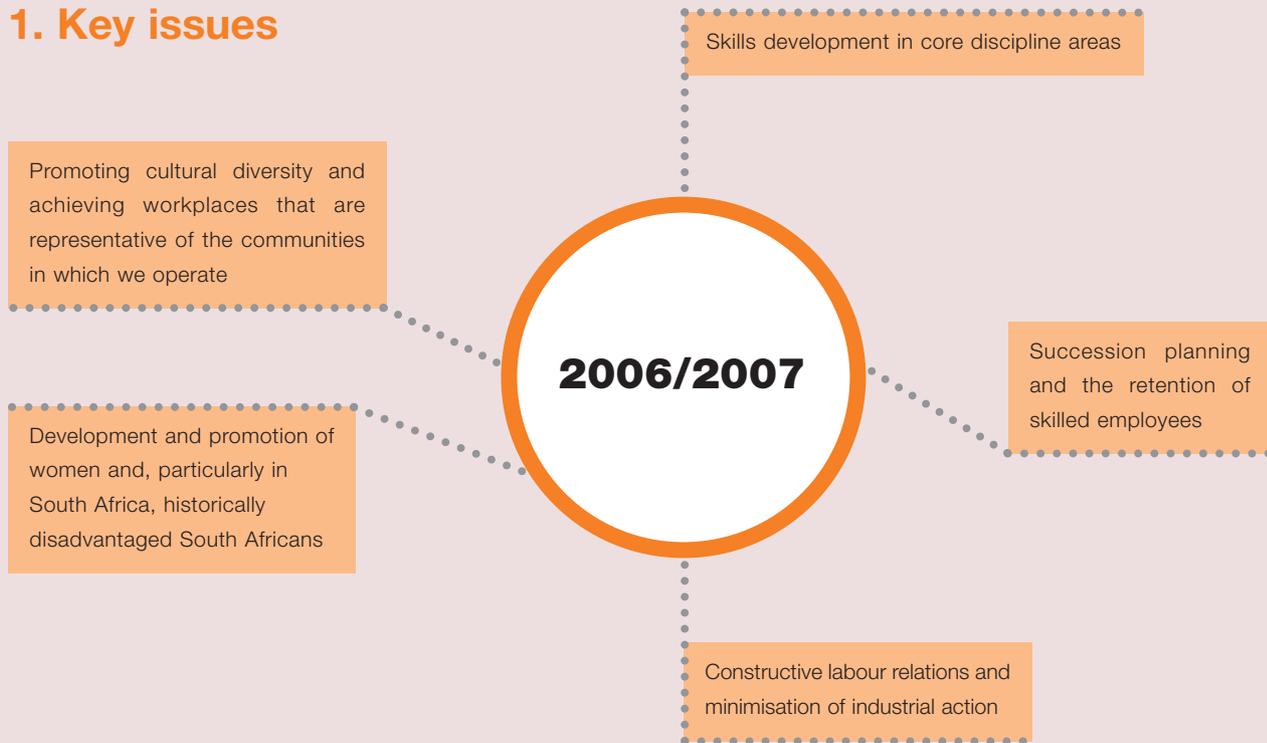
Developing skills and embracing diversity – human resources

Contents

1	Key issues	66
2	Living our values	66
3	Our scorecard	68
4	Review 2006	68
5	Case studies	76
6	Objectives 2007	77



1. Key issues



2. Living our values

One of the group's core business principles relates to employees, namely:

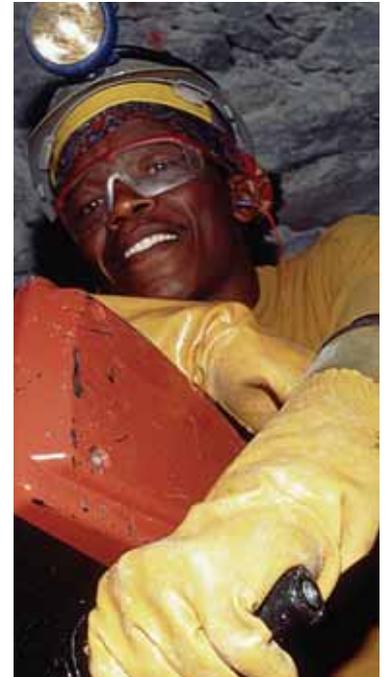
We provide our employees with opportunities to develop their skills while sharing risks and rewards in workplaces that promote innovation, teamwork and freedom with accountability. We embrace cultural diversity.



HUMAN RESOURCES

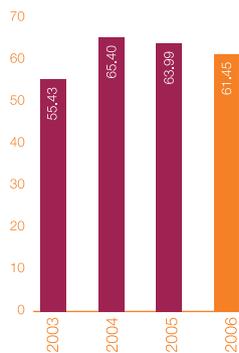
AngloGold Ashanti as an employer – labour practice

1. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Accordingly, we seek to ensure the implementation of fair employment practices by prohibiting forced, compulsory or child labour.
2. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to creating workplaces free of harassment and unfair discrimination.
3. As an international company, we face different challenges in different countries with regard to, for example, offering opportunities to citizens who may not have enjoyed equal opportunities in the past. In such cases, the company is committed to addressing the challenge in a manner appropriate to the local circumstances.
4. We will seek to understand the different cultural dynamics in host communities and adapt work practices to accommodate this where doing so is possible and compatible with the principles expressed in this document.
5. The company will promote the development of a workforce that reflects the international and local diversity of the organisation.
6. The company will provide all employees with the opportunity to participate in training that will improve their workplace competency.
7. The company is committed to ensuring that every employee has the opportunity to become numerate and functionally literate in the language of the workplace.
8. The company is committed to developing motivated, competent and experienced teams of employees through appropriate recruitment, retention and development initiatives. An emphasis is placed on the identification of potential talent, mentoring and personal development planning.
9. Remuneration systems will reward both individual and team effort in a meaningful way.
10. Guided by local circumstances, we shall continue to work together with stakeholders to ensure minimum standards for company-provided accommodation.
11. The company assures access to affordable health care for employees and where possible, for their families.
12. We are committed to prompt and supportive action in response to any major health threats in the regions in which we operate.





Total number of employees – Group (including contractors)
Calculated on a monthly average basis



3. Our scorecard

In our Report to Society 2005, we set a number of objectives that we wanted to achieve in 2006 and we report on these in our scorecard below.

Objectives 2006	Performance 2006
Alignment of employment practices throughout the group, while maintaining observance of local laws, customs and conventions.	Significant alignment of employment practices was achieved during the year. However, some work still remains.
Enhancing the company's localisation and employment equity programmes, particularly at African operations, with a methodical focus on the skills transfer to, and career development of, local citizens.	Good progress was made with the implementation of the company's localisation and employment equity programmes, with specific emphasis placed on skills retention. Further work needs to be done.
Implementation of performance contracts for each AngloGold Ashanti employee, either as an individual or as a member of a working team.	This has been achieved to some degree, particularly at the senior and middle management levels. Further work is required.
Establishment of an Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP) in South Africa, and examination of the feasibility of ESOPs or alternative structures or benefits aimed at aligning employee and company interests at company facilities elsewhere in the world.	An ESOP for South African employees was approved by the shareholders in December 2006 and is currently being implemented. (See case study on page 138). An ESOP is planned for the Ghanaian operations and is being considered in Namibia and Tanzania.

4. Review 2006

We report our performance in 2006 against our business principles.

Introduction

AngloGold Ashanti is a significant employer in the global gold mining industry. Of importance is the fact that many of its operations are situated in countries and regions where, in terms of the local economy, the company is a significant employer – such as in South Africa, Ghana and Tanzania.

AngloGold Ashanti employed 61,453 people in 2006 (calculated on a monthly average basis), made up of 46,407 (75.5%) permanent employees and 15,047 (24.5%) contractors and joint venture employees. In 2005, the group employed 63,993 people, comprising 47,848 employees and 16,145 contractors.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Employees and contractors

	Employees	Contractors	Total 2006	Total 2005	Variance (%)
Argentina	623	283	906	946	-4.2
Australia	111	368	479	393	21.9
Brazil	2,155	2,273	4,428	3,371	31.4
Ghana	6,509	2,935	9,443	10,180	-7.2
Guinea	1,541	1,167	2,708	1,978	36.9
Mali	506	967	1,473	1,309	12.5
Namibia	313	–	313	315	-0.6
South Africa	30,162	5,806	35,968	40,754	-11.7
Tanzania	2,043	1,177	3,220	2,280	41.2
USA	325	44	369	357	3.4
Other*	2,119	27	2,146	2,110	1.7
Total group	46,407	15,047	61,453	63,993	-4.0

* Includes corporate office and other non-gold producing subsidiaries.

Changes in employee numbers above reflect:

- Go-ahead for Boddington project in Australia and change in shaft arrangements at Sunrise Dam;
- Expansion at Cuiabá in Brazil;
- Sale of Bibiani mine in Ghana, retrenchments at Obuasi (see below) and natural attrition; and
- Full impact of transition to owner-mining in Tanzania.

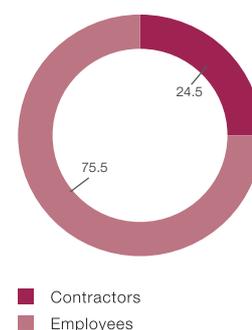
In December 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced a restructuring programme at the Obuasi mine in Ghana. The first phase will involve the retrenchment of 850 of the mine's 5,700 employees and 1,100 contract employees. The second phase will involve the retrenchment of some 1,154 additional people. The restructuring is intended to rightsize the cost structure at the mine in line with production of around 400,000 ounces per annum. Historically the mine was predominantly managed on a functional basis. However, after the initial re-engineering and re-structuring undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti over the past two years, the mine is now managed on a process basis which has reduced the labour complement and identified positions no longer needed. The retrenchments follow extensive consultation and communication with employees.

Management structure and governance

Four executive directors and 13 non-executive directors direct the AngloGold Ashanti board. The board is chaired by non-executive chairman, Russell Edey, and supported by non-executive deputy chairman, James Motlatsi. The chief executive officer, Bobby Godsell, has been in that position since the inception of the company in 1998. The board structure and role is discussed in the Annual Report 2006 and in the Ethics and Governance section of the Report to Society 2006.

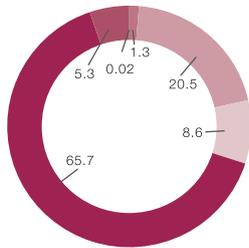
The four executive directors are charged with the day-to-day running of the company (making up the executive committee (Exco), which is chaired by the CEO), and they are supported by the management committee. A member of the management committee is responsible for human resources and the central human resource development policies that guide and support the human resources practice within the group. Two chief operating officers and the management of the regions/countries are responsible for the management of the company. Policies are developed and procedures implemented that are relevant to the country and circumstances inherent within the region, complying with regional legislation and labour requirements, as well as region-specific imperatives.

Employees versus contractors employed 2006



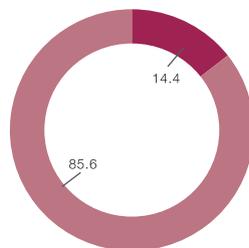
HUMAN RESOURCES

Country of origin of South African employees (%)



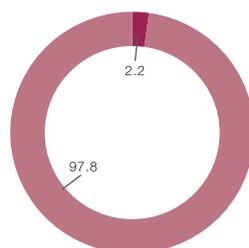
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Botswana
- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Other

Workforce represented by a recognised unions (%) 2006



- Not represented by recognised trade union
- Represented by recognised trade union

Workforce represented by a recognised union – South Africa (%) 2006



- Not represented by recognised trade union
- Represented by recognised trade union

In the discussions that follow the company's performance as an employer is reported on. This performance is in line with the company's business principles, which are shown in orange below.

The company reports independently on its compliance with the Mining Charter. This information may be found at www.anglogoldashanti.com

Business principle 1: AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the Fundamental Rights Conventions of the International Labour Organization. Accordingly, we seek to ensure the implementation of fair employment practices by prohibiting forced, compulsory or child labour.

By virtue of its South African domicile, AngloGold Ashanti is subject to certain conventions signed by the South African government, including the human rights and social conventions of the ILO (ILO 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 128 and 138). South Africa's constitution, together with its associated laws, guarantees non-discrimination on the basis of race and other unfair grounds, freedom of association and the rights of children, among other basic human rights.

Certain ILO conventions (such as ILO Convention 128 dealing with child labour, and ILO Convention No 29 dealing with forced and compulsory labour) are also governed by law in South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States, and by law and various codes such as the Labour Code and Collective Agreement in Mali.

A wide range of agreements and policies is also in place at an operational level to ensure that human rights are protected. These include recognition and collective bargaining agreements, disciplinary, grievance and appeal procedures and non-discrimination agreements.

No breaches of fundamental rights conventions of the ILO were alleged or charges brought against the company in connection with these during 2006.

Freedom of association

In line with the group's upholding of human rights conventions, freedom of association is encouraged and collective bargaining structures are recognised in those regions where such structures commonly exist. In practice, this means they exist at all operations except CC&V in the United States and Sunrise Dam in Australia, where employees are not members of unions (as is common practice in these countries). Management/union relationships are governed by negotiated agreements in respect of most of the group's workforce, with 85.6% of the global workforce represented by recognised trade unions or catered for through collective bargaining processes.

In South Africa, 97.8% of all employees are either represented by unions or catered for by the agency shop agreement. (This agreement exists across the lower level bargaining unit within the company. This means that non-union members contribute 0.75% of their monthly basic pay to a human and industrial relations fund, whereas union members contribute 1% of their monthly basic pay to this cause.) The four unions that are recognised are the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the United Association of South Africa (UASA), Solidarity and the South African Equity Workers' Association (SAEWA).

There were no significant disputes or strikes in South Africa during the period, although there were six incidents that led to brief work stoppages. These incidents were amicably resolved. Elsewhere, one strike took place at Cerro Vanguardia Argentina in April and May 2006 by some 200 employees. A total of nine working days were lost.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Business principle 2: AngloGold Ashanti is committed to creating workplaces free of harassment and unfair discrimination.

Racial and sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination are prohibited by the company's business principles as well as by legislation in most of the countries where the operations are situated. Specific policies are in place at all AngloGold Ashanti's operations to protect the interests of employees.

Representation of women at all levels is as follows:

- 6.2% of all permanent employees are women (2005: 6.1%);
- women make up 5.9% of the board (2005: 5.9%).

Business principle 4: We will seek to understand the different cultural dynamics in host communities and adapt work practices to accommodate this where doing so is possible and compatible with the principles expressed in this document.

In Mali, expatriate and local employees attend cultural diversity courses, run by a local service provider. A report on Cultural Diversity in Ghana was commissioned by AngloGold Ashanti in 2006. Written by a local, Ghana-based academic and consultant, it is intended to be a guide for expatriate employees and contractors who are sent on assignment or transfer to Ghana, to sensitise them to local traditions, customs and other relevant issues. It is intended that similar documents will be produced for Tanzania and the DRC.

Business principle 3: As an international company, we face different challenges in different countries with regard to, for example, offering opportunities to citizens who may not have enjoyed equal opportunities in the past. In such cases, the company is committed to addressing the challenge in a manner appropriate to the local circumstances.

and

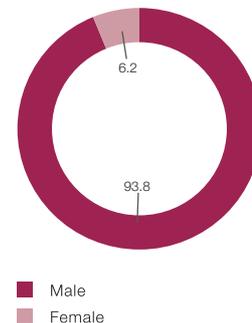
Business principle 5: The company will promote the development of a workforce that reflects the international and local diversity of the organisation.

Employment equity forms a part of AngloGold Ashanti's broader human resources strategy which aims to promote an organisational culture that recognises the diversity of the societies within which the company operates, and which affords all employees the development opportunities that will enable them to achieve optimal levels of career development during their employment with the company. The group's employment equity and equal opportunity programme covers employee development and retention, strategies to counteract losses, career development and the promotion of mobility in an environment that is free of unfair discrimination.

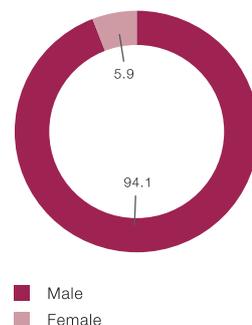
Employment equity and/or equal opportunity targets are set and their attainment is monitored by a board sub-committee, the Employment Equity and Skills Development Committee.

- In South Africa the employment of historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) remains a particular priority. Employment targets and achievements are reported annually to the South African Department of Labour (DoL) in 1 August, and reporting will also be provided in terms of the Mining Charter from 2007. Based on the report provided to the DoL in South Africa, HDSAs comprise 26% of management (2005: 22%). (Managerial employees are defined as those in supervisory and management roles in Paterson job grades D-Lower and above). HDSAs make up 18% of the board (2005: 18%).

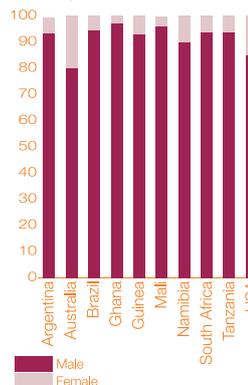
Women employed – Group (%)



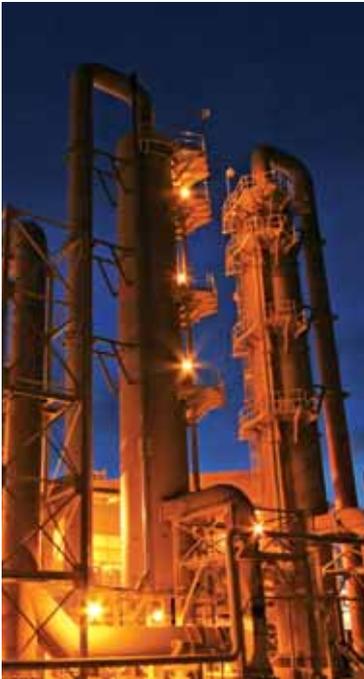
Women on board – Group (%)



Percentage male to female employed (permanent employees only)* – Group



*In the USA permanent employees are categorised as regular employees



- Where possible, it is standard practice for AngloGold Ashanti to employ indigenous people, rather than expatriate employees, at all its African operations (apart from those in South Africa).
- Foreign migrancy is reported in South Africa in line with the spirit of the Mining Charter. Foreign migrants are defined as employees drawn from outside the borders of South Africa but generally from countries within the Southern African Customs Union as well as Mozambique. Many other migrant workers originate from rural areas within South Africa. The percentage of foreign migrant employees (defined in this way) was 35.7% as at 31 December 2006 (2005: 36%).

AngloGold Ashanti has a group policy in place that encourages the employment of local employees and replacement of expatriate employees over time, through skills transfer programmes and career development of local citizens.

In 2006, progress was made:

- in engaging with academic institutions, particularly in Ghana and Mali, for the development of middle management; and
- in the development of middle and senior management to build their own competencies.

In particular, at operations in Ghana, Guinea, Namibia, Tanzania and Mali job vacancies, recruitment and separation rates rose significantly in 2006 in relation to previous years. Numerous factors have contributed to this. The expansion of the global mining industry resulted in competition for skilled employees, particularly in the technical disciplines during 2006 and this was compounded by the impending closure of Yatela and Morila, resulting in the loss of many employees.

All of these operations have localisation plans in place which have achieved varying degrees of success. The following principles underpin the region; strategy:

- Localisation programmes are developed in accordance with the Company's Employment Equity Philosophy. (See our website at www.anglogoldashanti.com).
- A commitment to the development of employees and the provision of employment opportunities are as stated in the company's values and business principles.

Localisation plans on all operations are scheduled to be reviewed during the course of 2007 with the emphasis being placed on the following: identification of potential, talent management, succession plans, and training and development plans. Progress reviews of the respective localisation plans will take place quarterly during technical visits to the mine by the regional executive teams. (See case study on our website on Localisation programme in Tanzania – www.aga-reports.com/06/localisation.htm).

Business principle 6: The company will provide all employees with the opportunity to participate in training that will improve their workplace competency.

AngloGold Ashanti's philosophy encompasses a wide range of training initiatives. In 2006, the company spent \$26.37 million on employee training and development, of which \$21.20 million – 4.64% of pay roll – was spent in the South Africa operations). In 2005, the employee training and development costs for South African-based operations amounted to \$23.2 million.

Business principle 7: The company is committed to ensuring that every employee has the opportunity to become numerate and functionally literate in the language of the workplace.

It is the company's policy to provide Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) to ensure that all employees are able to become literate and numerate. (All employees at the operations in Australia and the United States are literate, as are most employees in Argentina, Brazil and Ghana.)

HUMAN RESOURCES

To be literate in a particular language, individuals should be able to use the language effectively to think, to acquire knowledge, to express their identity, feelings and ideas, and to interact with others. To be numerate, an individual should be able to develop the ability and confidence to think numerically in order to interpret and analyse critically everyday situations and to solve problems.

For many years the company has afforded its employees the opportunity to become literate and obtain a qualification that will allow for greater career advancement opportunities. Currently, 19% of the South African workforce does not have a recognised qualification.

Business principle 8: The company is committed to developing motivated, competent and experienced teams of employees through appropriate recruitment, retention and development initiatives. An emphasis is placed on the identification of potential talent, mentoring and personal development planning.

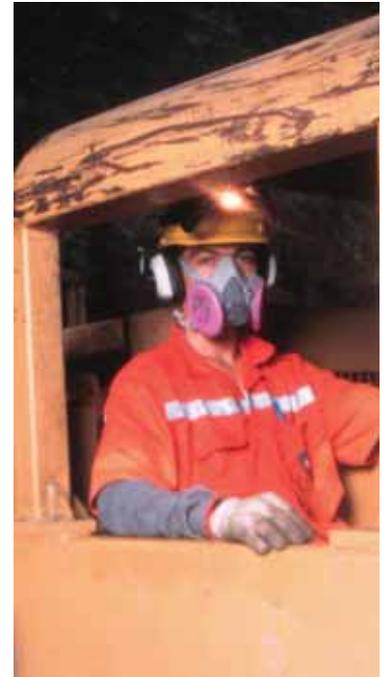
The group's Talent Management Programme identifies and develops the group's management for the future. The programme has three areas of intervention, namely, the development, retention and monitoring of talent, and includes an annual talent review at executive level to monitor succession plans for talented employees.

The programme is aimed both at specific individuals, who have been identified through their career development plans, and groups of individuals with high potential, all of whom attend a range of management development programmes. Development plans form part of the greater performance management process within the group and are reviewed twice a year.

The group runs an Executive Development Programme (EDP), a Management Development Programme (MDP) and an Intermediate Management Development Programme (IMDP), where younger employees with management potential are identified and given an opportunity to develop their careers.

Study assistance programmes for employees and non-employees are provided across the group to increase the skills pool available to AngloGold Ashanti. In total, \$1.98 million was spent on providing bursaries and study assistance to employees and non-employees across the group in 2006.

- The South African operations support students in full-time studies at universities and universities of technology (formerly technikons). The bursary scheme is open to employees (in-service bursary scheme) as well as to the general public or so-called 'off-the-street' candidates. The company currently supports 48 students in the respective schemes studying towards tertiary qualifications. In respect of the 48 students, 12 are employees while 36 are 'off-the-street' students. \$0.75 million (R5.12 million) was spent on this programme in 2006. (2005:\$1.7 million – R10.8 million)
- A bursary scheme was implemented in Mali in 2004. Ten top school leavers started studying at the University of Pretoria, South Africa, in the disciplines of mining, engineering, metallurgy, environment and geology.
- In the United States, the company offers scholarships to dependants of eligible employees to assist them with their college education. Some \$40,000 was spent on scholarships for children of employees in 2006. The company also provided reimbursement for tuition fees to employees wishing to pursue a university degree in a discipline related to their position in the company.
- In Ghana, company bursaries are granted to the dependants of employees who have gained admission to government-approved secondary and tertiary educational institutions. This was undertaken at a cost to company of \$135,000 in 2006.
- The Namibian bursary programme is open to all Namibians (not necessarily employees or their dependants). Bursaries are offered in the fields of geology, metallurgy chemical, mechanical and electrical engineering, human resources and accounting. Six bursaries were awarded by Navachab mine in 2006 at a cost to the company of N\$330,000 (\$48,458). (2005: N\$400,000)



HUMAN RESOURCES

- In South America, the company has a scholarship programme which covers the cost of graduate and post-graduate courses at recognised universities, including language and technical mining courses, at a total cost in 2006 of \$567,000.
- Geita mine in Tanzania has an in-service bursary scheme to promote further educational development of employees. One employee has been sponsored to study at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and another at Curtin University in Western Australia.

