



CDP Submission 2011

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

AngloGold Ashanti, one of the world's leading gold producers, has a portfolio of long-life, relatively low-cost assets with a variety of orebody types in key gold-producing regions around the world.

AngloGold Ashanti produced 4.52 million ounces of gold in 2010 - an estimated of 6.2% of global production - making it the third largest gold producer in the world. AngloGold Ashanti has 21 operations located in 10 countries on four continents, together with a substantial project pipeline and a focused, global exploration programme. AngloGold Ashanti currently operates in South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States. The bulk of its production came from deep level underground operations (36%) and surface operations (4%) in South Africa. Contributions from other countries were Ghana (12%), Australia (9%), Brazil (9%), Mali (8%), Guinea (7%), Tanzania (6%), USA (5%), Argentina (4%) and Namibia (1%).

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (ANG). It is also listed on the following securities exchanges: New York (AU), London (AGD), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA), as well as Euronext Paris (VA) and Euronext Brussels (ANG).

0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day (DD)/month (MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010

0.3**Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response

Select country
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Ghana
Guinea
Mali
Namibia
South Africa
Tanzania
United States of America

0.4**Currency selection**

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD (\$)

0.6**Modules**

As part of the Investor CDP information request, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors and companies in the oil and gas industry should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will be marked as default options to your information request. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdproject.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdproject.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>

1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your company?

Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

A Board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development has overview of environmental policy and strategy, including climate change. The Board Audit and Corporate Governance Committee oversees risk control and disclosure. The Executive Vice President Business Sustainability, along with the CEO and other members of the leadership team have played an integral role in championing and developing the company's strategy on climate change. Progress is reviewed on a regular basis at management meetings and at the quarterly meetings of the Board Committee on Safety, Health and Sustainable Development.

1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

No

2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

2.1a

Please provide further details (see guidance)

AngloGold Ashanti and the host communities where we operate face many risks related to our operations, which may adversely affect the sustainability of our operations and our host communities, and also impact on cash flows and overall profitability. However, AngloGold Ashanti has in place the systems necessary to assist management and the board to effectively manage the wide range of risks faced by the group's operations to promote the sustainability of our operations and host communities and the creation and preservation of shareholder wealth.

There is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks and internal controls, and where weaknesses are identified these are promptly addressed as risk mitigation processes are part of the group's overall risk management framework. The group has a sound system of internal control for all identified risks, based on policies and guidelines, in all material subsidiaries and joint ventures under its control.

The risk management system has been designed to ensure that the requirements of the South African King Code and the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act are met. In conducting its annual review of the effectiveness of risk management, the board considers the key findings from the ongoing monitoring and reporting process, management assertions and independent assurance reports. The board also takes account of material changes and trends in the risk profile, and considers whether the control system, including reporting, adequately supports the board in achieving its risk management objectives. The board also receives assurance from its Audit and

Corporate Governance Committee, which derives its information, in part, from regular internal and external audit reports and, where considered necessary, from other reports on risk and internal control throughout the group. Full reviews of risk control and disclosure processes are undertaken regularly.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes (see guidance)

Integration is at an early stage and is developing over time. The numbering below reflects the points listed in the guidance notes.

1. Regulatory processes to introduce carbon prices have had the greatest impact on the business strategy. Awareness of the company's role in society and our vision of being "the leading mining company" have also had a significant impact.
2. The risk of increased costs from carbon taxes and or cap-and-trade schemes is the biggest current risk. Observation of climatic changes and the need to safeguard infrastructure are demonstrating the importance of adaptation. Adaptation is likely to be a challenge for our operations and our host communities.
3. Climate change has not really yet impacted short-term strategy, which tends to be responsive to immediate pressures. An exception is collaboration with like-minded companies and engagement with government agencies in climate change policy processes - significant resources have been given to these urgent priorities.
4. We are just beginning to incorporate climate change issues into long-term strategy and this is still very new for the company.
5. We are not yet seeing strategic advantages over our competitors. We anticipate that moving early will enable the company to be able to adapt faster to increased carbon prices and to climatic changes.
6. The most significant change has been the amount of management time given to determining the potential impact of a carbon price on our South African operations and our Australian operations, and working this into our business planning process where our energy efficiency targets and associated operating plans are set for each operation.