Training for life

AngloGold Ashanti aims to deliver training and development widely applicable and transferable – the broad spectrum of programmes ranges from basic literacy and numeracy, through to technical training as well as executive development at top business schools of international repute.

Training for life equips employees or ex-employees with the skills to ensure their continued employability or ability to be self-employed when they are no longer employed by the company. This training is also given in preparation for career endings, both as a result of ill-health or as a result of mine closure. Employees who are retrenched are offered re-training in a skill that will assist them to remain economically active within their community.

Business principle 9: Remuneration systems will reward both individual and team effort in a meaningful way.

The company seeks to remunerate employees fairly at both an individual and a team level. Remuneration levels are set taking into account the market as well as economic and inflation indicators. There is generally an annual review or annual negotiations with the representative unions in respect of those employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.

In South Africa, in particular, by far the majority of remuneration elements, although focused on the individual, are the result of collective bargaining between management and the representative unions. This has given rise to standard rates of pay for the majority of employees (non-supervisory employees, miners and artisans) rather than pay scales in which employees are remunerated for their contribution, as is the case with management and officials. In addition to basic pay, various productivity and safety bonus schemes exist at most operations to both motivate and reward employees and can have a

AngloGold Ashanti Health



HUMAN RESOURCES

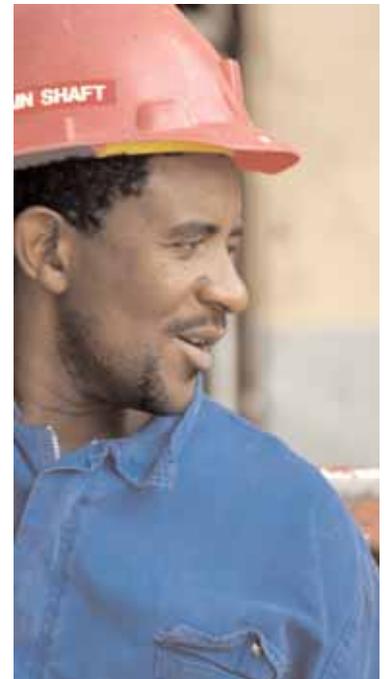
significant impact on basic pay. As well as employee benefits that are legally mandated, the various regions offer health care benefits, pension and provident funds, company vehicles, housing, housing allowances or home ownership schemes, life assurance, tuition assistance, maternity benefits and subsidised canteens, among others.

Business principle 10: Guided by local circumstances, we shall continue to work together with stakeholders to ensure minimum standards for company-provided accommodation.

Mining operations are frequently situated in remote areas; in these cases employees are drawn from other regions (and sometimes other countries). Consequently, they do not have their homes in the area. The provision of company accommodation varies from region to region and is dependent on the availability of accommodation, the make-up of the workforce and the remoteness of the region. In major cities, such as Johannesburg, Denver and Perth, housing is readily available.

- At Sunrise Dam, Australia, many employees operate on a fly-in, fly-out basis and accommodation is therefore provided during the period that employees are at work.
- At Cerro Vanguardia, in Argentina, South America, many employees come from outside the immediate area of operation and they either stay in houses constructed by the company in nearby Puerto San Julian or in on-mine facilities.
- At the Sadiola and Yatela mines in Mali, 90% of all employees are housed in company accommodation. Employees not housed in this accommodation receive a housing allowance in accordance with local labour agreements. The government facilitates loans for the purchase of land and housing in the Bamako area.
- A housing loan scheme (for home ownership) is available for senior employees at Geita mine in Tanzania; other employees receive a housing allowance.
- At Navachab in Namibia, 50% of employees are housed in company housing; the remainder of employees receive a housing allowance.
- In South Africa a wide range of accommodation options are available to employees. These options vary from privately-owned houses to company-owned single accommodation residences.

The company provides a housing allowance to assist employees to acquire accommodation.



AngloGold Ashanti Health, a subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti, provides health care to South African employees. The Vaal River and West Wits areas both have a central hospital providing secondary, and to some extent tertiary level care, surrounded by a network of peripheral primary health care and occupational health clinics. Health care activities which focus on care to employees in these areas and care to immediate dependants, where appropriate, include preventive, occupational, and primary health care; hospital care and the management of trauma; injury on duty; and of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The two occupational health centres are each staffed by two doctors and some 30 support health care practitioners each. The occupational health discipline performs the functions of screening prior to employment, evaluation of baseline health status, surveillance during employment for purposes of early detection of disease (particularly high-risk diseases commonly associated with the mining industry) and directing the management of diseases detected, including the workplace and compensation initiatives required. Each hospital has about 300 beds with emergency rooms, operating theatres and multi-disciplinary intensive care units. Speciality disciplines include internal medicine; general surgery; orthopaedic surgery; ear, nose and throat surgery; radiology; paediatrics; and obstetrics and gynaecology. These clinical disciplines are supported by the allied clinical disciplines of physiotherapy, occupational therapy and clinical psychology, which together ensure comprehensive patient care and rehabilitation. Access to health care is provided to all employees and, in certain circumstances, to their families. All employees not covered by formal medical scheme arrangements have access to health care at company facilities.



Historically, the South African mining industry has drawn a large percentage of its workforce from countries around South Africa – Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana – as well as from rural areas within South Africa, such as the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The majority of these employees prefer to retain their homes in their country or region of origin and to return to their homes during weekends, annual leave periods and at the end of their employment. These employees are accommodated in single accommodation residences which comprise mainly communal rooms (accommodating between four to eight persons per room), catering facilities, visiting families' units and entertainment and recreational facilities.

A programme is in place to convert the communal rooms into single room accommodation. To date 1,031 single rooms have been created and the plan for 2007 is to create a further 572 single rooms. AngloGold Ashanti also plans to redevelop under-utilised residences into family accommodation and some 86 family units have been completed. A further 127 family units will be developed in 2007.

Meals that are provided in the residence comply with international nutritional standards and are monitored by an independent dietician on a monthly basis.

Business principle 11: The company assures access to affordable health care for employees and where possible, for their families.

Health care provision and acceptable levels of care are determined by, among other factors, the existing infrastructure in the areas in which the employees are located. For the distant communities with which AngloGold Ashanti is associated, the focus is on facilitating access to basic care.

- In South Africa, health care is largely provided by AngloGold Ashanti Health. (See box on previous page).
- In Argentina and Brazil health care is provided by an external service provider to employees and their families.
- The Malian operations have on-site mine clinics that are registered with the national health authorities and provide health care for all employees and registered dependants.
- In Tanzania health care is provided for employees and their dependants at an on-site occupational health clinic, which was recently upgraded, and local health care facilities. The mine supports the upgrading of the local Geita hospital and offers technical support to its staff.
- Employees at the Navachab mine in Namibia are members of a medical scheme to which the company contributes, and employees are entitled to private health care as part of this scheme. An on-mine clinic provides primary health care and occupational health services.
- Health care services are provided to the employee, his or her spouse and up to six dependants at the Edwin Cade Memorial Hospital at Obuasi in Ghana, while the Iduapriem and Bibiani mines in Ghana and the Sigiri mine in Guinea each has a 24-hour clinic on site for employees and their dependants. In Australia, health care is provided by the national government-run health system and additional employee-funded health insurance is in place. On-site nurses are employed and other health care professionals are contracted to provide a level of care.
- In the United States, access to health care for employees is provided through a self-insured medical plan administered by a third-party administrator.

Business principle 12: We are committed to prompt and supportive action in response to any major health threats in the regions in which we operate.

See the Regional Health section on page 50.

5. Case studies

The implementation of an Employee Share Ownership Programme (ESOP) at the South African operations in late 2006 represented the achievement of a significant objective for the company. This is reported on more fully in a case study on page 138 of this report.

Other case studies that discuss the various challenges and measures to address these at the various operations around the world may be found on our website. Summaries appear below.

Localisation programme in Tanzania

AngloGold Ashanti is moving towards a formal localisation plan, which aims to prepare Tanzanian nationals with the requisite skills at its Geita gold mine. This is with a view to downsizing its expatriate complement. Training and development programmes are in place, with particular emphasis on the mining engineering discipline. It is anticipated that by 2009 the mine will reduce its current expat complement, currently standing at 6.5% of the total workforce, to 5%, the prescribed national norm in Tanzania. (See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/localisation.htm).



Reducing labour turnover in Australia

This case study looks into the difficulty of obtaining and retaining skilled labour in Western Australia, particularly within the resource sector, and how AngloGold Ashanti Australia has changed its work roster system to tackle this problem. (See case study – www.aga-reports.com/06/labour-SDGM.htm).



Strike points the way for new climate of co-operation at Cerro Vanguardia

A strike involving some 200 employees and which resulted in two days work being lost in April and a further week being lost in May at the Cerro Vanguardia (CVSA) mine in Argentina has resulted in increased understanding and interaction between management and employees. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/strike-CVSA.htm).



6. Objectives 2007

The following objectives have been set for 2007:

- alignment of employment practices and, in particular, enhancing the company's localisation and employment practices, and implementing performance contracts at all levels;
- adoption and implementation of an ESOP in Ghana; progress discussions on an ESOP in Namibia and Tanzania;
- roll-out of the Executive Development Programme. This is a collaborative exercise between the Fundação Dom Cabral (FDC) in Brazil, the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business and AngloGold Ashanti);
- roll-out of the Global Human Resources Systems Project to all operations. The system will contain all policies, procedures and administration, information and will ensure a common standard across the group;
- development of opportunities to enhance diversity within the company; and
- enhancement internal capability to decrease the use of external consultants across disciplines, through short and medium global work assignments.

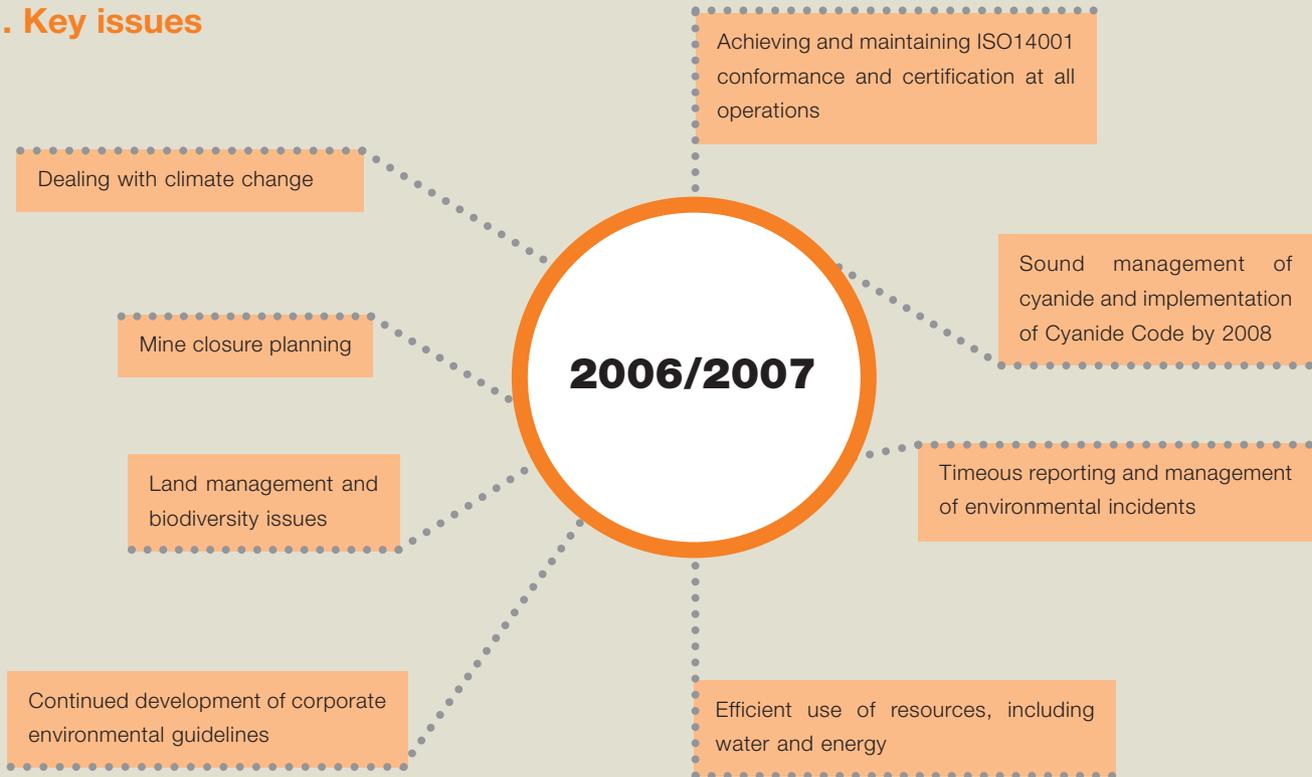
Good stewardship – environment



Contents

1	Key issues	80
2	Living our values	80
3	Our scorecard	82
4	Review 2006	83
5	Case studies	101
6	Objectives 2007	103

1. Key issues



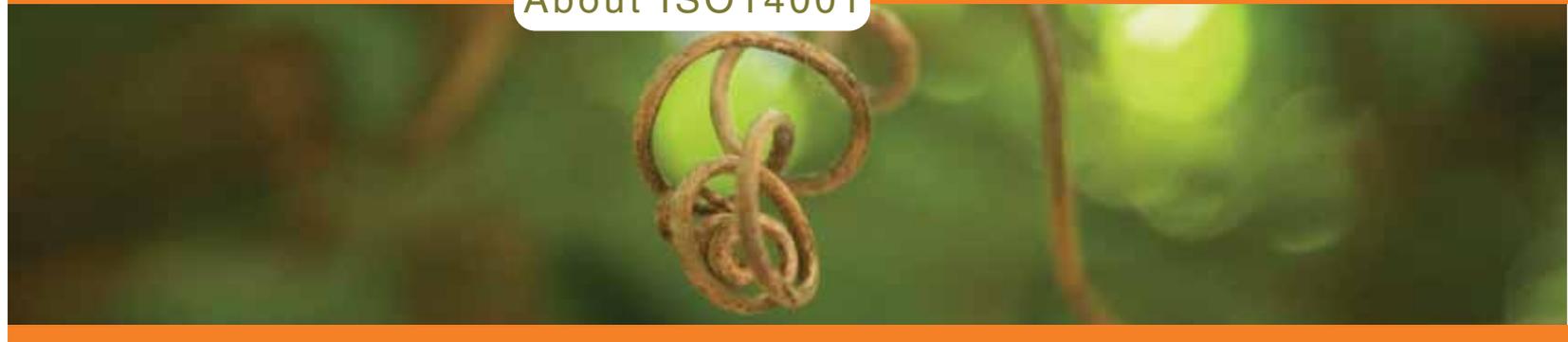
2. Living our values

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to working in an environmentally responsible way. One of our core values relates to our relationships with and the impact we have on communities in which we do business, namely:

We strive to form partnerships with host communities, sharing their environments, traditions and values. We want communities to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.

Our business principle 'AngloGold Ashanti and the environment' serves as our group environmental policy; it guides the way we do business and enables us to live our values, specifically relating to our environmental impact.

About ISO14001



AngloGold Ashanti and the environment

1. We recognise that the long-term sustainability of our business is dependent upon good stewardship in both the protection of the environment and the efficient management of the exploration and extraction of mineral resources.
2. We will comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and requirements.
3. We are committed to establishing and maintaining management systems to identify, monitor and control the environmental aspects of our activities.
4. The company will ensure that financial resources are available to meet its reclamation and environmental obligations.
5. The company will ensure that its employees and contractors are aware of this policy as well as their relevant responsibilities.
6. We will conduct audits to evaluate the effectiveness of our environmental management systems.
7. We are committed to communicating and consulting with interested and affected parties on environmental aspects of our activities and to making this policy available to the public.
8. We will work to continually improve our environmental performance and prevent pollution from our operations.
9. The company will participate in debate on environmental matters at international, national and local levels.

ISO14001: The International Standards Organization (ISO) is a voluntary, not-for-profit network of national standards institutes from 146 countries, with a central secretariat in Geneva. ISO14001 focuses on environmental management systems and was first published in 1996.



3. Our scorecard

In our Report to Society 2005, we set a number of objectives that we wanted to achieve in 2006 and we report on these in our scorecard below.

Objectives 2006	Performance 2006
<p>Achieve ISO14001 certification at all operating mines by the end of December 2006.</p>	<p>By the end of December 2006, certification of conformance to the ISO14001:2004 standard was achieved or maintained by 19 out of 21 operations, as well as a number of ancillary support services.</p>
<p>Develop a series of environmental guidelines to direct and continue to improve environmental performance across the company.</p>	<p>Five environmental guidelines have been drafted, for air quality, water management, land management, chemical usage and waste management. It is expected that these will be adopted in 2007. Other guidelines will continue to be developed such as incident reporting, biodiversity and mine closure planning.</p>
<p>Establish targets for a reduction in water use, energy consumption and carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Targets have been set at an operational level and vary from site to site depending on specific operational conditions and circumstances. Establishing targets is a key element of the implementation of ISO14001.</p>
<p>Continue to improve environmental data gathering systems in accordance with GRI reporting requirements.</p>	<p>Progress that has been made is evident in the detailed GRI matrix that may be found on our website at www.aga-reports.com/GRI.htm. Further development and refinement of our systems are required to provide comparable data generation and seamless data flow. The process of aligning data gathering systems thus remains a priority.</p>
<p>Formally integrate biodiversity considerations in the environmental management programmes of the company.</p>	<p>The South African operations have completed Phase 1 of a biodiversity assessment and Phase 2 is under way. (See case study www.aga-reports.com/06/biodiversity.htm). Brazil has established a 729 hectare private natural forest reserve to conserve Atlantic Forest (see page 100). In Australia, specialist studies have commenced on the Tropicana Lease. Where relevant, biodiversity is included as an element of the ISO14001 environmental management system implemented within the company. The ICMM's Good Practice Guidelines need to be more widely rolled out within the organisation.</p>

ENVIRONMENT

Objectives 2006	Performance 2006
Participate in the ICMM's mine closure project and review the company's processes on the basis of emerging good practice.	AngloGold Ashanti continues to participate in this project aimed at understanding and improving current environmental and social practices related to mine closure. A group-wide review of mine closure planning will be undertaken in 2007.
Maintain the environmental incident reporting system.	Reporting system has been maintained.

4. Review 2006

We report our performance in 2006 against our business principles.

Business principle 1: We recognise that the long-term sustainability of our business is dependent upon good stewardship in both the protection of the environment and the efficient management of the exploration and extraction of mineral resources.

Environmental policy and strategy within AngloGold Ashanti is overseen by the Board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development, which meets on a quarterly basis. The committee comprises three non-executive directors: Bill Nairn (chairman), James Motlatsi and Simon Thompson; as well as chief executive officer Bobby Godsell and chief operating officers, Neville Nicolau and Roberto Carvalho Silva. Members of management are invited to participate in these meetings.

During the year, the board committee considered and reviewed the company's environmental policy and – apart from a number of minor changes in wording – endorsed it as remaining appropriate to the company. Where there are site-specific environmental policies, directing each operation in accordance with local conditions and regulations, these are required to be consistent with the company's environmental policy.

The heads of the environmental discipline in each of the company's various regions around the world participate in an Environmental Steering Committee, which identifies and debates critical environmental issues facing the company, and develops appropriate company responses to these challenges. An in-house environmental workshop, which drew 47 environmental professionals from across the group, together with invited specialists, was held in September 2006 in South Africa. These meetings are a crucial means of obtaining information about the environmental performance of the operations, sharing good practice experiences across the group, strengthening professional support networks and improving communication and awareness of environmental issues within the company.

At an operational level, management of environmental issues and compliance with company policy and government regulations is largely a line function. Line management is, in turn, supported by on-site environmental professionals, who ensure that the company fulfils its obligations to act in an environmentally responsible manner, while at the same time achieving efficient and effective management of its mineral resources.



ENVIRONMENT



The company faces a wide range of environmental challenges, and not purely of an operational nature. At the global level, and particularly in North America, concerns about the environmental impact of mining need to be addressed through responsible mining practices and engagement. Government regulation of the mining industry continues to increase in response to public sentiment in the various jurisdictions. Financial institutions, particularly those that are signatory to the Equator Principles, have, with the recent revision of the International Finance Corporation's Safeguard Policies, strengthened their requirements around loan financing. There are also numerous voluntary international initiatives aimed at addressing issues such as climate change, biodiversity, preventing pollution, securing human rights and ultimately, achieving sustainable development. AngloGold Ashanti is carefully considering these initiatives and formulating company responses including those initiatives in which it chooses to become involved. (See the *Ethics and Governance* Section on page 22).

The nature of the challenges facing the company differs from site to site, and varies through the different stages of the gold production process. In accordance with an ISO14001 requirement, each site has an Aspects Register which defines its main environmental aspects and associated risks. The company's environmental priorities are reflected in the corporate environmental objectives for 2007.

Business principle 2: We will comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and requirements.

While the group's business principles and environmental policy guide the way in which we identify, manage and mitigate the impact that we have on the environment, all operations are naturally subject to the environmental laws, rules and regulations of the various countries in which they operate. Where these laws are not well-developed, or indeed do not exist, our operations are also guided by the company's business principles, environmental policy, environmental guidelines and good practice. The company is committed to assisting governments at both a national and local level in developing legislation that is appropriate and effective. (See case study: *Improvements in environmental incident reporting system in Mali*, – www.aga-reports.com/06/incident-reporting.htm).

The group-wide implementation of ISO14001 carries with it an obligation to maintain a legal register which identifies all the laws, regulations and other obligations with which an operation is expected to comply and requires that this information is readily available to operating staff. From a corporate perspective, this assists in providing assurance that the operations are meeting their obligations.

Cyanide Code

The code is a voluntary industry initiative developed under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the ICMM to:

- promote responsible management of cyanide used in gold mining;
- enhance the protection of human health; and
- reduce the potential for environmental impacts.

See www.cyanidecode.org for further information

ENVIRONMENT

No fines were recorded during the year in respect of environmental issues as defined by our Board reporting requirements. In addition, a number of environmental licences and permits were granted with none being retracted on the basis of environmental performance.

In Brazil, the legal action filed by the Nova Lima District Attorney against Morro Velho (the forerunner of AngloGold Ashanti Mineração) concerning the health impact of arsenic on communities living close to old tailings deposits continues. The preliminary report confirmed no evidence of contamination of the Nova Lima population being attributable to the old tailings deposits. Three of the six old tailings deposits in question have already been rehabilitated and work continues on the other three. (See case study: *Rehabilitation of old tailings deposits at Nova Lima, Report to Society 2004.*)

Business principle 3: We are committed to establishing and maintaining management systems to identify, monitor and control the environmental aspects of our activities.

and

Business principle 6: We will conduct audits to evaluate the effectiveness of our environmental management systems.

Implementing ISO14001

In March 2005, AngloGold Ashanti's Executive Committee took a decision that all AngloGold Ashanti operating mines (that is, those not in closure mode or due for closure) should, by December 2006, hold certification to the ISO14001 International Environmental Management System standard. By the end of December 2006, AngloGold Ashanti had achieved ISO14001 certification for 19 of its 21 operations, that is, excluding Navachab in Namibia and Yatela in Mali. Navachab mine is expected to be certified by the end of March 2007 and Yatela mine, which was previously scheduled for closure but whose life has now been extended, will seek certification by December 2007.

The ISO14001 certification is a significant advance in the company's environmental management because it assures, both from corporate governance and from a public perspective, that:

- each operation maintains a legal register which identifies all of the law, regulations and other obligations with which the operation is expected to comply, and that this information is readily available to operating staff;
- each operation maintains an Aspects Register which identifies the significant environmental aspects of its activities and their associated risks;
- plans are in place to address these environmental priorities and operational risks;
- resources and responsibilities have been assigned to managing these plans;
- objectives and targets have been set and will be regularly monitored; and
- a system is in place which can be continually improved, to ensure better environmental performance.

AngloGold Ashanti recognises that certification does not necessarily guarantee good operational performance and that the challenge will now be to ensure that the system helps deliver the required on-the-ground results. In addition, the system can be subject to independent assurance for improved corporate governance and other purposes. (See case study: *Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti, page 142.*)



Implementing the Cyanide Code

AngloGold Ashanti was party to the development of the International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold and was one of the first signatories to the code in November 2005. (See box on page 92). Companies that are signatories to the code must have their operations audited by an independent third party to demonstrate their compliance with the code.

The International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI), which will guide and manage the implementation of the code, was formed during the year. AngloGold Ashanti is represented both on the organisation's board and on its Industry Advisory Group.

Environmental risk management and incident reporting

AngloGold Ashanti's environmental professionals participate in incident investigation and risk management processes at a group and operational level. Key environmental risks are identified as part of the company's overall risk profile and are reported accordingly. (See *Annual Report 2006: Risk management on pages 107 to 123*.)

AngloGold Ashanti's incident reporting protocol enables the company to identify and to manage the risks and impacts of environmental incidents, as well as their associated costs. Operations provide the appropriate level of information necessary to advise management and the board of the nature and occurrence of important incidents and developments. In line with this protocol, a major environmental incident report must be made within 24 hours to the corporate office. A summary of reportable incidents and major developments within each region is presented at the quarterly Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Board Committee meetings.

An environmental incident is defined as 'an event, action or non-conformance with a procedure that results, or has the potential to result, in an adverse impact on the surrounding environment; or any event, action or occurrence which is contrary to the AngloGold Ashanti business principles'. Major incidents are reported to the Board. A major incident is defined as one which could affect the company's reputation or which results in a cost to the company exceeding \$100,000 including fines, compensation, clean-up, loss of production, anticipated litigation costs, etc.

The number of environmental incidents reported to the board during the year was at a similar level to 2005. The implementation of ISO14001 has led to increased scrutiny and awareness of incidents at an operational level.

What are environmental incidents?

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental incident report 2006

Operation	Date and nature of incident	Action taken
Ghana		
Obuasi	Coral Snake rock dump material was eroded as result of heavy rain, flooding Ahansowodea on 24 April 2006 .	Immediate clean-up was undertaken. Final closure design for this facility has been moved forward.
	On 3 October 2006 , slurry spillage occurred at Aboagyekrom, a suburb in Obuasi, with negative impact on the environment and affected property.	A pipe replacement programme was instituted which includes regular inspections of pipeline wear. The communication between dam operators and the Tailings Treatment Plant personnel was improved.
	On 20 November 2006 an incident occurred as a result of galamsey (artisanal miners) activities when a tailings pipe was deliberately punctured, causing the contents to spill into the environment. The spillage affected land, vegetation and the Nyam River.	Regular checks along the length of pipelines were instituted and security around tailings facilities strengthened.
Guinea		
Sigiri	On 10 August 2006 a CIP tank overflowed, resulting in about 3,500m ³ of slurry overflowing the bund and being released to the surrounding environment.	The spill was detoxified with hydrogen peroxide and cleaned up. No injuries or faunal fatalities occurred.

- matters which, by law, must be reported to government agencies;
- matters which, by law, are subject to fines and/or penalties;
- environmental impacts which are, by their very nature, either extensive or likely to have long-term effects;
- cyanide-related incidents;
- tailings dam failures;
- spillages or leakages with impact beyond the company's designated containment areas – of tailings materials, hydro carbons, acids and other chemicals;
- emissions beyond permitted levels, for example, atmospheric and effluent releases;
- dust emissions which may impact on the company's reputation; and
- wildlife mortalities and land clearing activities which may impact on the company's reputation.



Environmental incident reporting (continued)

Operation	Date and nature of incident	Action taken
<p>South Africa TauTona Mine</p>	<p>Three incidents occurred (15 February, 16 February and 11 March 2006) on surface and underground resulting in the release of 12,300kg of refrigerant R134a (a greenhouse gas) after the failure of condenser tubes.</p> <p>The 1A refrigerant plant tripped on low evaporator pressure resulting in approximately 1,550kg of R134a refrigerant being discharged into the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Changes have been made to condenser tubes at all refrigeration plants to ensure that this does not occur again.</p> <p>Extensive repairs have been undertaken.</p>
<p>Mine Services (West Wits)</p>	<p>On 14 November and 20 December 2006, respectively, the North Boundary Dam overflowed, due to heavy rainfall in the catchment area and discharged the water into the Wonderfonteinspruit, via the Blyvoorzicht Canal.</p>	<p>Samples of discharged water were taken and analysed to determine water quality. Subsequently, the dam operating philosophy was reviewed and opportunities for minimising water levels are being explored, including de-silting to restore the full retention capacity and pumping of water to an alternate storage.</p>
<p>Metallurgy – Vaal River</p>	<p>Five incidents occurred (10 and 24 January; and 1, 23 and 27 February 2006) when the Bokkamp Dam, a process water storage and return water dam overflowed towards the Vaal River after heavy rainfall.</p>	<p>A R40 million project to increase the capacity of storage dams in the area has begun and will be completed in 2008. (See case study: <i>R40 million dam being constructed to avoid contamination of Vaal River</i> www.aga-reports.com/06/Bokkamp.htm).</p>
	<p>Ambient air quality monitoring station near the East Gold Acid and Flotation (EGAF) plant recorded sulphur dioxide concentration in excess of the SANS daily average guideline in January and again in June 2006.</p>	<p>Mechanical modifications to the stripper resulted in drastic reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions. After the June incident, an on-line stack emission monitor was installed for proactive emissions' management during future plant shutdown and startup operations. (See case study: <i>Tenfold reduction in SO₂ emissions at Vaal River Gold Acid Plant</i> www.aga-reports.com/06/SO2-emissions.htm).</p>

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental incident reporting (continued)

Operation	Date and nature of incident	Action taken
	In October 2006 the daily average of SO ₂ emissions from the EGAF plant, as measured by the in-line stack analyser, exceeded the Registration Certificate's stack emission limit of 40g/s on two occasions, and again on one occasion in December 2006 . (The certificate allows for total emissions of 55g/s – 40g/s for stack emissions and 15g/s for fugitive emissions over a 24 hour period.)	Total plant emissions have been significantly reduced following the re-engineering of the weak acid stripper and resultant improved SO ₂ removal from calcine water. With these improvements, the operation achieved the Registration Certificate's average 24-hour period limit of 55g/s for total emissions.
	On 1 February 2006 , AEL and Queen Mary return process water storage dams overflowed towards the Vaal River and Schoonspruit after heavy rainfall over a period of two weeks.	Control mechanisms were investigated and have been implemented.
Ergo	Severe erosion damage, after heavy rainfall, to construction works on side slopes of Daggafontein and Brakpan tailings facilities on 7 January, 12 February and 20 March 2006 .	Alternative operation procedures have been implemented to finalise these earthworks.
	Excessive dust blew off the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) into the neighbouring community because of strong winds (21 May 2006).	The 540mt facility is being rehabilitated for final closure according to a detailed, approved closure plan.
	15 December 2006 – A densitometer (an instrument used to measure slurry densities), was stolen from a radiation store at the Salvage Yard, Ergo. The densitometer contains a radioactive source as it uses radiation in its measurements and as such, could constitute a health threat if not properly disposed of.	After notifying the police, the Department of Health and relevant authorities, company representatives visited local scrap dealers to request their assistance in tracing the items and discuss the potential risks of radiation exposure from incorrect handling of the equipment.
Sustainable Development Operations	A large fire took place in a vacant area adjacent to the Mispah TSF threatening the TSF vegetation on 1 June 2006 .	Future timing of annual controlled fire break burning programmes have been revised.
Mali		
Sadiola	A slurry pipeline leak resulted in an area of approximately 20m ² being covered with tailings outside of the tailings facility fence.	The plant was immediately stopped, the spill cleaned up and deposited on the TSF.





Business principle 4: The company will ensure that financial resources are available to meet its reclamation and environmental obligations.

In line with its business principle and in terms of host country legislation, AngloGold Ashanti provides for rehabilitation and final closure of its operations during the operating life of the mine. (Rehabilitation refers to the process of reclaiming mined land to a pre-determined, post-mining use.) While final closure costs may only be fully determined at the time of closure, as at 31 December 2006 the total estimated liability amounted to \$482.5 million (2005: \$337.7 million). Depending on the laws of the various countries in which it operates, the company may or may not be required to provide assurance that these obligations will be met. The means by which this assurance is provided differs. For example in South Africa, the company maintains a Rehabilitation Trust Fund; in Ghana, a cash deposit is required and in the US, various reclamation bonds and letters of credit used are provided.

At the international level, mine closure planning remains a focal area of the ICMM's work programme. The recently established project on 'integrated mine closure' addresses the integration of social, economic and environmental aspects in the closure process and will seek to develop good practice guidance around these issues. AngloGold Ashanti is participating in this process. The methodologies that are currently employed on the various sites have not been uniform owing to varying jurisdictional requirements and site-specific closure planning practices.

Closure plans are usually developed in advance of any mining being undertaken and are considered as part of the economic feasibility of any project. However, for many of AngloGold Ashanti's older operations, closure plans had to be specifically developed. All of our operations now have closure plans which are reviewed and updated on a regular basis to take cognisance of operational conditions and developments, legislative requirements, international protocols and technological developments and advances in good practices. Our auditors have increasingly sought the advice of independent consultants to ensure that we have properly identified our overall liabilities for closure. Over time we intend to develop a more uniform approach to closure planning and accounting and audit all operations for conformance.

Because of international accounting practices and reporting requirements, the manner in which these liabilities have been provided differs from the way in which it was reported in the 2005 report. Long-term environmental closure obligations comprising decommissioning and restoration are based on the group's environmental management plans, in compliance with the current environmental and regulatory requirements. The provision for decommissioning represents the cost that will arise from rectifying damage caused before production commenced. The provision for restoration represents the cost of restoring site damage after the commencement of production.

Business principle 5: The company will ensure that its employees and contractors are aware of this policy as well as their relevant responsibilities.

Historically, training and awareness has been undertaken by including environmental issues in site-based induction programmes, and regular communication activities such as posters, newsletters, intranet sites, etc. However, ISO14001 requires a much more considered approach. Employees who perform tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact are required to be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training and/or experience. The operation is required to demonstrate, through the presence of records, that it has identified its significant environmental aspects, and assigned roles and responsibilities in managing these. It also has to show that it has provided the necessary training and awareness, not only to prevent

ENVIRONMENT

Rehabilitation and decommissioning liabilities

Region	2006		Total (\$ million)	2005 (\$ million)
	Rehabilitation (\$ million)	Decommissioning (\$ million)		
Argentina	6.7	9.3	16.0	8.8
Cerro Vanguardia	6.7	9.3	16.0	
Australia	63.7	6.7	70.4	32.7
Sunrise Dam	26.6	5.3		
Boddington*	37.1	1.4		
Brazil	8.6	26.8	35.4	12.5
AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração	7.5	22.6	30.1	
Serra Grande	1.1	4.2	5.3	
Corporate	2.1	0.0	2.1	-
Corporate	2.1	0.0	2.1	
Ghana**	20.4	24.6	45.0	47.1
Iduapriem	4.9	10.1	15.0	
Obuasi	13.5	14.5	28.0	
Bibiani	0	0	0	
Cluff Resources (Ghana)	2.0	0.0	2.0	
Guinea	15.1	13.3	28.4	8.5
Siguiri	15.1	13.3		
Mali	7.00	10.2	17.2	13.4
Morila	2.9	2.3	5.2	
Sadiola	2.9	3.0	5.9	
Yatela	1.2	4.9	6.1	
Namibia	3.0	1.7	4.7	3.0
Navachab	3.0	1.7		
South Africa	58.5	96.8	155.3	145.3
Great Noligwa	2.6	15.3	17.9	
Kopanang	3.1	18.6	21.7	
Tau Lekoa	1.2	6.6	7.8	
Moab Khotsong	3.6	15.7	19.3	
TauTona	3.3	13.7	17.0	
Savuka	0.5	4.9	5.4	
Mponeng	2.0	13.8	15.8	
Legacy Projects – VR	9.1	7.2	16.3	
Legacy Projects – WW	1.2	0.9	2.1	
Ergo	31.9	0.1	32.0	
Tanzania	22.5	34.3	56.8	44.1
Geita	22.5	34.3	56.8	
USA	48.1	3.0	51.1	22.3
CC&V	48.1	3.0		
Total	255.7	226.7	482.4	337.7

* The Boddington operation was re-opened during the year

** The Bibiani mine in Ghana was sold during the year

Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices. When this provision gives access to future economic benefits, an asset is recognised and included within mining infrastructure. The unwinding of the decommissioning obligation is included in the income statement. The estimated future costs of decommissioning obligations are regularly reviewed and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances or changes in law or technology. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account when determining the provision.

Gross restoration costs are estimated at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Restoration costs (anticipated) are accrued and expensed over the operating life of each mine using the units-of-production method based on estimated proved and probable mineral reserves. Expenditure (actual) on ongoing restoration costs is brought to account when incurred. Increases in the provision are charged to the income statement as a cost of production.

incidents, but to illustrate the benefits of improved personal performance. Contractors are generally required to undergo site-specific induction and refresher training. In line with the company's implementation of ISO14001, a far more comprehensive approach to training has thus been developed at an operational level.

Business principle 7: We are committed to communicating and consulting with interested and affected parties on environmental aspects of our activities and to making this policy available to the public.

Cyanide Code

The code is a voluntary industry initiative developed under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) to:

- promote responsible management of cyanide used in gold mining;
- enhance the protection of human health; and
- reduce the potential for environmental impacts.

See www.cyanidecode.org for further information

Cyanide Workshop steers and supports Code implementation at AngloGold Ashanti

In November 2006, AngloGold Ashanti hosted a Cyanide Workshop which was attended by cyanide code champions (senior metallurgists) and other staff from across the world. Also in attendance were prominent industry representatives including cyanide auditors, producers, suppliers and an ICMI Board member. The purpose of the meeting was to review progress in implementing the code, confirm the schedule for certification of the company's operations and deliberate technical difficulties associated with compliance. The meeting was addressed by senior executives of the company, including the CEO, indicating the commitment by the company to comply with the Code.

Examples of the issues and challenges discussed include:

- results of research undertaken by Australian Centre for Mineral Extension and Research (ACMER) (*See Report to Society 2005*) in Australia and Mali with regards to the protection of wildlife around tailings dams;
- difficulties associated with cyanide monitoring in a hyper-saline environment;
- the availability of independent ICMI auditors;
- problems associated with the formation of ponds on heap leach areas;
- the transport of cyanide and certification of transport companies;
- plans to reduce residue weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide to below 50 ppm;
- mine closure planning and the requirements of the code in this respect; and
- community consultation, emergency response planning and procedures.

AngloGold Ashanti's anticipated cyanide code certification schedule is shown alongside.

Feedback from the delegates during and at the end of the workshop was positive. In particular, the regional cyanide champions were afforded an opportunity to establish networks and contacts within the group, with suppliers, auditors and the ICMI. Importantly the cyanide champions were able to benchmark their regions against the other regions within the company and identify innovations to take back and implement at their own operations.



Mine	Audit date/Proposed cyanide code audit date
July 2007	Australia – Sunrise Dam
Q1, 2007	South Africa – Mponeng, Savuka, Kopanang, Great Nologwa, East Gold Plant
	US – CC&V
Q3, 2007	Brazil – Queiroz Plant, Corrego do Sitio, Serra Grande
	Argentina – Cerro Vanguardia
Q4, 2007	Mali – Sadiola, Yatela, Morila
Q1, 2008	Tanzania – Geita
	Namibia – Navachab
Q3, 2008	Ghana – Iduapriem
	Guinea – Siguiri
Q4, 2008	Ghana – Obuasi

ENVIRONMENT

Communication and consultation with interested and affected parties is an integral part of the way in which we do business. This process is frequently mandated by local legislation. *AngloGold Ashanti's approach is documented largely in the community section of this report on page 102.*

In respect of environmental issues specifically, much communication is carried out through official regulatory channels, supported by participation in a variety of local and regional forums. Apart from involvement in bodies such as the Chamber of Mines of South Africa, the Minerals Council of Australia and the National Mining Association in the United States, a number of our operations – particularly in Africa – have initiated annual stakeholder forums which provide an opportunity for communities to raise issues of concern and promote ongoing dialogue.

Business principle 8: We will work to continually improve our environmental performance and prevent pollution from our operations.

Key indicators of environmental performance for AngloGold Ashanti are:

- the use and management of cyanide;
- efficient use of resources, including water and energy;
- mine closure planning and the rehabilitation of disturbed lands; and
- the prevention of pollution, through proper waste management, and hazardous waste management practices

In recent years, increasing attention has also been focused on issues relating to:

- climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; and
- biodiversity

These and other issues have been considered by the Board Sub-committee, as well as executive and operational management.

Cyanide

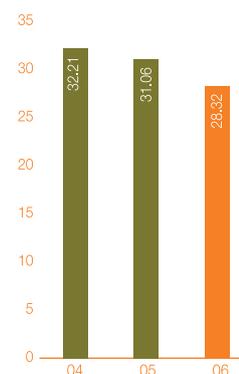
The use of cyanide is a key component of the gold recovery process. While AngloGold Ashanti is aware of the possible negative impacts of cyanide, the company believes that responsible use is an important component in achieving the viability of orebodies and in sustaining gold mining operations. *(See section on Implementing the cyanide code on pages 87 and 96).*

While it may be argued that the more cyanide is used, the greater the risk of environmental harm, this is overly simplistic. The efficiency with which cyanide is used, measured against ounces of gold produced, is also an imperfect measure as different ore types require varying concentrations of cyanide for optimal recovery. Nonetheless, this information is provided in the table overleaf.

Total cyanide use decreased by 8.8% in 2006 to 28,319,714kg (2005: 31,059,555kg; 2004: 32,211,096kg).



Cyanide usage – Group (000kg)





Cyanide usage

Operation	Usage (kg)		*Efficiency cyanide usage per ounce of production (kg/oz)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Argentina				
Cerro Vanguardia	533,333	560,000	2.30	2.46
Australia				
Sunrise Dam	1,720,074	1,671,651	3.70	3.67
Brazil				
AngloGold Ashanti Mineraçao	1,377,000	1,071,000	1.56	4.28
Serra Grande	280,000	288,500	1.44	1.50
Ghana				
Obuasi	4,924,014	4,047,000	12.72	10.35
Iduapriem	1,128,000	1,378,000	5.75	6.72
Guinea				
Siguiri	² 1,461,000	3,354,000	4.85	11.61
Mali				
Morila	2,324,000	2,082,000	4.49	3.18
Sadiola	³ 2,848,800	5,369,000	5.70	12.15
Yatela	964,000	846,000	2.73	3.45
Namibia				
Navachab	908,000	814,441	10.56	10.05
South Africa				
West Wits	1,477,355	1,311,609	1.27	1.15
Vaal River	3,845,447	3,773,248	2.76	2.46
Tanzania				
Geita	2,965,870	2,497,400	9.63	4.07
USA				
CC&V	2,562,821	1,995,806	9.06	6.05
Group	28,319,714	31,059,555	4.26	4.33

⁽¹⁾ Reduction in consumption was the result of changeover from ultra-fine milling process to sulphide roasting process for sulphide gold recovery.

⁽²⁾ Reduction in consumption is attributed to changeover from heap leaching gold processing to CIL and a change in pH control philosophy.

⁽³⁾ Reduction in consumption attributed to a significant decrease in the ratio of sulphide ore processed.

* Based on 100% of production.

AngloGold Ashanti focuses much attention on preventing pollution by managing the concentration of residual cyanide in waste streams. Compliance with the Cyanide Code provides a comprehensive assurance of good management and acceptable mitigation of risk.

Efficient use of resources, including water and energy

The mining industry by its very nature is a significant user of natural resources and commodities and the consumption of fuel, electricity and water can significantly affect the total cost of mining. AngloGold Ashanti has plans in place to improve the efficient use of resources and our over-arching philosophy is that this optimisation is best managed at site level where staff understand the requirements of the

ENVIRONMENT

operation and can identify needs and reduce wastage. Thus, environmental targets are also established by the individual mines to reflect the priorities and risks unique to each operating unit. Owing to variations in site conditions, as well as mining and treatment processes, resource use efficiencies differ greatly between operations and it is therefore difficult to establish any meaningful company-wide benchmarks.

Water management

Water management and the prevention of pollution (particularly groundwater seepage) remain key concerns across all operations, although the issues are very region specific (for example, issues in high rainfall areas are very different to those in arid areas). There are two main themes in water management: water consumption and water quality (which includes issues such as acid rock drainage and discharges from tailings dams).

Some of the most significant water management issues within the company are:

- In South Africa, apart from improving and maintaining compliance with water permit conditions, water quality improvements are being driven by the impending Waste Discharge Charge System (WDCS). The WDCS is a pricing strategy designed by the Department of Water and Forestry to improve national water use efficiencies and financially penalise the dischargers of poor-quality water. A number of water quality management challenges are being addressed by AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations, perhaps the most significant of which is the separation of clean and dirty water catchments on our older sites, some which date back almost 50 years. This often entails a macro scale redesign of drainage infrastructure that was built when water quality requirements were lax when compared to today's stringent standards (See case study: *R40 million dam being constructed to avoid contamination of Vaal River – www.aga-reports.com/06/TSF-upgrade.htm*). A second but equally important water quality challenge is the management of groundwater seepage from tailings facilities, where short and long-term engineered solutions, including phytoremediation, are being investigated. (See case study – *Report to Society 2004*).
- Recent media attention has focused on the state of the Wonderfonteinspruit, which flows from the north of AngloGold Ashanti's West Wits operations, towards Potchefstroom. The issue is contamination of the water resource, with specific focus on radioactive sediment which has been deposited in the watercourse over an extended period of time by a number of mining companies, including abandoned and closed mines. Naturally-occurring rock in this region contains uranium and other radioactive isotopes. The catchment area includes the workings of a number of mining companies, all with waste rock dumps, tailings dam and associated plant infrastructure. The extent of damage to the stream has yet to be properly quantified, and a number of mining companies – including AngloGold Ashanti – have agreed to form and participate in an action group to address the various issues raised by the community and others. AngloGold Ashanti has in recent years reduced the amount of overflow from the North Boundary Dam during periods of high rainfall into the Wonderfonteinspruit and has – over the past seven years – spent around R7 million on a stormwater separation system to do this. This system includes the construction of a stormwater channel which diverts rainwater falling in the nearby West Wits Village and allowing it to flow directly to the Wonderfonteinspruit. A further project, currently in progress, will increase the process water storage capacity by using the thickener tanks at a redundant West Wits process plant.
- At Obuasi, water-related issues were identified as highly significant in the strategic review of the operation completed towards the end of 2005. Management of discharges from the tailings dams and stormwater control around the plants will be among the most important elements in the implementation of the environmental management system. (See case study:



Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi on page 128).