2.3

Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation?

Yes

2.3a

Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

The company engages with government authorities at the relevant levels directly and through industry associations, to understand government policies as they develop, and to communicate to regulators the company's views on climate change policy. The company works through peak industry associations at the international and national levels to advance a proactive industry approach.

AngloGold Ashanti is a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals and subscribes to its public statements.

AngloGold Ashanti is a member of the South African Climate Leaders Group (CLG), which is working to promote a proactive response to climate change by

demonstrating leadership on the issue. The company signed the CLG's Cancun Communiqué before the Cancun COP.

We are also a member of the South African CEO Forum on COP17, which seeks to assist companies to prepare for the COP and to work with government in ensuring that the COP is successful both from logistical and policy perspectives. This Forum is also addressing wider climate change policy issues.

We are a member of the Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC) in South Africa, which is working to improve the fact base on climate change so that policy responses to climate change are based on solid, unbiased data.

We are also a member of the Minerals Council of Australia, which is engaging fully with the Australian government as national climate change policy is evolving.

The actions we are advocating are manifold - see the attachments for further information and details. In summary, we advocate a measured transition to a low-carbon economy, with companies partnering governments and research bodies, etc. to improve efficiency, switch fuels and adapt to climate change, while preserving jobs and employment. We also aim to work with our host communities to ensure jointly sustainable futures.

Further Information

See the following attachments of industry positions to which AngloGold Ashanti subscribes and advocates:

- ICMM Climate Change Principles (2011)
- ICMM Climate Change Policy (2009)
- Cancun Communiqué
- ITTCC Response to the South African Green Paper on a Response to Climate Change
- ITTCC Response to the South African Discussion Paper on a Carbon Tax

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/Climate Change Principles 2011.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/Climate%20Change%20Principles%202011.pdf)

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ITTCC Carbon Tax Submission.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ITTCC%20Carbon%20Tax%20Submission.pdf)

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ITTCC's response to the Green Paper-FULL.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ITTCC's%20response%20to%20the%20Green%20Paper-FULL.pdf)

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ICMM-Climate-Policy-2009.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/ICMM-Climate-Policy-2009.pdf)

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/cancun_communique\[1\].pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/2.Strategy/cancun_communique[1].pdf)

Page: 3. Targets and Initiatives

3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Intensity target

3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
	Scope 1+2	100.00%	30%	metric tonnes CO2e per ounce of gold	2007	0.77		Target year : Medium to long-term

3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comments
					The target is only in Scope 1 & 2. We cannot know what our future gold production or emissions will be. Forecasting these would constitute publication of forward-looking information, which stock exchange rules prevent us from doing. Thus we are unable and not allowed to answer this question.

3.1d

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
			Emissions intensity has declined, not improved

3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

No

3.3

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

Yes

3.3a

Please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Behavioural change	Employee and community awareness campaigns	300000	30000	<1 year
Energy efficiency: processes	Improvements in mining process productivity; Improvements in beneficiation plant process productivity; Modifications to compressed air system and associated flow controls in South Africa	20000000	5000000	1-3 years
Low carbon energy installation	Heat pumps installed to replace electrical heating in residential accommodation in South Africa; Solar water heating and reuse of waste heat in remote locations.	750000	1500000	1-3 years
Transportation: fleet	All upgrades to more energy efficient models; Worldwide application of super-clean diesel.	2000000	5000000	1-3 years

3.3b

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with legal requirements and directives is a non-negotiable.
Employee engagement	We have worked with senior management to bring to their attention opportunities for receiving carbon financing, e.g. through the CDM, as well as to explain the environmental and political reasons for addressing climate change.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Consideration of energy efficiency is being embedded into our global operating model. Activities that improve our energy efficiency have positive spinoffs for our energy security.
Dedicated budget for other emission reduction activities	Investment in low carbon technologies is encouraged, especially associated with remote location operations and new mine projects.
Financial optimization calculations	Capital investment will not proceed without consideration of low carbon and "fit for purpose" energy efficient technologies.