- In Brazil, water quality monitoring results show that the clean-up of old arsenic bearing tailings materials – an ongoing project – has resulted in a significant improvement in riverine water quality. (See case study: *Report to Society 2005*).
- In Colorado, proposed legislative changes will significantly restrict water quality requirements which may result in the need to introduce water treatment process plants and with it, an increase in associated mining costs.

Total fresh water usage at AngloGold Ashanti operations in 2006 amounted to 79,653,998m³. (2005: 81,805,608m³; 2004: 90,363,232m³).

Climate change

AngloGold Ashanti has, as a member of the ICMM, committed to the ICMM's position on climate change. This position states that ICMM members:

- Recognise the significance of climate change as a global issue, requiring a global response;
- Have made progress in improving energy efficiency at their operations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Recognise scientific evidence which shows that to protect the global climate system, sustained reductions in GHG are necessary.
- Recognise the need for clean, reliable and affordable energy for sustainable development, particularly for economic development and improving social welfare in developing countries;
- Will:
 - Continue to meet or exceed government standards;

- Monitor and report GHG emissions consistent with international standards and through the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI);
- Reduce GHG emissions as measured in absolute terms or per unit of production or through improved energy efficiency.

AngloGold Ashanti has appointed an in-house working group to consider climate change taking into consideration the moral/environmental, economic, political, reputational and practical considerations of this issue.

The issue was also debated at the 2006 Environmental Workshop and we are looking to the development of a way forward for, firstly, collection of GHG emissions data and then, secondly, a plan of action to reduce GHG emissions.



ENVIRONMENT

The following table reports on the efficiency of fresh water usage by AngloGold Ashanti in 2006:

Fresh water usage

Operation	Usage (m ³) per annum		*Efficiency – water usage per ounce of production (m ³ /oz)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Argentina				
Cerro Vanguardia	939,647	*964,307	4.05	4.23
Australia				
Sunrise Dam	2,254,970	*2,319,654	4.85	5.10
Brazil				
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	3,371,455	3,827,904	13.93	15.31
Serra Grande	367,920	388,944	1.90	2.03
Ghana				
Obuasi	13,620,000	15,670,000	35.19	40.08
Iduapriem ⁶	100,000	100,000	0.51	0.49
Guinea				
Siguiri	2,939,059	3,717,191	9.76	12.86
Mali				
Morila	2,240,689	2,236,373	4.33	3.41
Sadiola	8,508,907	6,543,000	17.02	14.80
Yatela	12,894,880	12,079,736	36.53	49.30
Namibia				
Navachab	938,000	1,031,554	10.91	12.74
South Africa				
West Wits	8,530,177	8,200,289	7.36	7.19
Vaal River	18,567,997	18,884,489	13.32	12.30
Tanzania				
Geita	2,348,666	4,268,816	7.63	6.96
USA				
CC&V	2,031,631	1,573,411	7.18	4.77
Group	79,653,998	81,805,668	11.97	11.42

⁽⁴⁾ Correction to previously published 2005 data, where a number of recycle streams were included.

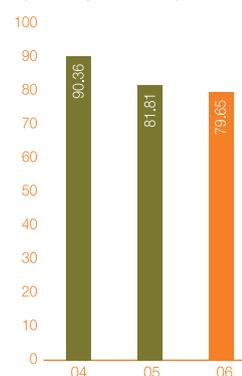
⁽⁵⁾ Correction to previously published 2005 data, where CTD recycled water was included.

⁽⁶⁾ Estimate of annual groundwater abstraction, nil abstraction from other sources.

* Based on 100% of production



Water usage (000m³/per annum)



Energy management

AngloGold Ashanti's mining activities require significant amounts of energy, which is drawn from a variety of sources, but which are predominantly fossil-fuel generated. Given both the cost, and greenhouse gas emissions, it is in the company's best interests to both minimise and ensure the most efficient use of energy that is used.

AngloGold Ashanti has been monitoring the debate around the renewable energy market, including the use and trading of renewable energy certificates. The company does not envisage conventional energy sources being wholly replaced with renewable energy sources, it is involved in the generation of some of its own renewable energy. These renewable energy options include down-shaft generators in the deep South African mines (*See Report to Society 2005*) and hydro-electric facilities in Brazil. (*See case study: Hydro-electric power generation in Brazil – www.aga-reports.com/06/hydro-electric.htm*). Alternative energy sources explored in 2006 include the use of wind power generation, as well as the conversion of the powerhouse to LNG at Sunrise Dam in Australia (*See case study: Wind power at Sunrise Dam – www.aga-reports.com/06/SDGM-windpower.htm*). Some wind-powered options have also been investigated at CC&V in Colorado. On an experimental basis, the company is also investigating the possible use of biodiesel fuels as alternatives to conventional petroleum sources.

AngloGold Ashanti's total energy consumption from all sources was 29,798,654GJ in 2006. (2005: 28,210,286GJ and 2004: 31,203,528GJ.)

Dust management at Vaal River Sulphur Paydam

Efforts to control dust emissions from the Vaal River sulphur paydam, which is being reclaimed to recover pyrite and gold, have been subject to further scrutiny during 2006. (*See case study in Report to Society 2005: Dust management at Vaal River.*)

The binding agent ligno-sulphonate, which was sprayed on the surface of the dam during 2005, was found to be ineffective during the rainy season because it is water-soluble. Further research was carried out during 2006 on a number of alternative dust suppressants, the most effective of which was determined to be ridge ploughing. Instead of using ligno-sulphonate which dissolved in the heavy rains, contour ridge ploughing is now being used to create ridged mounds on the flat surface of the dam, thereby also making it less susceptible to wind disturbance.

In respect of dust suppression on the paydam's road surfaces, trials were carried out during 2006 on the use of waste ash from the

boilers at the South Uranium Plant. The study revealed that the ash becomes hard when water is applied to its surface, making it an ideal road cladding substance. Following analysis, it has subsequently been approved by the Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa (NECSA) and accredited laboratories as an environmentally safe dust suppression agent. Ash has already been deposited at the sulphur paydam, ready for application in 2007.

With regards to monitoring, single dust buckets to monitor emissions have been increased from 17 to 23 and two more wind directional buckets (to ascertain from which direction the dust emanates), have been installed, bringing their total to six. These monitoring mechanisms will be key in determining the dust contribution from mines to the north and east of the paydam – although the extent of this can only be confirmed after monitoring over an entire seasonal cycle has been completed.

ENVIRONMENT

The following table reports on the efficiency of energy usage by AngloGold Ashanti:

Total energy usage

Operation	Energy usage (GJ)		*Efficiency – energy usage per ounce of production (oz)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Argentina				
Cerro Vanguardia	208,599	215,718	0.90	0.95
Australia				
Sunrise Dam	2,275,396	2,149,981	4.89	4.73
Brazil				
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	499,693	501,401	2.06	2.01
Serra Grande	221,004	205,903	1.14	1.07
Ghana				
Obuasi	1,945,707	1,891,882	5.03	4.84
Iduapriem	286,007	354,783	1.46	1.73
Guinea				
Siguiri	1,959,489	⁷ 1,995,135	6.51	6.90
Mali				
Morila	2,382,446	2,494,728	4.60	3.81
Sadiola	1,014,217	887,232	4.14	2.01
Yatela	⁸ 1,303,928	449,771	3.69	1.84
Namibia				
Navachab	235,961	183,284	2.74	2.26
South Africa				
West Wits	6,203,944	6,322,597	5.35	5.55
Vaal River	7,424,668	7,329,634	5.33	4.78
Tanzania				
Geita	2,538,335	1,899,936	8.24	3.10
USA				
CC&V	⁹ 1,299,258	1,328,301	4.59	4.03
Group	29,798,654	28,210,286	4.48	3.94

* Based on 100% of production.

* Includes non-product uses on site such as mine accommodation and laboratories, but excludes Ergo, corporate offices and exploration activities.

⁽⁷⁾ Correction to previously published 2005 data, where fuel used for mobile equipment was excluded.

⁽⁸⁾ Increase on 2005 attributed to pit deepening and expansion activities.

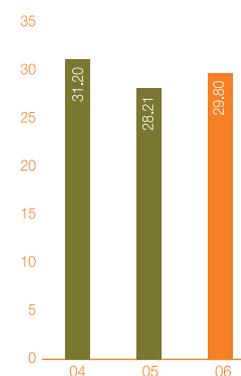
⁽⁹⁾ Includes energy derived from secondary use of spent oils that were burnt for heating.

Greenhouse gas emissions and global warming

Climate change has become an increasingly contentious issue globally. A position has been rigorously debated within the ICMM and by virtue of its membership, AngloGold Ashanti is party to and supportive of this position. (See page 96). The issue continues to be discussed at the highest levels within the company, while at the same time operations are seeking to improve energy efficiencies to curb our contribution to carbon emissions. The company has also participated in discussions around the development of the carbon market and is considering ways in which it could meaningfully participate.



Total energy usage (000GJ)



Biodiversity

The threat to biodiversity as a result of habitat destruction and other human related causes has been a high profile international environmental issue for many years. Through the ICMM we have been engaged in a formal dialogue with the IUCN (World Conservation Union). A significant output from this dialogue has been the recent publication of 'Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity'. The best practice guidance is designed to integrate biodiversity considerations through all stages of the mining lifecycle, from exploration, through environmental impact assessments (EIAs), to operations and eventually rehabilitation and closure. To date, most of our corporate efforts have been focused on the development of this material in a practical form.

Biodiversity has not been a priority issue for our operations although potentially this could directly affect our future access to land and to capital. The global conservation estate has now grown to cover some 13% of the world's land surface and 0.5% of the world's oceans; much of this in remote wilderness areas which are of direct interest to minerals exploration.

Since its inception, the ICMM has been pursuing a course of open and constructive dialogue with the IUCN. After consultation with its membership, and as a demonstration of good faith immediately prior to the World Parks Congress (in September 2003), the ICMM made a public statement acknowledging that there may be special areas within the world that may be considered 'off limits' to mineral development included a commitment not to mine or explore in existing World Heritage Sites. In June 2005, our exploration staff completed an exercise comparing our current exploration and mining leases with the UNEP_WCMC's (World Conservation Monitoring Centre) database of protected areas. A number of areas of overlap were identified.

There are no overlaps between our exploration projects and existing World Heritage Sites, but the Asacha joint venture project in Kamchatka, Russia borders on a World Heritage Site. There are also some overlaps with IUCN listed protected areas, particularly in Colombia and Tanzania. In Ghana, the issue of mining in protected forest reserves remains a sensitive issue. In Brazil, the status of the Atlantic Forest ecosystems, where the majority of our South American mines are located, continues to be a significant concern. In 2006, 34 hectares of Atlantic Forest were affected by mining activities, including those of the Cuiabá Expansion project for the establishment of a new tailings storage dam. This land clearing process was compensated by the creation of a natural reserve (RPPN – Private Natural Forest Reserve) totalling 729 hectares on Cuiabá mine property. The area consists of Atlantic Forest in an excellent state of preservation. This supplements the companies' existing contributions to areas such as the Mata Samuel de Paula reserve at Nova Lima (*see case study: Preserving natural forests – Mata Samuel de Paula reserve at Nova Lima*). In the USA and Australian operations, our focus has been assessing the possible occurrence of rare and endangered species on our mining leases.

In the course of the ICMM – IUCN dialogue, the mining industry has been working to improve its relationship with the international conservation community, seeking to reduce the number of land disputes and demonstrating that it is capable of carrying out its business in a responsible manner and contribute positively to the conservation of the world's biodiversity. The 'Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity' details how this is possible. While AngloGold Ashanti has done some work in the area, it acknowledges that still more needs to be done and will – during

ENVIRONMENT

2007 – be seeking to work, in partnership with respected conservation organisations, on a strategy to help us roll out further programmes at our operations. The emphasis of these efforts needs to lie at the local operational level where tangible results can be achieved.

Business principle 9: The company will participate in debate on environmental matters at international, national and local levels.

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to participating in the debate on environmental matters at an international, national and local level. The group actively participates in the ICMM and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) of which it is an organisational stakeholder. (See the section on *Ethics and Governance* on page 20 for further information.)

Andrew Mackenzie is the company's representative on the Environmental Stewardship and Biodiversity Working Group of the ICMM. The environmental stewardship work programme is aimed at enhancing the industry's environmental performance. Because of the nature of the mining and minerals industry, much of its work is carried out in parts of the world which boast rich natural resources and are often environmentally sensitive. We have a duty of care to ensure our industry behaves in a sustainable way, to ensure we continue to reap the benefits of the earth's wealth without damaging its sensitive ecosystems. Alongside this aim is the need to work effectively with governments and local communities in order to make sure that environmental criteria do not restrict future access to mineral and metals wealth. In line with the Sustainable Development Framework, ICMM's members are obliged to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land use planning as well as respect legally designated protected areas. The taskforce is currently working on projects in the following areas:

- biodiversity good practice and offsets;
- integrated mine closure planning;
- financial assurance;
- land use planning;
- IFC/World Bank Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines; and
- IUCN protected areas system review.

5. Case studies

Sunrise Dam invests in wind power

This case study details the implementation of a wind-powered pump at Sunrise Dam, the effects it has had on the operation and the future possibilities and relevance for this method of power in the surrounding areas. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/SDGM-windpower.htm).



LNG-fuelled power generation at Sunrise Dam

This case study reviews the transition of Sunrise Dam's reliance on diesel-powered electricity to LNG as a cost-effective and environmentally-friendly alternative. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/LNG-SDGM.htm).



R40 million dam being constructed to avoid contamination of Vaal River

Remedial action is under way to contain spillages from the Bokkamp Dam, a return water dam that receives water from the West Complex tailings storage facility at the Vaal River operations in South Africa. Much of the spillage flows into the Vaal River resulting in a breach of environmental legislation. A new storm water containment dam is now in the process of construction in order to accommodate excess water from the Bokkamp Dam. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/Bokkamp/htm).



Tenfold reduction in SO₂ emissions at Vaal River Gold Acid Plant

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions have been substantially reduced at Vaal River's East Gold Acid Flotation (EGAF) plant, which produces sulphuric acid for the uranium leach process. This has been achieved mainly through improved efficiencies of the weak acid SO₂ stripper tower, coupled with stricter control of plant emissions by way of a permanent stack monitor and a rigorous internal management procedure. The reduced emissions resulted in the awarding of a permanent registration certificate from the North West Chief Pollution Officer in 2006. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/SO2-emission.htm).



Biodiversity assessment in SA

AngloGold Ashanti's biodiversity assessment, which started in 2005 with a desktop study, entered its second phase in 2006 when the data collected the previous year underwent a verification process. Expert teams made field trips in and around the Vaal River and West Wits operations to identify fauna and flora species at the various biodiversity management units, with a view to implementing a more rigorous management and monitoring programme. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/biodiversity.htm).



Improvements in environmental incident reporting system in Mali

A more streamlined environmental incident reporting system has been established at AngloGold Ashanti's Sadiola and Yatela mining operations in Mali, in collaboration with the company's joint venture partners. Following a meeting between the environmental departments of both operations and other key stakeholders, a blueprint for a more cost and time efficient environmental incident reporting system was agreed on. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/incident-reporting.htm).



CC&V receives State of Colorado recognition

The State of Colorado's Department of Public Health and Environment recently recognised CC&V's accomplishment in protecting the environment with a Bronze Achiever award in its Environmental Leadership Programme. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/CC&V-award.htm).



ENVIRONMENT

CC&V Gold Mining Company evaluates wind power

Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company's Cresson Mine, situated in the State of Colorado, United States of America, is currently investigating various forms of alternative energy including biodiesel and wind power. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/CC&V-windpower.htm).



The use of hydro-electric power in Brazil

Hydro-electric power, widely accepted as environmentally friendly because of its lack of emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants, has been in use at AngloGold Ashanti's Brazilian operations since 1900. The three dams which provide the water for the system also offer an attractive environment for a range of sporting activities for the local community. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/hydro-electric.htm).

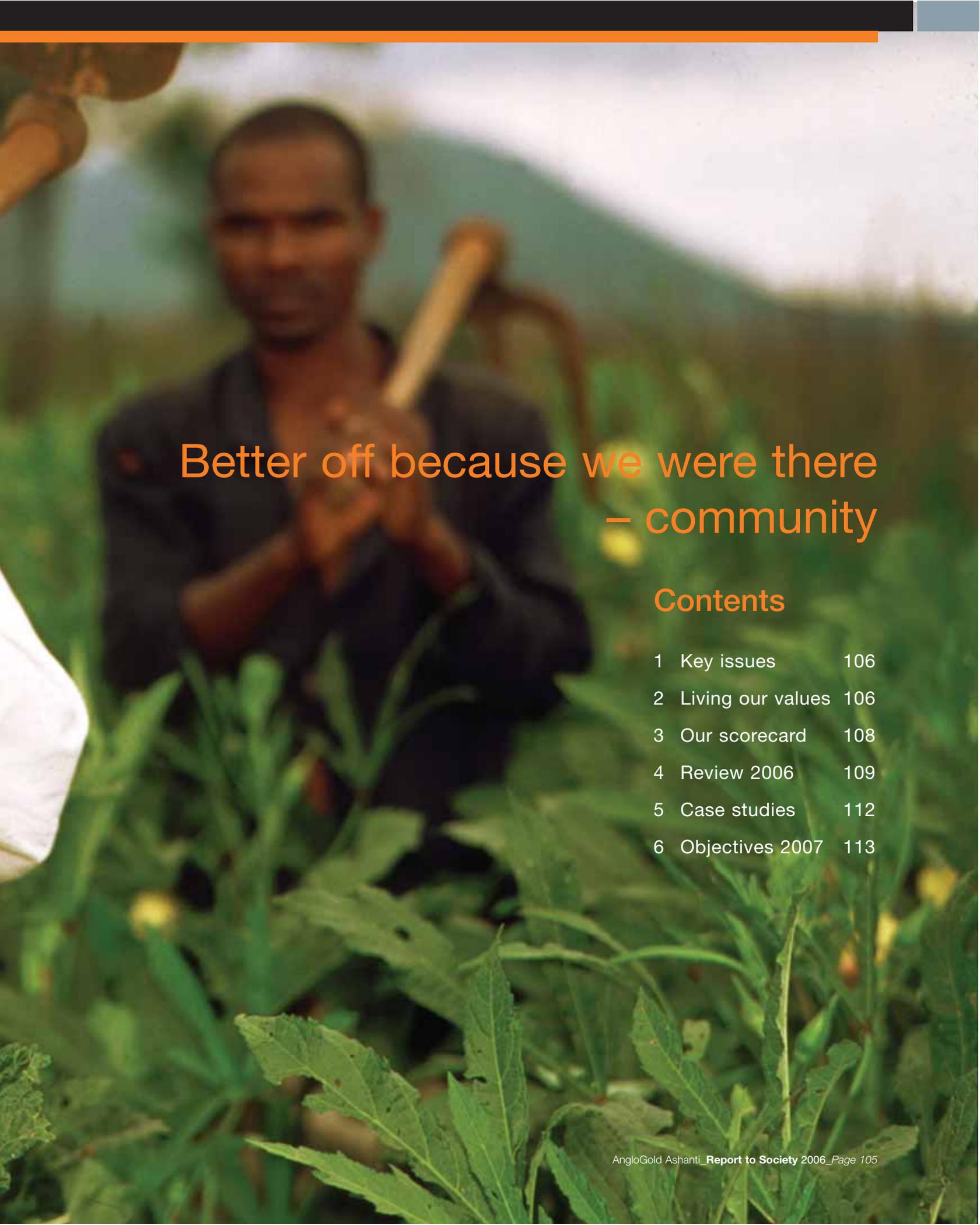


6. Objectives

The following objectives have been set for 2007:

- To complete certification of all outstanding operations to the ISO14001 standard, and to extend the ISO14001 certification requirement to exploration activities so that these are certified by the end of December 2007.
- To continue the development and implementation of a series of environmental guidelines to direct and improve the company's environmental performance.
- To test, in association with appropriate external organisations, the use of the ICMM's Good Practice Guidelines in promoting the management of biodiversity-related issues within the company from exploration, through operation to closure.
- To improve mine closure planning practices, through a review of current processes, comparison with international good practice and development of an appropriate guideline.
- To continue to improve environmental data-gathering systems, and to produce this data in such a way as to allow meaningful comparison across the company's operations, and facilitate the setting of targets, corrective management action and reporting of environmental performance across the company.
- To extend the use of geographical information systems (GIS) across the African region as a way in which to support the improvement of environmental performance.
- To develop a system that will recognise and reward environmental performance within the organisation.



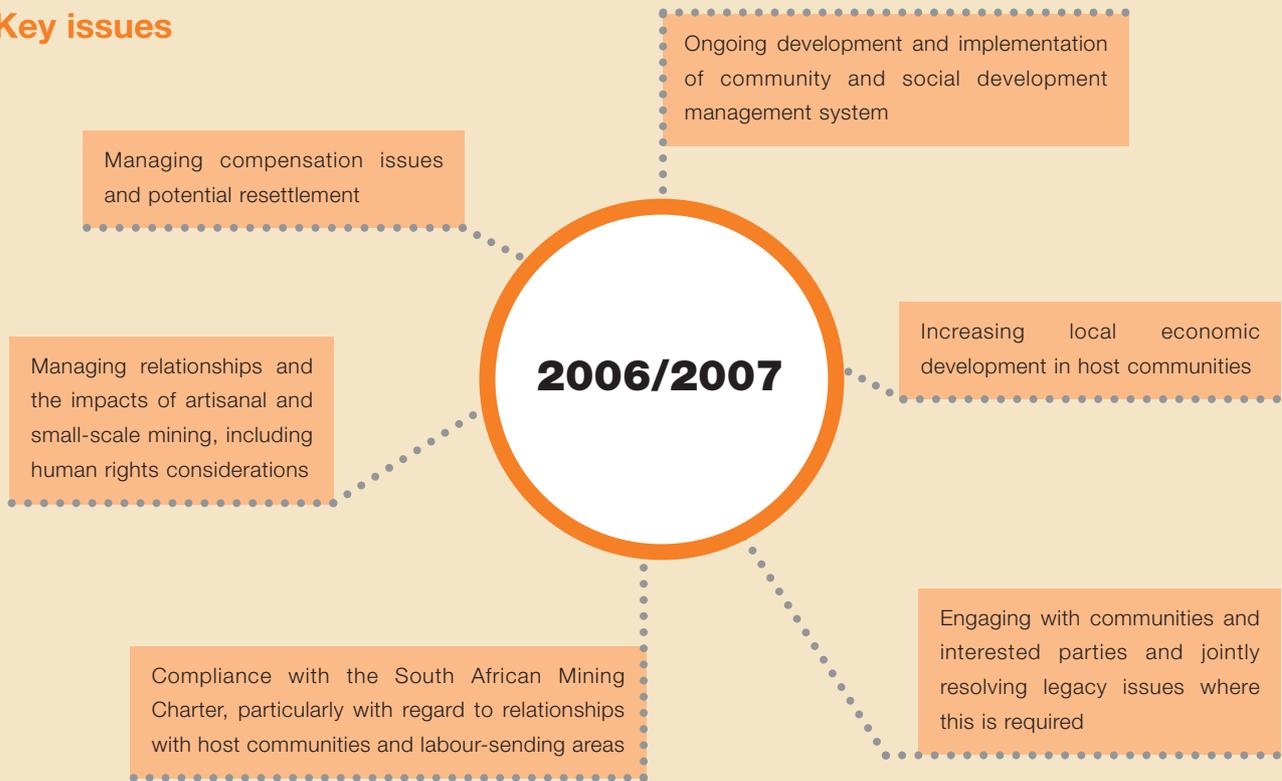
A man in a dark shirt is standing in a field of green plants, holding a wooden staff. The background is a blurred landscape with hills. The text is overlaid on the image.

Better off because we were there – community

Contents

1	Key issues	106
2	Living our values	106
3	Our scorecard	108
4	Review 2006	109
5	Case studies	112
6	Objectives 2007	113

1. Key issues



2. Living our values

One of our values relates to the communities in which we do business, namely:

We strive to form partnerships with host communities, sharing their environments, traditions and values. We want communities to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there. We are committed to working in an environmentally responsible way.

Our business principles, 'AngloGold Ashanti and the community', guide the way we do business and enable us to live our values.

COMMUNITY

AngloGold Ashanti and the community

1. AngloGold Ashanti's aim is to have a positive impact on the people, cultures and communities in which it operates. Accordingly, AngloGold Ashanti will be respectful of local and indigenous people, their values, traditions, culture and the environment.
2. We will strive to ensure that surrounding communities are informed timeously of, and where possible, are involved in developments which affect them, throughout the lifecycle of our operations.
3. We will undertake social investment initiatives in the areas of need where we can make a practical and meaningful contribution. In particular, we will contribute to those areas of education and health care which are relevant to our business activities, and those most likely to be sustainable once our operations have come to a conclusion in that community.
4. The company will encourage its employees to make themselves available for participatory and leadership roles in the community.
5. We will seek to acquire and use land in a way which promotes the broadest possible consensus among interested people. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, we will abide by appropriate guidelines for resettlement, where they exist, and in any event will work with the local communities to develop workable plans for any resettlement which may be necessary.
6. We will strive to contribute to the sustainable economic development of host communities through procurement activities; the contribution of redundant assets to the community; assistance in the establishment and growth of small- to medium-sized sustainable enterprises; and the outsourcing of goods and services from local vendors where appropriate.





3. Our scorecard

In our Report to Society 2005, we set a number of objectives that we wanted to achieve in 2006 and we report on these in our scorecard below.

Objectives 2006	Performance 2006
<p>Further refinement of social and community development performance. A community and social development management system is being rolled out across the global operations and it is anticipated that it will take a further 18 months to two years to implement fully.</p>	<p>A web-based management system has been rolled out to all operations via a series of workshops, operational visits and meetings with key staff. The system currently comprises a Stakeholder Engagement and Integrated Development Action Plan.</p>
<p>Development of a common auditable base for reporting. It is the intention that social investment spending will be assured for 2006.</p>	<p>A key component of the management system is its common auditable base. Audit protocols have been developed for the two core modules of stakeholder engagement and integrated development planning. Social investment spending for 2006 has been assured.</p>
<p>Addressing issues arising from small-scale and artisanal mining, including human rights concerns.</p>	<p>An external baseline study of artisanal and small-scale mining, including human rights concerns, was undertaken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A similar review is also under way in Ghana and Guinea. The company is seeking to work with governments, other companies and interested parties in promoting a regulatory environment which allows for the orderly development and control of artisanal and small-scale mining in ways which complement large scale commercial mining. See case study on page 124.</p>
<p>Increased emphasis on economic development activities, including setting of targets.</p>	<p>The Management System's Integrated Development Planning module specifically emphasises local economic development parameters. The local procurement programmes in place in South Africa are being extended to Ghana in particular.</p>

4. Review 2006

Management and governance

Community-related matters are addressed at board level, under the auspices of the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee which has within its remit the evaluation of social, economic, environmental and health impacts of the company's operations on local communities. The committee comprises four non-executive directors – Bill Nairn (chairman), James Motlatsi and Simon Thompson – as well as two executive directors, Bobby Godsell (CEO) and Neville Nicolau (COO Africa).

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to engaging with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders on issues of mutual concern. A number of meetings have been held with NGOs during the year and, where appropriate, joint monitoring and investigation processes are being put in place to deal with both legacy issues and ongoing stakeholder concerns at Obuasi and in the DRC.

AngloGold Ashanti has developed a Human Rights policy which it has asked several external parties to comment on prior to approval by its executive committee. It is expected that this policy will be implemented in a phased approach by the end of 2007. In addition, the company has applied to become a signatory to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. *(See Ethics and governance section on page 26)*

The discussion that follows reports on the company's community-related performance in line with the company's business principles (in orange below).

AngloGold Ashanti and the community

Business principle 1: AngloGold Ashanti's aim is to have a positive impact on the people, cultures and communities in which it operates. Accordingly, AngloGold Ashanti will be respectful of local and indigenous people, their values, traditions, culture and the environment.

As exploration and mining activities frequently occur in areas that are remote or regions where there is very little other economic activity, their relative impact is often heightened. The potential impact of exploration and mining activities needs therefore to be considered at the exploration stage, before any activities begin, right through the operations' operating lives, to eventual closure and thereafter. A range of potential impacts and mitigating measures are identified during the environmental and social impact assessment, and mitigating measures are then incorporated into the Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) over operations' life of mine. These are discussed further in the Environmental section of this document on page 78.

In addition to the guidance provided by the company's values and business principles, the group's relationships with communities are often guided by operation or region-specific community policies where they exist. To inform and complement these, a company-wide management system, comprising guidance notes and toolkits are being developed and rolled out.

The South African socio-political landscape is governed by a range of legislation; the most important to the mining sector being the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) which requires that all mining operations submit and adhere to a Social and Labour Plan as a prerequisite to the granting of new order mining rights and report their compliance with the MPRDA in accordance with the Mining Charter. In addition to specific human resources-related



COMMUNITY

Corporate social investment expenditure on an attributable production basis (\$000)		
	2006	2005
Argentina	234	267
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)	234	267
Brazil	1,321	754
Serra Grande	629	137
AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração	692	617
Australia	249	88
Sunrise Dam	249	88
Ghana	716	721
Iduapriem (85%)	432	358
Obuasi	128	266
Bibiani	156	97
Guinea	308	552
Siguiri (85%)	308	552
Mali	249	335
Morila (40%)	39	97
Sadiola (38%) and Yatela (40%)	210	238
Namibia	787	470
Navachab	787	470
South Africa	3,132	4,150
Ashanti Fund and other corporate donations	3,025	3,963
South Africa operations	107	187
Tanzania	478	680
Geita	478	680
USA	190	172
CC&V	190	172
DRC	84	-
Exploration	84	-
Total:	7,748	8,189
*The figure for Siguiri includes the amount paid to the Prefectural Council for the development of Siguiri as part of a legally binding 0.4% revenue agreement.		

issues, the Charter requires mining companies to engage with local communities in which the company's operations are situated and from which it draws its workforce. AngloGold Ashanti was granted these conversions in respect of all of its operations in August 2005 and will report on its compliance with the Mining Charter in 2007. This report may be accessed at www.anglogoldashanti.com

Artisanal and small-scale mining remains a significant challenge for the company. Currently baseline audits and action plans are being put in place at all mines and exploration sites where this is a material issue and interventions are most advanced at Geita in Tanzania. Other sites that are materially affected are Obuasi, Siguiri and exploration areas in the DRC and Colombia. (See case study on page 124).

AngloGold Ashanti is mindful that there are specific considerations that need to be taken into account regarding out interaction with indigenous peoples. The company is also involved in this dialogue via the International Council on Mining and Metals and supports the Council's draft position statement on indigenous peoples (www.icmm/news/1054Drafthighlevelpositionstatement-FINAL.pdf)

Business principle 2: We will strive to ensure that surrounding communities are informed timeously of, and where possible, are involved in developments which affect them, throughout the life cycle of our operations.

The necessity for, and the process of, informing communities timeously of any developments, and maintaining their involvement throughout the operational life cycle, are enshrined in the law of many of the countries in which the group operates. This communication becomes especially important as operations, or portions of operations either gear up to full production or approach the end of their economic lives. These processes have now been formalised with the rollout of the Stakeholder Engagement Action Plan guidance note and accompanying resources and tools.

An example of this is the public consultation and disclosure programme developed at Sadiola and Yatela in accordance with IFC guidelines, which is being implemented to good effect. (See case study in the Report to Society 2004, page 124).

Business principle 3: We will undertake social investment initiatives in the areas of need where we can make a practical and meaningful contribution. In particular, we will contribute to those areas of education and health care which are relevant to our business activities, and those most likely to be sustainable once our operations have come to a conclusion in that community.

The group spent \$7.75 million on corporate social investment in 2006 (2005: \$8.19). Corporate social investment expenditure is defined as the voluntary investment of funds in the broader community, through programmes, which span a range of development and maintenance activities seeking to complement the work of government, non-government (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs), where the target beneficiaries are external to the company. Corporate social investment specifically excludes those activities which the company is legally obliged to undertake or where the purpose is primarily commercial, for example marketing, employee benefits or marketing activities.

The vehicles for corporate social investment differ from region to region, and operation to operation, and are in line with the specific needs indicated by communities, for example, the AngloGold Ashanti Fund in South Africa (where most of the company's employees are based). See

COMMUNITY

case study on the AngloGold Ashanti Fund www.aga-reports.com/06/AGA-Fund.htm. These processes have now been formalised with the rollout of the Integrated Development Action Plan guidance note and accompanying resources and tools.

The AngloGold Ashanti Fund and Trust were managed by Tshikululu Social Investments, a specialist corporate donor support agency, for over eight years up until the end of December 2006. As a result of changes to AngloGold Ashanti's corporate social investment strategy and its focus, it has been agreed between the company and TSI that, in future, it will be optimal for AngloGold Ashanti to manage its own CSI delivery. Great care has been taken in planning the handover to limit disruption to historic and potential beneficiaries of the AngloGold Ashanti Fund and Trust.

Business principle 4: The company will encourage its employees to make themselves available for participatory and leadership roles in the community.

The following operation and country-specific programmes are in place:

- A long-standing volunteer programme exists at CC&V in the United States, where employees are encouraged to be involved in the community through volunteer service. Employees are rewarded with one hour of paid time off for every three hours volunteered for participation in community groups, and one hour off for every two hours volunteered for positions in government, such as serving on the City Council or Planning Commission.
- In South Africa, 49 employees at the corporate office participated in the 'give-as-you-earn' and matched volunteerism programme called Hearts of Gold. In total, corporate office employees volunteered 259 hours in their private capacity. During 2007 the programme will be rolled out to two South African pilot mine sites.
- In Brazil, volunteer time was donated by employees through the 'Holding Hands' programme. *(See case study in Report to Society 2004)*

Business principle 5: We will seek to acquire and use land in a way which promotes the broadest possible consensus among interested people. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, we will abide by appropriate guidelines for resettlement, where they exist, and in any event will work with the local communities to develop workable plans for any resettlement which may be necessary.

In 2004, the Board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development ratified the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Safeguards on Involuntary Resettlement as its policy on resettlement. No new resettlements were undertaken during the year. Given the fact that there is potential for new resettlement during 2007, a company-wide guidance note is being developed to assist operations undertaking resettlement and compensation process, and this will be rolled out to all operations by the end of 2007.

As part of the company's artisanal and small-scale mining strategy, AngloGold Ashanti is in the process of initiating joint programmes with government agencies and other interested and affected parties to identify and allocate land to alternative livelihood programmes, including artisanal and small scale mining, in Ghana, Tanzania, Colombia and Guinea. There is still considerable work to be done on this aspect of the strategy to deal with artisanal and small scale mining issues.

As reported in the Environmental section of this report (page 90) AngloGold Ashanti is participating in an ICMM initiated 'integrated mine closure' programme to address the integration of social, economic and environmental aspects in the closure process. We will continue to plan an active role in this process and a group-wide review of mine closure planning will be undertaken during 2007.



Business principle 6: We will strive to contribute to the sustainable economic development of host communities through procurement activities; the contribution of redundant assets to the community; assistance in the establishment and growth of small- to medium-sized sustainable enterprises; and the outsourcing of goods and services from local vendors where appropriate.

AngloGold Ashanti believes that its operations and activities should contribute toward the long-term sustainable development of host communities.

This is particularly challenging for sometimes short-lived mining operations or exploration projects, particularly when there is only a limited period in which to make an impact.

Specific examples in 2006 include:

- In South Africa, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Initiative (SMEDI) continues to identify people with ability and potential, and enters into a partnership with them to provide education, training and funding with the long-term aim of creating sustainable business. The raising of venture capital is managed through Masakhisane Investments Limited, which was established in 1999, with an initial capital of R10 million (then approximately \$1.6 million). To date, jobs have been created for 3,800 people. (See case study at www.aga-reports.com/06/SMEDI.htm)
- Similar initiatives, such as the alternative livelihoods programmes, are being developed or are in place at all operations in less economically developed countries, such as Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania and Mali. At Iduapriem, for example, a local development agency has been contracted to manage the 'Hand-in-hand' Alternative Livelihoods programme. This programme will affect about 280 people and incorporate aspects such as income generating activities and micro-credit (with an emphasis on women, education and organisational capabilities). Similar programmes are planned for Obuasi during 2007.

5. Case studies

One of the most significant challenges facing the company is the presence of artisanal and small-scale mining and the integration of these with formal large-scale mining activities. A case study on **AngloGold Ashanti's approach to Artisanal and Small Scale Mining** may be found on page 122.

Plants for people

This case study examines the P4P project which has been designed to empower the local Aboriginal community near Sunrise Dam, Australia by revitalising traditional knowledge. The project has been initiated in conjunction with the community, to improve sustainability in the long term. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/p4p.SDGM.htm).



The AngloGold Ashanti Fund and Trust empowering people

The company's social investment initiatives in Southern Africa are handled through the AngloGold Ashanti Fund and Trust. This case study summarises its activities in 2006 – the level of funding, the number of projects, the chief sectors supported and the main areas in the region that benefited – and focuses on four projects to illustrate the philosophy behind the fund and the way in which it works in practice. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/AGA-Fund.htm).



COMMUNITY

Long term sustainability of mine villages

This case study investigates the reasoning and benefits for changing a mining village, in this particular example the West Wits and Vaal River/Umuzimuhle villages in North West Province, South Africa, to a proclaimed township. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/formalisation-villages.htm).



CC&V upgrades water system and settles dispute

An improved water supply system not only solves CC&V's water shortage problems but will also be an asset for the Cities of Victor and Cripple Creek, located in the State of Colorado, United States of America long after mining is complete. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/CC&V-water.htm).



Fostering partnerships in Patagonia

AngloGold Ashanti's Cerro Vanguardia (CVSA) mine's remote location in southern Argentina, and its expected remaining life-of-mine of nine years, has resulted in a challenging situation in which the local communities are over-dependent on CVSA for employment and economic activity. This case study examines the measures the company has taken, working together with the affected communities, and the programmes it has initiated to provide sustainable development for the future. (See www.aga-reports.com/06/partnerships-CVSA.htm).



6. Objectives

The following objectives have been set for 2007:

- Further refinement of community relations and social development management system. Additional modules will be developed as required to cover issues including:
 - resettlement and compensation;
 - human rights and security; and
 - cultural heritage and sacred sites.
- Addressing issues arising from small-scale and artisanal mining, including human rights concerns. In 2007, the focus will remain on continued implementation of the company's strategy, particularly at Geita, Obuasi, Siguiro and in the DRC
- Alignment of security arrangements with the Voluntary Principles on Security, a process which should be completed by mid 2008.
- Increased emphasis on local economic development activities will continue in 2007 in line with the management targets set for key operations.

Case studies



The case studies on the pages that follow cover some of the most significant issues facing the company in terms of sustainable development. Many more case studies appear on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/case-studies and summaries of these appear in this document under the relevant sections

Contents

- 116 Safety review at South African operations
- 118 Legacy of silicosis
- 122 Campaign at Obuasi halves malaria incidence
- 124 AngloGold Ashanti's approach to artisanal and small scale mining
- 128 Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi
- 134 VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme
- 138 Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP
- 142 Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti





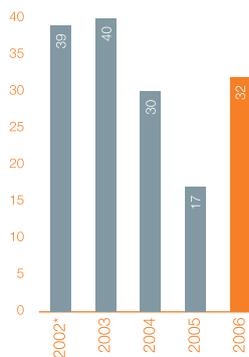
safety review at South African operations

In November 2006 Bobby Godsell, AngloGold Ashanti CEO, was quoted* as saying that there is no reason that the risk of harm should be greater in mining than it is in any other form of economic activity, and that while all human action involves a measure of risk, the challenge is to identify, understand and then manage this risk. Godsell said successful management of health and safety risks in mining requires good science to identify and understand the nature of risks in mining; engineering to remove or reduce the risks; and creating values, habits and behaviours which make every worker an effective manager of health and safety risk. But, he said, in 2006 AngloGold Ashanti had seen a disturbing regression in that progress in regard to accidents on its South African mines and that these reversals had deepened the company's determination to regain the trend evident over the past 10 years.

In total, 37 people died as a result of injuries sustained at work at AngloGold Ashanti during 2006, 32 of these deaths at the South African operations. In 2005, 25 employees lost their lives in work-related accidents, 17 of whom were in South Africa. Comparing the fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) year-on-year shows a significant increase in the frequency of fatal accidents in the South Africa operations, from 0.17 in 2005 to 0.35 in 2006.

Half of the fatal accidents (16) in the region were at the TauTona mine near Carletonville (See case study: *Mining plan at TauTona changed in the interests of safety* at www.aga-reports.com/06/TauTona-safety.htm), 12 of which were attributable to seismic falls of ground, two to gravity-related falls of ground and the remaining two to other causes. (Falls of

Fatalities:
South Africa



* Not assured

*Bobby Godsell was speaking at the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) conference in Johannesburg.

ground may be related to either seismicity or gravity: seismic-related falls of rock occur when energy is released into the environment, causing ground movement and possible rock falls; gravity-based falls of rock occur when loose ground is not sufficiently stabilised.)

TauTona's response to the fatalities has been multi-faceted, aligned to the various legs of the fall of ground management strategy (See case study: *Fall of Ground Management* at www.aga-reports.com/06/FOGM.htm). The mine is in the process of changing its mine plan and mining method from longwall to sequential grid mining in most mining areas, which will initially have a negative impact on production. In addition, this mine has reviewed its shaft-pillar mining plan that had been modelled by South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in 2002 and was the subject of a workshop with the CSIR in 2006. The accident on 23 October 2006, which cost five lives, occurred in mining of the shaft pillar.

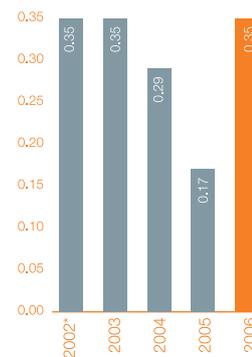
The TauTona mine plan has also been subject to scrutiny at industry level:

- It is a component of a two-year Safety in Mines Research Advisory Committee (SIMRAC) research project, involving the collection of seismic data from areas close to the shaft pillar. TauTona has an intensive and state-of-the-art seismic monitoring network in place.
- Tripartite workshops, involving high-level representation from the inspectorate and the National Union of Mineworkers and other unions were held to review the risks involved in mining each section and to draw up action plans.
- External parties, including representatives of AngloGold Ashanti's major shareholder Anglo American, participated in a review of the region's safety and health strategy. The review found a strong foundation to the region's strategy, with a high level of commitment, monitoring, modelling and programme development in place. The review also indicated that this should be used to leverage change and build upon it for further enhancements. A number of areas were also identified for possible improvement and this is being acted upon by the company. The review team endorsed the view proposed by Mr Godsell* when he spoke on the importance and relative weighting of critical factors in the area of safety and health management and where he emphasised that positive results could only be achieved with an emphasis on people. He proposed an approach which comprises systems (10%), engineering (20%) and people (70%). The review team's recommendations were made in a similar vein.

One particular area of concern that has been raised, both in the external review, elsewhere and in the industry as a whole, is the matter of fatigue. While programmes have been put in place to manage workplace conditions (such as ventilation and cooling), there are clearly a range of issues relating to fatigue that need to be addressed. A comprehensive group level fatigue management guideline has been developed (See case study: *Managing fatigue at Sunrise Dam in the Report to Society 2005: page SH22 and Fatigue management programme progressing at Navachab mine* www.aga-reports.com/06/fatigue-manage.htm). A fatigue management strategy is being developed for the South African operations and a roll out will commence in 2007.

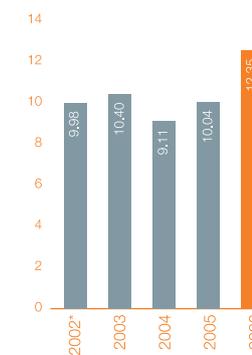
AngloGold Ashanti remains committed to eliminating accidents at work and is determined to achieve significant improvements in the year ahead. In the words of Bobby Godsell, "Every death is unacceptable. While we have achieved significant improvements in recent years and expended a great deal of effort, the recent trend means that we simply have to intensify our efforts."

FIFR: South Africa
(per million man-hours worked)



* Not assured

LTIFR: South Africa
(per million man-hours worked)



* Not assured



Legacy of silicosis

The prevention of occupational lung disease and, in particular, silicosis (*see box: About silicosis on page 120*), is a key focus within AngloGold Ashanti's occupational health strategy. Silicosis has long been associated with underground mining and is an issue that industry, governments, unions and health care professionals have been grappling with for many decades. For AngloGold Ashanti, silicosis is largely of concern at operations in South Africa and Brazil where silica dust is present in the working environment and intensive efforts continue to be made to prevent the disease. Effort is also directed at identifying early silicosis and offering alternative, lower-risk placement to employees at risk. Employees with silicosis are treated and compensated in terms of prevailing statutory provisions. The significant efforts made in understanding, monitoring and managing dust control have yielded a great deal of success in recent years.

In Brazil, no new cases of silicosis have been reported in the past five years. In South Africa, silicosis rates declined in the early 2000s, but have been rising again in the past three years. In 2006, the Occupational Lung Disease rate in the South African mines of the company was 10 per 1,000 employees.

While the current focus on silicosis has highlighted the dangers associated with the disease and long-term exposure to the underground mining environment, it is the legacy of former employees who contracted silicosis during their employment that is also a major focus of attention for the company.

In Brazil, there are currently a number of former employees who were associated with AngloGold Ashanti's operations at some time and who contracted silicosis during their employment. Most of these former mineworkers reside in close proximity to Nova Lima, the centre of the Brazilian



mining operations for close on 170 years. In addition to compensation paid to affected employees and their families, AngloGold Ashanti has set up and sponsors the Pneumology Reference Centre for treatment and research into lung diseases. (See box on *Pneumology Reference Centre – focusing on the health of former employees in Nova Lima in Report to Society 2004*).

The centre is particularly aimed at ensuring a better quality of life for former employees afflicted by silicosis and was set up at the time of the closure of the Morro Velho Mina Grande mine in 1995. The centre currently has 1,801 registered users of the facility and, in addition to the rehabilitation and care of patients, provides assistance to employees and their families in dealing with the illness, and with the financial and social issues related to it.

In South Africa, the issue is not as clear cut and contained as it is in Brazil for a number of reasons. Among these are the fact that there are many thousands of former mineworkers associated with current, closed and sold mining operations – not only those owned and operated by AngloGold Ashanti but also other mining companies – and who very rarely reside in close proximity to these operations. It is estimated that some 1 million people have left the mining industry over the past 20 years, whether because of the downscaling and closure of operations or retirement and ill health. Many of these former employees may not have been diagnosed as suffering from the disease at the time that they left the industry or later, in retirement, and they may not have received due compensation from the Compensation Commissioner. It is widely recognised that the compensation system is unwieldy and inefficient and this is currently under review by government, industry and organised labour. (See case study: *Worker compensation in South Africa under review at www.aga-reports.com/06/worker-compensation.htm*).

Compensation for occupational diseases and injuries is currently provided for in South Africa by two different statutes – the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) and the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA). ODMWA covers Occupational Lung Disease (OLD) in miners only. COIDA provides compensation for occupational injury in all industries (including mining) and for occupational disease in all industries (excluding OLD in

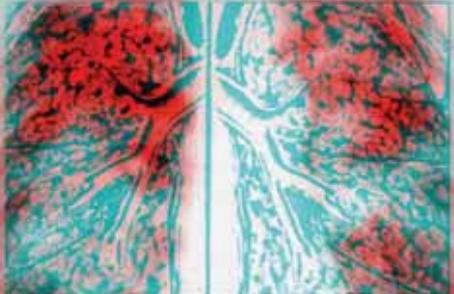
Legacy of silicosis cont.

mining). There are differences in both the application of and benefits paid in terms of COIDA and ODMWA. The South African cabinet has recognised this anomaly and in 1999 made a decision to pursue uniformity between the two acts. This process, in which AngloGold Ashanti is an active participant, is under way. It seeks to develop legislation that provides for compensation that is fair and consistent with the company's view of the need for the sustainable viability of the South African mining industry.

The mining industry, unions and the departments of labour and health have further committed to improving the delivery of compensation where this is due and have formed a working party to direct a major initiative to detect, treat and assist former mineworkers with silicosis to lodge claims for compensation. (See case study on *Making ODMWA work – Nongoma project to be launched – www.aga-reports.com/06/nongoma.htm*). Specific issues being addressed are the identification of the primary areas where these mineworkers reside, the strengthening of the government's occupational health services so that former mineworkers are better able to access medical facilities for diagnostic examinations, and improvement of the ODMWA certification and compensation claims processes. A key part of the agreed strategy is the establishment of occupational health centres at identified government hospitals in largely rural areas where these former mineworkers reside, to provide for benefit medical examinations and to promote economically sustainable development projects in these areas.

While the Department of Health is, of necessity, the lead agent in the process, as it will identify and establish the occupational health centres and sustain them in the long term, the mining industry through the Chamber of Mines has agreed to fund capital equipment and pre-defined recurrent expenses for a period of two years for each site. This cost is currently estimated at about R50 million. The parties agreed to a 'pilot' project at the outset which would establish the basis for further centres. Of key concern to all parties is that the system that is set up is sustainable in the longer term and, to a large extent, this depends on the provision of appropriate infrastructure and equipment, the establishment of systems, adequate staffing and training of health care workers, and the adequate funding of the project.

About silicosis



Silicosis is an occupational lung disease (OLD) which is caused by the inhalation of free silica dust. Silica dust is present in mines and quarries where quartz concentrations are high, as is the case in many deep-level gold mines (such as in South Africa and Brazil). If inhaled, silica dust may cause a fibrotic reaction (or scarring) in the lung, which results in a reduction of lung functioning. Often there are no symptoms of the disease, but in severe cases, breathlessness and coughing are the principal complaints. Of additional concern is that the presence of silicosis may predispose an individual to the development of TB, and this is especially so when an employee is immuno-suppressed – for example, if he or she is HIV-positive. Silicosis and TB in silica-exposed employees are considered to be Occupational Lung Diseases in South African legislation.

Legacy of silicosis cont.

Extensive consultation on where the project should be initiated resulted in the selection of St Benedictine Hospital in the Nongoma district of KwaZulu-Natal being chosen as the 'pilot' site. The project is expected to begin early in 2007.

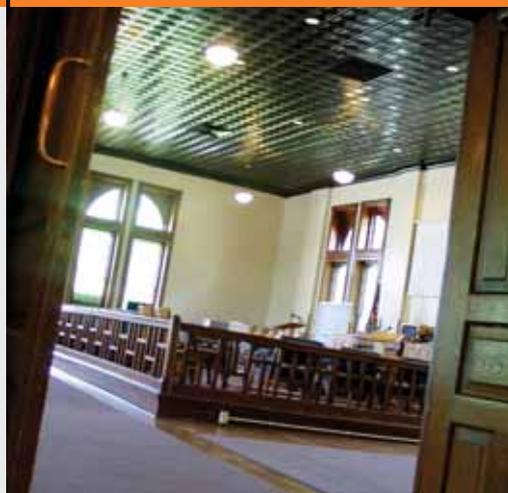
The issue of silicosis is complicated by the fact that both exposure to silica dust and the development of silicosis leads to an increased risk of contracting tuberculosis (TB), which is further compounded by the presence of HIV. The chances of getting TB each year are about 10% to 15% for an HIV positive person, compared with less than 10% in a lifetime, if HIV-negative. An associated research programme in which four of AngloGold Ashanti's South Africa operations are participating is the Thibela TB programme, two as experimental sites and two as control sites. (See the case study *Thibela TB research programme under way at TauTona and Great Noligwa* on our website at www.aga-reports.com/06/thibela.htm).

The Thibela TB programme is part of a global research programme to find a solution, in the face of an escalating rate of infection, to reducing the incidence of TB, particularly as TB control in the South African gold mining industry appears to be faltering, despite the implementation of control programmes which exceed World Health Organization standards. This is largely attributable to silicosis and the escalating HIV/AIDS epidemic, which compounds the incidence of TB.

AngloGold Ashanti is acutely aware of its responsibility towards current and former employees in respect of preventing silicosis and assisting employees in accessing compensation for which specific statutory provision has been made. AngloGold Ashanti will defend any civil legal action for non-statutory compensation brought against the company (see box below). Although measures which were adopted in the past for the prevention and detection of silicosis complied with industry standards at that time and were based on the available knowledge of the disease, the company recognises that much needs to be done to identify and assist former mineworkers in accessing compensation. In addition, the company recognises that those communities within which these afflicted former mineworkers reside have also been affected, and that sustainable economic development projects should be put in place to recompense these communities in some way.

Legal action

In October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti received a claim for compensation of damages allegedly suffered by Mr Thembekile Mankayi, who was employed by the company at Vaal Reefs mine from 1979 to 1995, in respect of Mr Mankayi's having allegedly contracted silicosis. AngloGold Ashanti is defending this action on the basis that avenues for compensation exist in terms of South African legislation, and that Mr Mankayi is precluded in terms of this legislation from recovering damages from the company. AngloGold Ashanti recognises the plight of former employees, however, and proposes that a longer term and co-operative solution (such as that proposed in the case study on the Nongoma project) will be of significant benefit to former mineworkers and their communities.





ampaign at Obuasi halves malaria incidence

In January 2006 AngloGold Ashanti put into practice an integrated malaria control programme in Obuasi and the outlying areas within the Obuasi Municipal Assembly area, with the aim of halving malaria incidence over the next two years. To maximise successful outcomes, the plan included multiple intervention methods to prevent the transmission of malaria and to effectively treat those already infected.

This campaign, first reported in the Report to Society 2004 (*See case study: A scientific approach to malaria control at Obuasi*) was originally scheduled to start at the beginning of 2005 but was postponed until 2006 to allow for better planning and understanding of the exact needs of the community.

In 2005, the Obuasi municipal area had an estimated average of 11,000 malaria cases per month according to the local Obuasi health authority, with an additional 6,800 of these cases receiving treatment at Obuasi Mine's Edwin Cade Memorial Hospital. Of the cases reported at Edwin Cade, 2,400 were employees or contractors and the balance (4,400) were dependants of the gold mine. The cost to the company of malaria includes treatment costs, absenteeism and loss of productivity. Malaria also presents a significant burden to the community, both social and economic.

The key elements of the integrated malaria control programme for Obuasi are:

- **Vector control:** Indoor residual spraying of over 134,000 structures in the Obuasi municipality, mine and surrounding villages was coupled with the distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to places most susceptible to infection, such as orphanages, maternity and children's wards. Additionally, temporary and permanent water bodies where mosquitoes breed are being treated with larvicide.
- **Effective disease management:** Standard treatment protocols for rapid and early detection and diagnosis of malaria are in place at the hospital and health facilities of the Obuasi Mine Medical Services. The use of drug treatment regimens aligned with the Ghanaian National



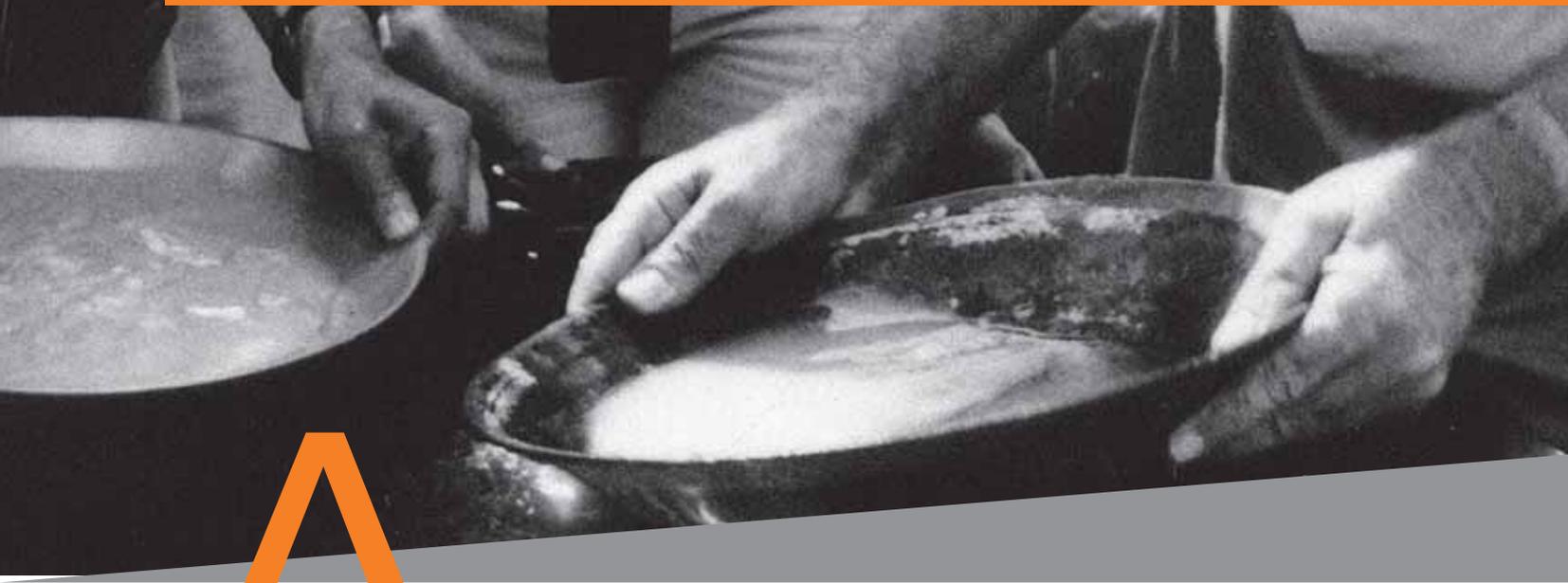
Treatment Protocol, and which includes the mandatory use of the new Artesunate drugs, has improved cure rates. AngloGold Ashanti has put in place measures to monitor the diagnosis and treatment of malaria for consistency and effectiveness.

- **Surveillance** and monitoring: A comprehensive malaria information system was installed to monitor and evaluate the programme for consistent high performance according to World Health Organization standards.
- **Information**, education and communication: Volunteer community advocates have been trained to present health information on malaria symptoms, prevention and treatment and to dispense educational material in the form of pamphlets and posters.

The programme has elicited active engagement from the community with educational campaigns being disseminated by community committees, radio and other relevant media to inform the public of the symptoms and treatment of malaria. A spin-off of the programme is the creation of 127 permanent jobs, in the form of spray operators, who have received intensive training on the techniques of indoor residual spraying.

A malaria control centre was opened in April 2006 by the President of Ghana, John Kufuor, and AngloGold Ashanti's Chief Executive Officer, Bobby Godsell, in the Sansu area at Obuasi. Although primarily the headquarters for the Obuasi programme, it also serves as a training centre for AngloGold Ashanti's malaria projects at other mines. With key capabilities such as an insectary and laboratory, a planning and strategy centre and training facilities it will be a valuable asset for Ghana and Africa in the fight against malaria. It will also be used as a satellite research centre by the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research at the University of Ghana, government departments and other agencies.

The first round of the indoor residual spraying was completed in April 2006 in the town, including both mine community infrastructure and surrounding villages with 134,000 structures sprayed. Of these, approximately 27,000 were dwellings. The second round of spraying started in September. By November AngloGold Ashanti achieved a 50% reduction in malaria cases seen at the Edwin Cade Memorial Hospital.



A

ngloGold Ashanti's approach to artisanal and small-scale mining

One of the most significant and multifaceted challenges facing AngloGold Ashanti is that of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). It is a material issue at the company's operations in Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania and to a lesser extent Mali as well as the exploration sites in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Artisanal and small-scale mining is a global phenomenon, with estimates of those directly involved in the activity ranging from 13 to 20 million people in over 30 developing countries and a further 80 to 100 million people depending on the sector for their livelihood. (Source: *Community and Small Scale Mining Initiative (CASM) www.casm.org*). It is a socio-economic phenomenon allowing miners to earn low, often subsistence, levels of income, generally in economies characterised by low levels of earnings. Small-scale and artisanal mining is frequently labour-intensive, employing a semi-skilled or unskilled workforce with low levels of mechanisation, production, productivity, recovery and efficiency. Artisanal miners are often simultaneously engaged in subsistence farming and other similar low-income livelihoods. It is most commonly practised in economies with old mining, metal-working and jewellery traditions, and where the commodity has a high value relative to its mass, such as is the case with gold and precious stones. Individuals either work alone or in teams, mining and panning for gold and selling their product into complex, often opaque, networks of middlemen and financiers.

Small-scale miners frequently work in collectives comprising two to 20 or more people, with varying forms of commercial incorporation and business models.

The key challenge facing AngloGold Ashanti in managing the issues associated with artisanal and small-scale mining is to develop a strategy which permits co-existence and promotes the development of orderly, viable small-scale mining sectors in collaboration with host communities and governments. These issues are complex and numerous.

- Conflict is common between large-scale operators, working within a formal, regulated land tenure framework and small-scale miners, illegally working on land over which they have no legal entitlement (though they may claim to have an historical entitlement).
- Small-scale miners often have difficulty in accessing land appropriate to their type of mining

practice, with large-scale operators generally being given preference in the allocation of mining licences and capital development incentives, for reasons associated with governments' concerns to optimise the exploitation of natural resources in national interests.

- They experience a lack of capital needed to allow even rudimentary production efficiencies and, often, resultant debt bondage and poverty traps, which prevent them from achieving little more than using a day's earnings to feed themselves and their families.
- Unregulated, inefficient and, often, illegal pricing and distribution mechanisms and practices contribute further to commercial inefficiencies and, often facilitate, associations by miners with illegal political and armed groups involved in human rights violations.
- The sector is generally characterised by poor health and safety practices.
- Environmental degradation is common, with artisanal miners seldom rehabilitating the areas they have mined. The uncontrolled and unsafe use of mercury in the processing phase is of particular concern given its bio-accumulation tendencies in the eco-system.
- The sector often includes a large proportion of people from vulnerable groups such as women, children and migrant groups, with labour exploitation, including a lack of respect for basic rights of workers in the sector.
- There are substantive legislative hurdles in many countries characterised by either a lack of regulation, ambiguous legislation or a legal framework which is inappropriate to small-scale operators and, consequently, is not enforced.
- Social problems such as crime, increased levels of substance abuse as well as prostitution and high exposure to HIV/AIDS are common.

It is AngloGold Ashanti's view that these challenges can best be addressed by adopting a multi-stakeholder approach, with governments taking a lead role in addressing the issue along with artisanal miners, large-scale miners, NGOs and development agencies. A number of projects are under way, and structures have been created to address these issues at both an international and local level.

Key elements of the AngloGold Ashanti ASM strategy

In the first instance, it is necessary to understand properly the history, extent and circumstances of ASM in particular areas. During 2006 AngloGold Ashanti initiated external baseline studies of ASM in the DRC and Ghana, and a review is also under way in Guinea.

Secondly, the company will assess and work with governments and other interested and affected parties in promoting a regulatory environment which acknowledges the existence and inevitability of ASM and which seeks to promote its orderly development and control in ways which complement large-scale commercial mining. Key here is proper consideration of property rights, environmental, health and safety considerations, and the marketing and distribution of the product.

Consistent with the view that small-scale mining has a legitimate place in the economy and mining sector, AngloGold Ashanti will work with government agencies and communities to ensure that any small-scale mining will take place on land set aside for that purpose, which has the potential to support small-scale mining and, through appropriate regulatory and administrative procedures, to allocate this land to miners in this sector.

Such an example can be found in Columbia where contracts and collaborative agreements have been established with the communities and mining organisations present in all the areas where artisanal mining activity had been encountered. The company's 'Good Friends and Neighbours' policy allows for the establishment of contracts and collaborative agreements promoting legalised commercial mining activity. At the heart of the programme is the allocation of ground to artisanal miners, giving them legal mining title over the property. In return for this, the miners have to register in terms of the local mining regulatory framework and comply with some basic health and safety and

AngloGold Ashanti's approach to artisanal and small-scale mining cont.

environmental requirements. For the most part, the property identified for disposal to small-scale operators is restricted to narrow high-grade veins or alluvial- colluvial deposits, which are generally not of interest to the company in the short term. However, one of the key advantages of the approach is that it gives the operators a real, value-based, commercial interest in the property. In the event that the company, at some future date, were to wish to incorporate it into a larger-scale mining operation, it can re-acquire it, at a market-related price.

Similarly, in Ghana, the company is working with other mining companies, the Chamber of Mines and the National Minerals Commission to identify properties which are suitable for small-scale mining and to promote registration by miners in respect of operations on these properties.

In Tanzania too, management at the Geita operation is working with local government officials and community representatives in an attempt to identify property which is appropriate to small-scale mining and to promote registration by ASM operators in terms of relevant legislation. Simultaneously, the company is taking steps to secure its mining property to prevent illegal access to old workings on its mining lease, in the interests of the safety of its employees and the local population and for good order. In some cases, this action has been resisted by artisanal miners, but the company continues to address mutual concerns with mining officials and community representatives.

Associated with the land allocation challenge is the requirement for access to appropriate technology to promote operating efficiency, and health and safety. Building on the successes of the work undertaken in Tanzania, this year's ASM fair saw some 5,000 artisanal miners participate in the event (see 2005 case study). Again, the focus of the fair was to expose ASM operators in the region to both funding opportunities and technology.

AngloGold Ashanti recognises that many regions no longer have the mineral resources in appropriate forms or quantities to support the number of small-scale miners operating in a region. This is clearly apparent in the Obuasi area in Ghana, for instance. Consequently, an integral part of the ASM strategy is to work with interested and affected parties in identifying a broad range of livelihood options, including small-scale mining. For example, the guiding vision for the DRC ASM project is: 'a sustainable community, benefiting from the economic activity generated by responsible gold mining, where orpaillage (the French term for ASM) is one activity within a broad range of livelihoods'. In Ghana the company is working directly with communities and development agencies to promote agricultural projects such as animal husbandry and palm nut and jatropa (used for bio-fuel) cultivation to offer communities economic opportunities to complement mining.

Regarding security and human rights considerations, the company acknowledges and supports the rights and obligations of governments to uphold the law and to prosecute people who act outside it. The company is also supportive of government efforts to protect its assets and its employees. Where individuals or groups of people trespass on company property or undertake unlawful mining activity, AngloGold Ashanti will take appropriate action to remove them and hand them over to the police for action to be taken against them in terms of the law.

However, AngloGold Ashanti is equally concerned to ensure that any security activities associated with ASM are carried out in accordance with established international norms of human rights. This commitment is also manifested in the company's subscription to international voluntary conventions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Global Compact and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, to promote and ensure the protection of citizens' human rights in the upholding of the law. And where government public order, military and policing authorities are involved in the enforcement of laws in this regard the company welcomes and encourages a dialogue between government officials, mining companies and other interested stakeholders to consider appropriate strategies.

In this respect, AngloGold Ashanti in Ghana is aware of a number of cases where accusations of human rights abuses have arisen over the past 10 years, where police or mine security have sought

AngloGold Ashanti's approach to artisanal and small-scale mining cont.

to apprehend galamsey (as artisanal miners are known in Ghana), and which have led to allegations having been levelled against the then Ashanti Goldfields and, subsequently, against AngloGold Ashanti (See Report to Society 2005: Understanding and working with artisanal miners in Africa). In response to these historical issues and any which might occur in the future, the company is in the process of establishing a joint investigation forum with human rights and community-based organisations to promote appropriate standards and ensure that any allegations of inappropriate conduct are properly investigated and conflicts resolved.

By way of example of the company's approach to security and ASM, at the end of 2006, the government of Ghana announced that, in the interests of upholding the law relating to mining title and property rights, it intended acting against illegal mining activities in several regions in the country. AngloGold Ashanti, acting through the Chamber of Mines at the level of national government and directly with local law enforcement agencies, held a series of meetings with officials and community representatives to discuss both law enforcement and human rights issues associated with the action. These meetings were intended to ensure common cause between company and government security officials regarding both the effectiveness of the operation and compliance with human rights obligations and undertakings. The operation proceeded as planned, without incident.

Consistent with its principles and undertakings, the company will continue and strengthen, internal programmes to ensure that company security officials, in the performance of their duties, comply with relevant national laws and international conventions. Working with other interested stakeholders, the company will also continue to develop programmes to promote health and safety, environmental protection and efficient mining practices in the small-scale industry. And in this way working in association with government, AngloGold Ashanti will reinforce its efforts to develop lawful and properly regulated small-scale mining industries in the countries where it does business.

AngloGold Ashanti has become increasingly active in CASM, which is housed in the World Bank Group, and two years ago took a seat on its Strategic Management Advisory Board.

All of these activities are in turn undertaken within the context of the company's stakeholder engagement and integrated development action plans that mines and exploration sites are putting in place which seek to engage communities and other stakeholders in finding a range of development and livelihood alternatives to address the underlying causes for the ASM phenomena. There is much collaborative work to be done.

Artisanal mining in Africa – the safety aspects

Small-scale, informal artisanal mining is a major source of employment in many parts of the world, especially Africa. Established centuries ago, such mining activities often represent the only source of employment. In many countries, such as Burkina Faso for example, recent droughts have reduced the viability of agriculture as a source of livelihood. In the vicinity of Siguiri mine, AngloGold Ashanti's operation in Guinea, some 10,000 artisanal miners were estimated to be operating illegally within the mine lease area in 2006.

As this mining is heavily labour-intensive and carried out largely through manual labour, without regulation, training, or appropriate equipment and technology, it clearly presents risk factors in a number of areas. From a safety and occupational health perspective, people working in these conditions are at risk of accident or injury. Overcrowding and poor housing, and the lack of water and electricity, are conducive to health issues arising.

The integrity of formal mining operations is also severely compromised. In open-pit mining operations, slope stability may be affected by illegal excavations. Theft of gold-bearing material, equipment and other assets has also been frequently experienced and on a number of occasions, mine staff has been severely injured in encounters with informal miners.



Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi

The business combination between AngloGold and Ashanti in April 2004 was the start of a long and complex process of not only combining the physical assets of the company into a single operating and accounting entity, but it also involved a multi-faceted process with the stakeholders of the company, both internally and externally, particularly in Ghana.

The change of effective control of the company from an Accra-based entity to a Johannesburg-based company (albeit that both Ashanti and AngloGold are largely owned by international shareholders and that the government of Ghana is now a significant shareholder in the combined company and is represented on its board) was an emotive and understandably unwelcome change to some employees and communities. It also provided an opportunity for national and international NGOs to increase pressure on the new company and to deal with issues that might not have received adequate attention in the past, or which could not comfortably be raised with a local company.

The former Ashanti's relationship with local NGOs tended to be burdened with mistrust and mutual suspicion. AngloGold Ashanti's relationships with these NGOs have progressed over the past two years, as have direct relationships with community members. Admittedly, however, these paths have not always been smooth or without acrimony and much remains to be done to establish common ground and a way of working.

AngloGold Ashanti has, however, indicated its intention to engage in dialogue with local Ghanaian civil society groups, such as Third World Network Africa (TWNA) and Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining (Wacam), and foreign groups they work with such as the UK-based ActionAid (*which released its report: Goldrush – the impact of gold mining on the poor*



people in Obuasi in Ghana – download pdf of ActionAid Report and AngloGold Ashanti response at www.aga-reports.com/06/Obuasi-legacy.com). Since the merger, AngloGold Ashanti has been working towards the development of constructive relationships with these and other parties.

Legacy issues

A significant challenge for AngloGold Ashanti is that mining has been taking place in one form or another at Obuasi for more than 100 years and that the company has to deal with significant environmental legacy issues from the past while at the same time addressing the challenges of present mining activities. In fact, many of the issues and much of the research referred to in recent reports by these groups predates the business combination between AngloGold and Ashanti.

Engaging with NGOs

AngloGold Ashanti is in discussions with Wacam regarding the setting up of a joint investigation group which would investigate legacy issues and current and future areas of concern. Issues that have been raised and would be considered by such a committee are land issues and damage to property, environmental concerns and concerns relating to human rights. In particular, AngloGold Ashanti has indicated that it is committed to:

- Reviewing jointly allegations of abuse of Mr Awudu Mohammed (*Report to Society 2005 – page C17*). In his case there are contradictory medical reports and opinions on the cause of injuries sustained when being pursued on company property by police and AngloGold Ashanti asset protection.
- Reviewing other allegations of human right abuses on company property, some of which go back as far as 10 years but which have been repeatedly highlighted by Wacam and other groups.
- Reviewing settlements and compensation which have been agreed on should that group deem it appropriate.
- Continuing to review and develop its environmental policies and procedures at Obuasi to address ongoing environmental pollution issues and to address legacy issues. (See *box overleaf*).

Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi cont.

In more general terms, the company has been considering and addressing the issue of artisanal and small scale miners (*See case study: Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining and AngloGold Ashanti on page 124*) which is of concern to both the company and the community as it has led to safety and health issues for employees and community members alike, sabotage of company property (including broken tailings pipes which have contributed to environmental problems), disruptions to production and human rights issues. The company is aware of the challenge it faces in finding a balance between the obligation to protect its assets in ways which do not infringe human rights and at the same time recognising that small scale mining can be a legitimate means of earning a livelihood in a gold-rich area.

Related to this and other community issues, the company is dealing with its relationship with both the police and army services in areas in which it does business. AngloGold Ashanti has applied to become a signatory of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, and while this has not yet been formalised, the company has sought to adhere to the Voluntary Principles. As part of this commitment the company is currently reviewing its policies and practices in respect of human rights and is standardising human rights training across the group.

Addressing environmental issues at Obuasi

AngloGold Ashanti has, over the past two years, taken a number of steps to address environmental pollution issues at Obuasi. Following a strategic environmental review conducted in 2005, five major environmental risks were identified and plans have been put in place to start dealing with them.

The five areas that have been identified as requiring attention are:

- Water management issues
- Rehabilitation plans
- Arsenic management (which has largely been addressed – see below)
- Final closure estimates
- A legacy programme to address historical issues.

Community concerns

In addition, the company is aware of concerns raised by local residents and NGOs in respect of elevated levels of heavy metals and arsenic in and around Obuasi.

One of the most significant areas of concern was the safe disposal and rehabilitation of an area in which some 10,000 tonnes of arsenic trioxide which had been stockpiled at the Pompora Treatment Plant at Obuasi following the collapse of the arsenic market in the early 1990s. (*See Report to Society 2004: Arsenic remediation at Obuasi on page E31*). This stockpile came about as a by-product of gold mining at Obuasi and has been safely placed in a lined storage facility to prevent any further environmental contamination.

As in a number of other places in the world, gold and base metals at Obuasi are strongly associated with naturally occurring deposits of arsenic (arenopyritic orebodies). When the host rock is crushed to release the gold, arsenic, together with base metals, may be released into the tailings or waste residues.



Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi cont.

Engaging with communities

In an effort to initiate a formal process of engagement directly with communities in Ghana, AngloGold Ashanti held Sustainable Development Workshops in Obuasi in August and October 2006 – the first for internal role players and the second for external stakeholders and interested parties. More than 50 people attended the second session. Key issues addressed included:

- the need for more proactive and better stakeholder engagement, and the development of a formal stakeholder engagement process;
- agriculture as an opportunity for development;
- manufacturing opportunities. A specific summit on “The future of gold jewellery manufacturing” is planned;
- services (provision and development of providers);
- tourism as an opportunity for development; and
- other opportunities for development, including social investment opportunities and needs, land use in the longer term.

Although water sampling programmes have been conducted over many years, a new programme to identify areas of land and water courses containing high concentrations of arsenic was initiated in December 2006. The following has been put in place.

- An intensive plan to establish and monitor the quality of the ground water in the vicinity of Obuasi and to develop a conceptual ground model which will assist in understanding water flows and developing a comprehensive water management programme. Natural water courses have been plotted on the AngloGold Ashanti Geographic Information System (GIS) allowing the company to track their proximity to mining areas and communities. Information is being gathered from 86 sampling points and is being recorded on the GIS and, from this data, any polluted streams will be identified. A systematic campaign of sampling a selection of the 120 community boreholes is also planned. Based on the information generated, an arsenic pollution profile will be determined for each stream and recorded as a benchmark. The most significant arsenic discharges into the streams and natural environment will be traced to their origins, which may or may not relate to mining, and action plans will be developed in response to these. This initial programme is expected to be completed in 2007.
- A comprehensive water balance has been established for the Obuasi operations, showing both the piping reticulation and the volumes of water handled. Investigations have revealed that excess water from operations has been discharged into

the natural water courses and that these discharges contain levels of toxins higher than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard. An immediate part of the remedy is the commitment by Obuasi to purchase two water treatment plants for the removal of cyanide so that water may be reused in the plant. This will significantly reduce the volumes of water discharged as the discharge points will decrease from three to one.

- An initial investigation into the presence of toxic metals in oranges and other fruits at Obuasi has been conducted, following publication of a report by TWN alleging the presence of traces of arsenic in these fruits. The company has approached TWN proposing a joint further investigation into this matter. TWN's response was still awaited at the time of writing. *(See box overleaf)*

ISO14001

In line with the group's policy to implement ISO14001 (see case study on page 142), Obuasi mine was recommended for certification as having been in conformance with this standard by independent auditors DLIQ. The key risk areas and issues identified above are being addressed as part of the ISO14001 system implementation.

Analysis of oranges at Obuasi

Following concerns raised first by Third World Network (TWN), and later by ActionAid, relating to the alleged presence of arsenic, mercury and zinc in oranges grown near AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations in Obuasi, the company has put in place a number of measures to review and address the situation.

It should be noted that there is a level of naturally occurring arsenic in the soils in the Obuasi area, as is quite common where certain types of gold-bearing ore is found. It is unclear at this stage whether existing arsenic levels are naturally occurring or due to mining activities.

In the first instance, the company has had an initial meeting with TWN and has indicated its willingness jointly to investigate the matter and to submit specimens for independent testing. The company has also requested that any scientific data in the possession of TWN be shared with the company so as to take the matter forward in an objective and methodical manner. The company would share its own initial research with TWN at the same time.

The current plotting of natural water courses and arsenic and heavy metal pollution through the Geographic Information System (GIS) will be used to tie in the location of orange groves with the water courses in attempt to understand the source of possible contamination.

AngloGold Ashanti has also commissioned preliminary chemical analysis of fruit (oranges, yams, plantains) grown in the Obuasi region to determine if arsenic was present in unusually high amounts and if arsenic was associated with particular tissues (peel, seeds, flesh) in order to optimise the sampling and analytical procedures for more representative and statistically sound sampling in the future.

The results of the project (which are of a very preliminary nature and should be subject to further analysis) are presented below. Arsenic was detected in all samples. The lowest concentrations were found in the flesh, which is also the portion consumed in the highest quantities. The levels of arsenic in the fresh (undried) flesh of the oranges and yams were generally low, and within the acceptable limits for consumption as part of a normal mixed diet, depending on how many are consumed daily. The levels in the fresh flesh of plantains was moderate. The levels in the dried fruits were higher, and the levels in the seeds and peels of all the samples were high.

Further research needs to be undertaken:

- the arsenic values found need to be evaluated in terms of what proportions of these foodstuffs are consumed daily, how they are prepared (washed, peeled, cooked) and what chemical species of arsenic is present in the samples as this influences toxicity;



Social and environmental legacies at Obuasi cont.

- these arsenic values also need to be interpreted relative to the natural background levels of arsenic, which are expected to be elevated on all plants and crops grown on naturally arsenical soils of Obuasi. It can then be further established whether these particular samples contain elevated arsenic due to mining activities, or if they are representative of the natural situation in the locality.

AngloGold Ashanti is confident that working with stakeholders appropriate measures can be put in place to protect the community.

Measures to address the problems could include:

- educating the public to wash, peel and core fruit before consumption which will significantly reduce the risk of arsenic exposure, as will washing and peeling of yams prior to cooking;
- reducing human exposure to arsenic can be achieved through avoidance, that is, not planting on naturally high arsenic soils or on contaminated soils;
- avoiding crops that accumulate arsenic; and
- conversely, clean-up of arsenic contaminated soils and shallow water can be achieved to some extent by cropping with arsenic-accumulating plants.

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to establishing a scientific research protocol to further investigate the issue and to do so in conjunction with other stakeholders.

Preliminary research results undertaken for AngloGold Ashanti:

Note: The UK statutory limit for arsenic in fresh produce is 1 mg/kg (1 ppm), and one sample of plantain fruit plus seeds, all the orange pips, and all the unwashed yam peel exceeded this. The fresh and dried flesh of the oranges, yams and most of the plantain was below these limits. The results are quoted in parts per billion (ppb) and parts per million (ppm).

Oranges: Arsenic was present at very low concentrations in the undried (fresh) fruit flesh of the two oranges (22 ± 5 ppb, or 0.02 ± 0.005 ppm fresh mass), and at moderate concentrations in the undried peel (237 ± 11 ppb or 0.237 ppm) and undried pips (995 ± 364 ppb or 0.995 ppm). Arsenic concentrations were of course higher in dried orange fruit flesh (206 ± 48 ppb or 0.206 ppm), dried peel (831 ± 39 ppb or 0.831 ppm) and dried pips (3403 ± 1573 ppb or 3.40 ppm).

Plantains: Arsenic was present at low concentrations in the undried (fresh) fruit flesh of the two plantains minus-seeds (81 ± 94 ppb or 0.082 ± 0.094 ppm fresh mass), and moderate concentrations in the undried fruit-plus-seed (264 ± 152 ppb or 0.264 ppm) and undried peel (236 ± 34 ppb or 0.236 ppm). Arsenic concentrations were moderate in the dried fruit flesh-minus seeds (208 ± 246 ppb or 0.208 ppm), and high in the undried plantain fruit-plus-seed (691 ± 445 ppb or 0.691 ppm), and in dried peel ($1\ 482\pm 151$ ppb or 1.48 ppm).

Yams: Arsenic was present at moderate concentrations in the undried (fresh) fruit flesh of the two yams (155 ± 44 ppb or 0.155 ± 0.04 ppm fresh mass), and at high concentrations in the undried peel ($22\ 060\pm 2\ 143$ ppb or 22 ± 2 ppm). Arsenic concentrations were higher in dried yam flesh (387 ± 90 ppb or 0.387 ppm), and extremely high in the dried peel ($97\ 966\pm 15\ 670$ ppb or 98 ppm). It must be noted that the peel was contaminated by adherent microscopic soil particles, which are virtually impossible to remove, and this would have added significantly to the contaminant load (the true levels of Arsenic in yam peel are probably one to two orders of magnitude lower as plant to soil Arsenic transfer co-efficients are between 0.01 and 0.1). However, if yams are not rigorously cleaned and peeled before baking and consumption, the levels of arsenic found in the peel could be experienced by the consumer, and surface dirt on the surface of the fruits and vegetables is the highest risk factor identified.



VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme

Encouraging and promoting attendance at voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres is a vital aspect of AngloGold Ashanti's HIV/AIDS programme, which aims to prevent the spread of infection, to care for those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and to provide outreach and support to the community. In order to do this effectively, it is vital that people know their HIV/AIDS status – hence the importance of testing for infection with the virus. For those who test negative, the counselling is aimed at helping them ensure that they maintain this status; for those who test positive, it is intended to assist them to cope with the disease in the best way possible so as to ensure that the effect on their quality of life is minimised. It is important that programmes are established which overcome public resistance to testing, since only once a person knows his or her status can they make informed decisions about their behaviour.

AIDS

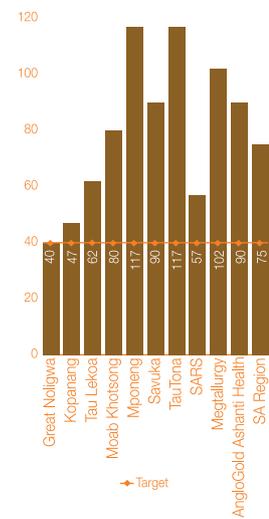
Frequently employees approach the clinics only once they are AIDS-ill with AIDS-related conditions when it may be too late to begin effective treatment. To counter this, it is important that employees attend VCT centres, learn their status and understand how either to prevent themselves from contracting HIV/AIDS in the future or how to deal with the disease should they test positive.

In particular during 2006, a campaign entitled 'SAVE lives' was run to encourage VCT attendance. The 'SAVE lives' message was central to the prevention programme.



A result of this increased focus was a significant increase in uptake of VCT. In 2006, 23,389 encounters were recorded which, assuming a single annual test per person attending, is equivalent to 75% of the South African employee base. This was an increase of 129% on the 10,219 encounters recorded in 2005, and exceeded the target of 40% set for the year. The 2006 figure compares with VCT rates of 32.4% and 10% in 2005 and 2004 respectively.

VCT 2006:
Assume single annual testing
% uptake



= safe sex
 = access to care
 = voluntary counselling and testing
 = education

VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme cont.

Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the South Africa operations

Given the potential for far-reaching economic effects of HIV/AIDS on the company, and in order to plan adequately for future preventative and therapeutic measures, AngloGold Ashanti recognises the importance of quantifying the economic impact of HIV/AIDS as far as this is possible.

Total expenditure on the AngloGold Ashanti HIV/AIDS programme in 2006 amounted to R21.5 million (R19.4 million in 2005) or R694 per employee in the South African operations. This total cost (which amounts to 1.2% of basic pay – or in production terms, \$1.24/oz – is broken down as follows:

- prevention programme – R1.1 million
- treatment programme (including the provision of VCT and ART) – R16.63 million
- support programme – R3.8 million

The total direct financial costs to the company include the cost of the entire HIV/AIDS programme (i.e. prevention, treatment, support) as well as the cost of treating the side-effects of medication and the cost of treating opportunistic infections to which people may succumb as a result of having HIV/AIDS.

The economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the company, however, is far more complex than simply taking into account the financial expenditure incurred. The Aurum Institute for Health Research, of which AngloGold Ashanti was the founder and remains a substantial funder, has made significant progress through its Health Economics and Systems Research Programme in data analysis and model building to determine the full economic impact of HIV on AngloGold Ashanti and to estimate the cost and savings associated with having in place a comprehensive programme that includes the provision of ART to HIV-positive employees, in order to combat HIV/AIDS.

This programme of work, begun in 2003, has included the estimation of the potential economic impact of untreated HIV/AIDS on AngloGold Ashanti as part of an independent Anglo American



VCT, key to success of HIV/AIDS programme cont.

group-wide assessment funded by GlaxoSmithKline and undertaken by Aurum. This study indicated that the economic impact of HIV to AngloGold Ashanti would continue to rise from 2003 (that is the potential impact of not undertaking treatment and support) and would reach 6% of payroll in 2006. The greatest impacts lie in medical care (47%) and absenteeism (36%).

Early indications from the Aurum research programme suggest that in the medium term, the provision of ART to HIV-positive employees has had cost benefits for AngloGold Ashanti. These benefits include a decrease of more than 50% in deaths in service, a decline in hospital admissions in excess of 70% as well as a decrease in medical absenteeism and, consequently, a fall in the number of lost shifts. These statistics are limited to those on the ART programme and do not represent global statistics for the South African operations.

Initial indications are thus that the 'savings' resulting from the provision of ART outweigh the overall cost of the programme over a two- to three-year period. The costs of providing AngloGold Ashanti's HIV/AIDS programme include:

- A comprehensive cost per employee on ART per month of R1,290 declining over the four-year implementation period as a result of a decline in drug and laboratory costs and gaining economies of scale in treatment delivery. At the start of the programme this cost was about R2,000 per employee per month;

- VCT costs of R56 per employee tested; and
- Wellness clinics cost R280 per patient per month on the programme including the provision of prophylaxis against opportunistic infection and ongoing counselling.

There has been a significant increase in VCT uptake, with a resulting increase in patients attending the wellness clinics (almost 40% increase in 2006) and patients taking ART (57% increase in 2006). Nevertheless efforts to mitigate the economic impact of HIV are constrained by the still relatively low uptake of ART on the part of employees, their reluctance to be tested (although this has improved significantly – by 129% – over the past year) and late presentation for treatment. The more recent increase in VCT uptake is encouraging and has resulted in an increase in patients attending wellness clinics – an increase of almost 40% in 2006 – and in patients taking ART – a 57% increase in 2006. The high number of HIV-positive employees not remaining on ART after starting treatment also exacerbates the situation. However, this gives added impetus to the importance of the prevention aspects of the HIV/AIDS programme and to encouraging employees to attend VCT and the wellness clinics.

The final report of the Aurum research programme is scheduled for release in mid-2007.





Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP

In October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti Limited, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Solidarity, UASA and Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited (Izingwe Holdings) jointly announced the launch of an employee share ownership plan (ESOP), together with a black economic empowerment (BEE) transaction. These transactions will result in 1.9% of AngloGold Ashanti's share capital – worth some R1.8 billion – being transferred into the hands of non-managerial employees and a BEE consortium. Shareholders voted in favour of the transactions at a general meeting in December 2006. Managerial employees currently participate in a share participation scheme.

AngloGold Ashanti CEO Bobby Godsell says that this transaction is intended both to align employee rewards more closely with the company's share price, and simultaneously to give effect to the undertakings made to the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) at the time the company gained its mineral rights conversions in August 2005. The company undertook to establish an ESOP and a BEE transaction equivalent to at least 6% of the value of the company's South African operations.

The establishment of the ESOP involved an in-depth process of consultation between AngloGold Ashanti and the three representative unions making the process adopted unusual in the South African context. These consultations lasted for almost a year and were marked by attempts to reach consensus on all material issues, a goal which the parties believe was achieved.

The structuring of the ESOP in association with the BEE transaction with Izingwe Holdings, a company chaired by Siphon Pityana, is built around a co-operation agreement between Izingwe and the Bokamoso ESOP Trust. (See box: *The role of Izingwe in the transaction*).



About the Bokamoso ESOP

The shares issued to the Bokamoso Trust are a combination of ordinary shares (free shares) and a new class of shares (called loan shares). For each of the 30,953 eligible employees, 30 free shares (928,590 in total) have been allocated, and 90 loan shares (a total of 2,785,770) at a 10% discount to market value at the start of the scheme. Both classes of shares effectively have full voting and dividend rights. In practice, this means that each of the eligible employees will receive shares worth R36,000 each.

The free share element of the Bokamoso ESOP was introduced by agreement between the company and the unions to give greater assurance of value to employees. In terms of this agreement, approximately half the originally envisaged loan shares were converted into free shares on the basis of roughly the same cost to company.

The Bokamoso Trust has been established to acquire and administer the shares. The Board of Trustees who will oversee the trust will consist of two people nominated by the NUM, one by each of UASA, Solidarity and AngloGold Ashanti, and four people not connected to any of these parties but nominated by agreement between them. The elected chair of the board of trustees is May Hermanus, Director of the Centre for Sustainability in Mining and Industry at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The ESOP will run for seven years. The right to trade shares will occur annually in five equal tranches to each eligible employee on the so-called vesting dates, with the first portion vesting on the third anniversary of the Bokamoso ESOP launch, and the last on the seventh anniversary.

The ESOP seeks to address potentially conflicting imperatives: on the one hand it aims to promote broad-based share ownership of the company and long-term financial planning on the part of employees, and on the other hand it also aims to provide short-term cash returns to employees.

On each of the five vesting dates, eligible employees will receive the full benefit of the free shares that are due at that time, that is they may sell these shares.

Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP cont.

As regards to the loan shares, the benefit due to eligible employees will be calculated on the basis of the difference between the exercise price and the share price on the relevant vesting date, taking into account an escalation factor accruing at 7% per annum, and reduced by any applicable dividend flow. For the loan share aspect of the scheme, 50% of applicable dividends will flow directly to employees, and the other 50% will be used as described above.

Says NUM general secretary Frans Baleni of the employee share ownership plan: “The NUM believes that there are better ways of turning workers into assets than the old traditional view of looking at them as a cost factor. Thus we lay praise to the breakthrough between organised labour and AngloGold Ashanti on the conclusion of the ESOP which should see 6% of South African assets committed to the development of this initiative. In line with the mining charter expectations, our members laud the development of the ESOP. We also wish to acknowledge the stakeholder involvement and participatory approach that underpinned the process, coupled with frank openness to an extent that parties crafted the trust deeds word by word.”

Solidarity’s general secretary, Flip Buys, said that the transaction created a blueprint for similar transactions in the future at other companies. “AngloGold Ashanti has taken the lead by investing in its own future and that of its workers. The future will show that this was the right thing to do. Solidarity welcomes the job security that will result from the deal.”

The role of Izingwe Holdings in the transaction

The acquisition by Izingwe Holdings of 1.4 million AngloGold Ashanti shares forms an integral part of the overall ESOP/BEE transaction. Izingwe Holdings is a BEE investment company chaired by Siphon Pityana. Mr Pityana has occupied strategic roles in both the public and private sector. He was formerly a senior executive of Nedbank and is currently a non-executive director of several companies including Bytes Technology Group (BTG), African Oxygen (Afrox), Munich Re and Aberdare Cables. He has had a working relationship over many years with various AngloGold Ashanti executives and trade union leaders, particularly in his previous public sector roles. Given the envisaged co-operative relationship between Izingwe and the ESOP Trust, this was a critical factor in the selection of Izingwe for this role.

Izingwe has said of its relationship with AngloGold Ashanti. “The partnership with AngloGold Ashanti will be more than a shareholding relationship. The shareholding will be a springboard for jointly pursuing other projects. This is in the context of Izingwe’s broader commitment to the mining industry. Izingwe has already secured prospecting licences for a range of minerals and it intends introducing various existing and greenfield opportunities to AngloGold Ashanti. The AngloGold

Harvesting for the future – Bokamoso ESOP cont.

The establishment of the ESOP will involve extensive and ongoing education and communication work with employees, which the company and the unions will carry out jointly, as a further indication of the level of consensus reached in the consultative process. Each employee received a letter providing information on the ESOP and their participation following a formal launch of the ESOP to employees in late January.

AngloGold Ashanti recognises that, over time, many employees are likely to sell the shares that are due to them to gain immediate financial rewards. While the company will provide education relating to the benefits of being longer term shareholders and the benefits of saving (either in the form of shares or other means), AngloGold Ashanti does not see the long-term holding of the shares as a precondition for the success of the ESOP. The only matter currently left unresolved is whether, and if so how, employee participation in the company will continue in seven years' time following the culmination of this scheme. This will be discussed between the parties in due course.

It is envisaged that ESOPs will be introduced elsewhere in the company where this is seen to have value in enhancing employee participation. Such schemes are currently being worked on in respect of AngloGold Ashanti's Ghana and Namibia operations.

Ashanti transaction consolidates and adds significant momentum to Izingwe's interests in the mining sector.

"Izingwe will also be active in other areas of AngloGold Ashanti's business. It will play a strategic role in its transformation initiatives and it will contribute to enhancing supply chain and routes to market, both from a general business perspective and by promoting a strong empowerment presence and culture in these areas."

This transaction has been structured in a similar manner to the loan shares issued in terms of the Bokamoso ESOP. Mr Pityana joined the Board of Directors of AngloGold Ashanti on 13 February 2007.

A key feature of this transaction is the intended conclusion of a co-operative agreement between Izingwe Holdings and the Bokamoso Trust following a series of consultations between Izingwe Holdings and the three unions. This will be finalised soon now that trust has been established. It is envisaged that the agreement could include commitments on shareholder co-operation, with Izingwe Holdings acting as a channel of communication between the Bokamoso Trust and the company's governance structures on transformation and other operational issues.



Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti

In March 2005, AngloGold Ashanti's Executive Committee took the decision to pursue ISO14001 certification for all its operating mines in support of a strategic recommendation made by the group environmental management team. A target was set by the committee that all operations should achieve certification by the end of 2006.

Says Andrew Mackenzie, Manager: Corporate Environmental Affairs at AngloGold Ashanti, "Our decision was based on an ever-increasing need to implement a single and comparable system across operations not only for management purposes, but also for ensuring compliance with environmental laws and regulations. We also believed that this across-the-board implementation would assist us in identifying, prioritising and managing company-related environmental issues, as well as respond to the ever-increasing requirements of environmental reporting. Additionally, the internal and external verification processes that are required will provide greater comfort in our risk management and corporate governance processes. It also allows us to transfer staff, both



operational and environmental professionals, between sites knowing that their familiarity with the system will enable them to deal with the relevant environmental issue from the word go.”

During 2004 gap analyses were undertaken at every operation to determine the degree to which the former environmental management systems (EMSs) were aligned with ISO14001. By this stage, six operations – Cerro Vanguardia in Argentina, AngloGold Ashanti Mineração and Serra Grande in Brazil, Bibiani and Iduapriem in Ghana and Geita in Tanzania – were already ISO14001 certified and hence there was some experience and reassurance that this was indeed the right path to follow. (Note that the Bibiani mine was sold at the end of 2006).

By year end 2006, all but one mining operation (Navachab in Namibia) had been audited and achieved or been recommended for certification. (See list overleaf).

Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti cont.

ISO14001:2004 certification at AngloGold Ashanti*

Country	Operation	Date achieved	Certified by	Valid until
Argentina	Cerro Vangaurdia	July 2002	National Quality Assurance (USA)	June 2008
Australia	Sunrise Dam	December 2006	Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance	December 2009
Brazil	AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	March 2004 (Re-issued in May 2006)	National Quality Assurance (USA)	May 2007
	Córrego do Sitio	December 2006	National Quality Assurance (USA)	December 2009
	Serra Grande	March 2004 *(Reissued in May 2006)	National Quality Assurance (USA)	March 2007
Ghana	Iduapriem	January 2004 *(Reissued in November 2006)	DLIQ Certification Services	November 2009
	Obuasi	December 2006	DLIQ Certification Services	December 2009
Mali	Sadiola	November 2006 (certification recommended)	DLIQ Certification Services	November 2009
	Morila	November 2006 (certification recommended)	DLIQ Certification Services	November 2009
South Africa	Moab Khotsong Great Noligwa Tau Lekoa Mine Kopanang Mine Sustainable Development operations Sustainable Development properties Sustainable Development Operations East Rand Africa Underground region metallurgy Savuka Mine Mponeng Mine TauTona Mine Mine services – Vaal River Mine services – West Wits Properties – high density	December 2006 (certification recommended)	DQS (Germany)	December 2009
Tanzania	Geita	July 2001	DLIQ Certification Services	January 2007
USA	CC&V	December 2006	Orion Register	December 2009
	AngloGold Ashanti North America Inc (Denver Corporate Office)	December 2006	Orion Register	December 2009

Note: Yatela mine, which was previously scheduled for closure, but whose life has been extended, will seek certification by 31 December 2007.

Navachab mine in Namibia is scheduled for its second stage audit in March 2007

Additional business entities within AngloGold Ashanti's South Africa operations that will be pursuing ISO14001 certification during 2007 are: AngloGold Ashanti Health, Commercial Services and AngloGold Training and Development Services.

Implementing ISO14001 at AngloGold Ashanti cont.

“This is an excellent achievement,” says Andrew Mackenzie. “When we started this process we knew that we had set a ‘stretch’ target, and were pleasantly surprised when almost all operations and business entities actually achieved the desired result. All credit must be given at an operational level where there has been massive support for the process, despite some initial resistance.”

When questioned about this resistance, Mackenzie explained that this was not significant and related mainly to concerns about ever-increasing corporate governance requirements and perceived bureaucracy; the fact that achieving certification appeared to be a very daunting task, and that many people did not realise how closely aligned their previous environmental management systems were with ISO14001 and concerns relating to resources (time, money and staff).

“While the costs relating to the actual auditing processes were indeed new, many of the other costs have simply been absorbed into the operating costs where indeed they were already being incurred; this was just a way of ensuring that they contributed to the refinement of reasonably good existing management systems. Admittedly though, during the course of the year, there has been an enormous amount of time spent on training and on developing awareness of the systems across the operations (and not just within the environmental discipline). In some cases additional resources, and staff, had to be assigned to enhance the capacity of environmental departments that may have been under-resourced.

The fact that such a system requires the involvement and commitment of just about everyone at an operational level has certainly helped to improve the level of environmental awareness within the company. The challenge, says Mackenzie, is the fact that certification is just the start of the process and not the end. There is clear recognition that certification does not guarantee good environmental performance, but it does provide a system for assessing the environmental risks and establishing a baseline from which an operation can begin, in its particular context, to demonstrate ongoing, or continual improvement. In fact, maintaining certification is perhaps even more onerous than obtaining it.

Glossary of terms and acronyms

A

AS\$: Australian dollars

ABET: Adult Basic Education and Training

ACMER: Australian Centre for Minerals Extension & Research

Agency shop agreement: exists in South Africa across the non-supervisory bargaining unit within the company. In terms of this, subscriptions are deducted from non-union members and paid directly into a Human and Industrial Relations Fund (HIRF)

AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome

AMREF: African Medical and Research Foundation – an independent non-profit, non-governmental organisation whose mission it is to improve the health of disadvantaged people in South Africa

AngloGold Ashanti Fund and Trust: vehicle for social investment initiatives in southern Africa

AOMA: Association Obrera Minera Argentina. Labour union representing 70% of CVSA workforces.

ART: anti-retroviral therapy – treatment regimen for the treatment of people with HIV/AIDS, with anti-retroviral drugs

ASM: Artisanal and small-scale mining: Local unskilled or semi-skilled mining with low levels of mechanisation, production, recovery and efficiency

Aurum Institute for Health Research: Independent health research initiative focused on HIV/AIDS and TB research. Formerly a subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti

Average number of employees: average attributable number of both employees and contractors employed during the year, where contractors are defined as workers in employment for longer than one year

B

Backfill: Use of waste material or rock integrated with timber props, to support the hanging wall after the removal of ore from the stope

BCM: Business continuity management

BEE: Black Economic Empowerment, referring specifically to the empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs); initiatives aimed at eliminating the economic legacy of apartheid in South Africa

BUSA: Business Unity South Africa

By-products: any products that arise from the core process of producing gold, including silver, uranium and sulphuric acid

C

CAPCO: Chief Air Pollution Control Officer

Capital expenditure: total capital expenditure on mining assets to both maintain and expand operations

CASM: community and small scale mining

CC&V: Cripple Creek & Victor

CDPHE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Charter: Broad-Based Socio-Economic Charter for the South African mining industry

CIL: carbon-in-leach. Gold recovery process

CIS: carbon in solution

CIP: carbon-in-pulp. Gold recovery process

CLR: Cargon Leader Reef: Ore of the main reefs mined in South Africa's West Wits region

COIDA: Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

Comminution: process of breaking up ore to make gold available for treatment

CSIR: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa

CVSA: Cerro Vanguardia

Cyanide Code: International Cyanide Management Code

D

dBa: decibels: unit of sound measurement

DME: Department of Minerals and Energy, South Africa

DNPM: Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (National Department of Mineral Production – Brazil)

DoE: Department of Environment, Western Australia

DoH: Department of Health

DoL: Department of Labour

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

DWAF: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (South Africa)

E

EDP: executive development programme

EGAF: Vaal River East Gold Acid and Flotation Plant

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EITI: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Elution: process of re-dissolving gold from activated carbon

EMP: Environmental Management Programme

EMPR: Environmental Management Programme Report

EMS: Environmental Management System

Entomology: scientific study of insects

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Equity: shareholders' equity adjusted for other comprehensive income and deferred taxation. Where average equity is referred to, this is calculated by averaging the figures at the beginning and the end of the financial year

ESOP: employee share ownership plan

Evapo-transpiration basin: facility constructed at closure, which receives water from the reclaimed heap pad or Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)

Exco: executive committee

F

FIFO: Fly-in/fly-out. Roster system used at Sunrise Dam in Australia.

Glossary of terms and acronyms

FIFR: Fatal Injury Frequency Rate. The number of fatal injuries per million hours worked

Free cash flow: net cash inflow from operating activities less capital expenditure to maintain operations

Fundamental Human Rights Conventions of the ILO: International Labour Standards covered in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th session, Geneva 1998).

Convention No. 29: Forced Labour, 1930

Convention No. 87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948

Convention No. 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949

Convention No. 100: Equal Remuneration, 1951

Convention No. 105: Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957

Convention No. 111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958

Convention 128: Child Labour, 1999

Convention No. 138: Minimum Age, 1973

FOG: Fall of Ground may be seismic or gravity induced

FWC: Functional Work Capacity. Battery of tests designed to measure occupation-specific physical and functional competence

G

GGM: Geita Gold Mine

GIS: Geographic Information System

Global Compact: United Nations Global Compact (derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.)

Grade: the quantity of gold contained within a unit weight of gold-bearing material per tonne of ore (oz/t), or grams per metric tonne (g/t)

GRB: Geotechnical Review Board

Greenhouse gas emissions: gaseous pollutants released into the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels and through other avenues, that amplify the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is widely accepted as the cause of global climate change. Gases include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and other CO₂ equivalents

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative. A multi-stakeholder process and independent institution whose mission is to develop and disseminate globally applicable sustainability reporting guidelines

H

HANGING WALL: upper wall or roof of mining area in underground mining

HAZOP: hazard and operability procedures

HCBC: home and community-based care

HDSAs: Historically Disadvantaged South Africans. This term refers to any persons or communities disadvantaged by unfair discrimination before the new South African Constitution came into effect. Includes those from the Southern African Customs Union and Mozambique

Heapleach pad: heap-leach facility in which gold-bearing ore is stacked. A high pH cyanide-based solution is sprayed or dripped over the heap leach dissolving the precious metals as it drains through the stack

HIRA: hazard identification and risk assessment

HIV: human immunodeficiency virus

HPDs: hearing protection devices

HSE: health, safety and environment

HSRC: Human Sciences Research Council

I

ICC: International Chamber of Commerce

ITNs: insecticide treated/impregnated bed nets

IAPs: interested and affected parties

IBLF: International Business Leaders Forum

ICMI: International Cyanide Management Institute

ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals

IDAP: Integrated Development Action Plan

IDP: Integrated Development Plan

IDRM: Integrated Damage Rheology Model

IEC: Information, Education, Communication

IFC: International Finance Corporation

ILO: International Labour Organization, a UN agency for the promotion of social justice and human and labour rights

IMDP: Intermediate Management Development Programme

International Cyanide Management Code: Industry standard for cyanide management. Developed under the auspices of UNEP

IRMS: Integrated Risk Management System

ISO: International Standards Organization, a voluntary not-for-profit network of national standards institutes from 146 countries

ISO 14001: ISO standard relating to environmental management systems

ISO 14001 certification: certification based on regular auditing by an accredited external body

ISSI: Integrated Seismic Systems International: subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti that develops and implements seismic monitoring management systems

IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature

J

JSE: JSE Limited

JV: joint venture

Glossary of terms and acronyms

K

King Report/ King 2: King Report on Corporate Governance, 2002

KOSH communities: Klerksdorp, Orkney, Stilfontein, and Hartebeesfontein

L

Life of mine (LOM): number of years that the operation is planning to mine and treat ore, taken from the current mine plan

LSE: London Stock Exchange

LTIFR: Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate per million hours worked. Note that AngloGold Ashanti utilises the strictest definition in reporting Lost Time Injuries in that it includes all Disabling Injuries (where an individual is unable to return to his place of regular work the next calendar day after the injury) and Restricted Work Cases (where the individual may be at work, but unable to perform full or regular duties on the next calendar day after the injury) within this definition

M

Managerial employees: defined as those in supervisory and management roles in Paterson job grades C-upper and above

Masakhisane: R10 million development and equity fund that works in conjunction with SMEDI

MCC: Medical Controls Council (South Africa)

MDP: Management Development Programme

MHSA: Mine Health and Safety Act (South Africa)

MHSC: Mine Health and Safety Council (South Africa)

Milling: a process of reducing broken ore to a size at which concentrating can be undertaken

Mineral resources: A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, continuity and other geological characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated from specific geological evidence and knowledge, or interpreted from a well-constrained and portrayed geological model. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. The mineral resources are inclusive of those resources which have been modified to produce ore reserves.

Mining Charter or the Charter: Broad-based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter

Mining-induced seismicity: failure of the earth's crust or rock mass as a result of mining-induced changes in rock stress levels.

MLTIFR: malaria lost-time injury frequency rate

MPF: Mineworkers Provident Fund

MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002, which came into effect in South Africa on 11 May 2004. Regulates the granting of mining authorisations and prospecting permits

MUN: Mineworkers Union of Namibia

N

N\$: Namibian Dollar

NDA: National Department of Agriculture, South Africa

NECSA: Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa

NEDLAC: National Economic Development and Labour Council

NELSAM: National Earthquake Laboratory in South African Mines

NEMA: National Environmental Management Act, 1998, South Africa

NGO: non-governmental organisation

NICNAS: National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

NIHL: noise-induced hearing loss. Compensable cases reported per 1,000 employees

NNR: National Nuclear Regulator, South Africa

NOSA: National Occupational Safety Association, South Africa. Provided auditing and certification services, until its liquidation in May 2005

NREL: National Renewable Energy Laboratory

NUM: National Union of Mineworkers (South Africa). Union representing the largest number of South African underground employees

O

ODMWA: Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

OHSAS 18001: The Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series, presents requirements for an occupational health and safety management system

OLD: occupational lung disease. Compensable cases reported per 1,000 employees.

Open-pit mining: where top layers of soil are removed to uncover the reef from surface

Ore reserves: an ore reserve is the economically mineable material derived from a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It is inclusive of diluting materials and allows for losses that may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments have been carried out, including consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified. Ore reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into probable ore reserves and proved ore reserves

OTD: old tailings deposits

Glossary of terms and acronyms

Ounces (oz) (troy): used in imperial statistics. A kilogram is equal to 32.1507 ounces

P

Paterson grading system: well-known job classification system used at a number of AngloGold Ashanti operations

PCAOB: Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Established in the US to oversee and regulate a public company's auditors in terms of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

PPE: personal protective equipment

Preconditioning: drilling of holes ahead of the face to be blasted and detonating these with a light charge. To mitigate against mining-induced seismicity

Price received: attributable gold income including realised non-hedge derivatives divided by attributable ounces/kilograms sold.

Prophylactic treatment: preventative/precautionary treatment

PwC: independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers

R

R: South African rand

Refractory ores: where gold is 'locked' within sulphide material and is not readily available for recovery through cyanidation process

Rehabilitation: the process of restoring mined land to allow an appropriate post-mining use. Rehabilitation standards are determined amongst others by the South African Department of Minerals and Energy, the US Bureau of Land Management, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the Australian Minerals Industry Code for Environmental Management, and address ground and surface water, topsoil, final slope gradient, waste handling and re-vegetation issues

Resettlement policy for AngloGold Ashanti: based on the IFC's Resettlement Policies, Guidelines and Standards

Return on equity: adjusted headline earnings expressed as a percentage of the average equity, adjusted for the timing of acquisitions and disposals

RFA: Rehabilitation and Functional Assessment programme used to assess an individual's capacity for a specific occupation and to provide rehabilitation and if necessary, training for an alternative occupation after injury

Rockburst: seismic release of energy, similar to an earthquake, that results in obvious damage to mining excavations

RWD: return water dam

S

SAEWA: South African Equity Workers' Association

SANS: South African National Standards

Sarbanes-Oxley (SOx): Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Introduced into law in the US to set new corporate governance standards for corporate boards and accountability standards

and penalties for corporate management

SECNAMI: Section Nationale des Mines et des Industries (Malian trade union)

Seismic event: the transient motion and release of kinetic energy caused by sudden failure of the earth's crust, usually felt as shaking or tremors in the rock mass. Seismic events range in size from barely perceptible tremors to major earthquakes

SEMOS: La Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola

Shaft: vertical or decline - means of transporting men and materials

SHEC: safety, occupational health, biophysical environment and community investment

Silicosis: occupational lung disease caused by the inhalation of free silica dust which is present in mining where quartz concentrations are high

SIMM: Structural Inspection and Maintenance Management process developed to assess the state of shaft steelwork through computer simulation

SIMRAC: Safety in Mines Research Committee

SMEDI: Small and Medium Enterprises Development Initiative unit established by AngloGold Ashanti to identify and help small business with potential

Social Development Toolbox: Guide to AngloGold Ashanti's community practices

SPCC: spill countermeasure and contingency plan

SRI: Socially Responsible Investment Index, launched in 2004 by the JSE to identify those companies that integrate the principles of sustainability into their business activities, and to facilitate investment into those companies

STCFG: Southern Teller Country Focus Group

STD: sexually transmitted disease

STI: sexually transmitted infection

T

TACAIDS: Tanzanian Commission for AIDS

Tailings: the rejected material from mining and screening operations

TB: pulmonary tuberculosis

Teba: An institution owned by the South African mining industry, through which the industry has historically recruited labour but which now fulfils a broader social role in addition to its recruitment function

Total cash costs: total cash costs include site costs for all mining, processing and administration, as well as contributions from by-products and are inclusive of royalties and production taxes. Amortisation, rehabilitation, corporate administration, retrenchment, capital and exploration costs are excluded. Total cash costs per ounce are the attributable total cash costs divided by the attributable ounces of gold produced

TRI: toxic relief inventory

TSF: tailings storage facility. An engineered dam, designed and constructed as a repository for the ground rock or tailings after gold has been extracted.

Turnbull Guidelines: provides direction with guidelines on effective implementation or internal control/risk management. Applies to companies listed on the LSE

TWN: Third World Network

U

UASA: United Association of South Africa (South African trade union)

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

Underground mining: where the orebody is accessed by vertical or decline shaft deep into the ground

UN General Assembly: United Nations General Assembly

UN Global Compact:

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNPA: University of Patagonia

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

V

VCR: Ventersdorp Conottract Reef: Ore of the main reefs mined in South Africa's Vaal River operations

VCT: voluntary counselling and testing

VLf: valley leach facility

W

WACAM: Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining

WAD: weak acid dissociable

WGC: World Gold Council

WHO: World Health Organization

Z

ZDD: zero discharge dam

FEEDBACK FORM

Dear stakeholder

This is our fifth Report to Society. Following the publication of our previous reports we sought feedback (both formally and informally) from our stakeholders on our reporting with the aim of understanding what they liked or did not like about these documents and to establish how we could improve in terms of meeting their information requirements in the future. In 2006, we engaged an independent research company that specialises in the field of sustainable development to undertake detailed interviews with targeted individuals representing different stakeholder groups. (See document on Stakeholder Feedback on page 5 of this report). The format and content of the 2006 report has been guided to a large extent by the feedback we received from this process and has led to the publication of a shorter printed report (which is also available on the internet) in addition to the comprehensive web-based version .

We would be very grateful for any feedback that you may wish to provide on our 2006 report. The feedback form is available online at www.anglogoldashanti.com, or it may be emailed to afine@anglogoldashanti.com or faxed to **+27 11 637 6399**.

1. Personal details

Name: _____

Organisation: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email address: _____

Postal address: _____

Would you like to be added to our database as an organisational stakeholder? Yes No

2. What is the nature of your interest in/association with AngloGold Ashanti?

- Employee Analyst Shareholder
 Journalist Government Non-governmental or community-based organisation
 Supplier or business partner Student

Other – please specify: _____

3. What are the company-related issues in which you have a specific interest? Would you like to receive further information/updates on these issues?

Yes No

4. How did you become aware of our report?

- Delivered or posted to you (printed copy) Email link sent to you
 From the annual report Via the company's website
 Through the media Other source (name)

5. In what format did you view the report?

The web-based version The printed version The version on CD

6. Have you been aware of/had access to our previous report/reports?

Yes No

FEEDBACK FORM

7. How did you find the report/s?

Abridged report

- Too detailed
 Not enough detail

Web-based version

- Too detailed
 Not enough detail

Other comments:

8. Indicate your main areas of interest:

- Safety and health Environment Ethics and governance Community
 HIV/AIDS and malaria Economic performance Annual report

Other – please specify:

9. Did you read the message from the CEO?

- Yes No

Comment:

10. Were AngloGold Ashanti's values and business principles clearly articulated in the report?

- Yes No

Comment:

11. Do you feel that – based on the report – you have a good/better understanding of the sustainable development issues related to the company and how they are being dealt with?

- Yes No

Comment:

12. Did you use the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index?

- Yes No

13. Does the fact that the report is independently assured provide you with confidence with regard to the accuracy and relevance of information?

- Yes No

14. Do you have any other comments on the report?

Thank you for your feedback.

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(formerly: AngloGold Limited)

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Edward Ruiz

(Born – New York, 27 July 1966. Died – Cape Town, 24 December 2003)

Edward Ruiz was a distinguished freelance photo journalist from New York who in 2000, following several years working in Cambodia, Mexico and Nepal, made South Africa his home. Captivated by the land, its people and its stories Ruiz captured the optimism and joy of Africa in his imagery: the sardine run in KwaZulu-Natal, an isicathamiya choir in Durban, three young Zimbabwean cricketers intense in the middle of a game.

Ruiz freelanced for a number of publications, including The Los Angeles Times, Time, and The Guardian, as well as being a regular contributor to local newspapers and magazines, such as Leadership and Sawubona. He was an energetic photographer, full of ideas, and accompanied by great investigative skills and commitment.

In 2002 he produced a documentary based on AngloGold Ashanti's HIV/AIDS programme – a project he approached with respect for his subject and a determination to do it justice. The result was a series of striking photographs with accompanying text which Sawubona magazine published in January 2004, a month after Edward's tragic death.

AngloGold Ashanti has since established the Edward Ruiz Mentorship in his memory. This provides an opportunity for a promising young photographer to produce a substantial photographic documentary under the guidance of a leading photographer. The grant also allows for the purchase of materials, some travel and the opportunity to do research into the chosen subject. Undoubtedly, Edward Ruiz would have approved. His commitment to South Africa and its people was deep and heartfelt – and AngloGold Ashanti is proud to use this publication to showcase some of Ruiz's most remarkable images.