4.1

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

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In annual reports (complete)	See Further Information below	AFS.pdf
In voluntary communications (complete)	See Further Information below	AGA Sustainable Gold 2010.pdf; AGA Supplementary Information 2010.pdf
In other regulatory filings (complete)	See Further Information below	Form20F.pdf

Further Information

AFS.pdf is the AngloGold Ashanti 2010 Annual Financial Statements, i.e. Annual Report;
 Form20F.pdf is the AngloGold Ashanti 2010 Form 20F submission to the US Securities and Exchange Commission;
 AGA Sustainable Gold 2010.pdf is the AngloGold Ashanti 2010 Sustainability Report, i.e. CSR report;
 AGA Supplementary Information 2010.pdf contains supplementary information to the 2010 Sustainability Review.

All of these reports, as well as reports from previous years, and more, are available on the company website, <http://www.anglogoldashanti.co.za/>.

Attachments

- [https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AGA Supplementary Information 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AGA%20Supplementary%20Information%202010.pdf)
- [https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AGA Sustainable Gold 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AGA%20Sustainable%20Gold%202010.pdf)
- [https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/Form20F.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/Form20F.pdf)
- [https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AFS.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/AFS.pdf)

5.1

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Risks driven by changes in regulation
- Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

5.1a

Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Cap and trade schemes	Australia is considering introducing a Cap and Trade Scheme with a fixed price of carbon for the first few years. Depending on the nature of the tax, the company's costs might increase substantially.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium
	Carbon taxes	South Africa is considering introducing a carbon tax. Depending on the nature of the tax, the company's costs might increase substantially.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Very likely	Medium-high
	Cap and trade schemes	Brazil is considering adopting a cap and trade scheme and possible sectoral controls on emissions. Depending on the nature of the scheme, the company's costs might increase.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Medium-high

5.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) The potential financial implications of the risk before taking action.

- Higher energy costs resulting from carbon prices imposed by local, state/provincial or national agencies,
- Increased fossil fuel and grid electricity costs.
- In many cases, significant breakthrough technologies to reduce the company's emissions do not currently exist. So, it is only possible to make incremental changes, which are often absorbed by increased energy requirements associated with extracting lower grade ore from increasingly more remote and complex ore bodies. These energy efficiency investments are including in current operating plans.

Other potential implications are lower profits, should the increased input costs not be matched by higher gold prices. As the price of gold is a function of international perceptions of financial risk as well as of consumer demand, there is little linkage between costs and prices. The company is unable to influence the gold price in any way as we constitute approximately 6% of global production - gold is produced by many companies operating in many different countries around the world.

(ii) The methods used to manage this risk

The company engages with government agencies directly and through industry associations (e.g. Minerals Council of Australia, Western Australia Chamber of Minerals and Energy, Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração, Chamber of Mines of South Africa, National Business Initiative (South Africa), Business Unity South Africa, Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry) to advocate regulatory provisions that are not detrimental to business and the mining industry in particular. These associations also keep the company updated on policy and regulatory trends.

The company is also actively working to improve energy efficiency in order to reduce current costs and the impact of potential future taxes.

(iii) The costs associated with these actions

- South Africa introduced a carbon tax of 0.02R/kWh on electricity generated from fossil fuels (more than 90% of grid supply) or R20/ton of CO₂e, during 2009. This was increased to 0.025R/kWh (R25/ton CO₂e) in 2011;
- The country's Long-Term Mitigation Scenario (LTMS) planning exercise conducted by the Department of Environmental Affairs in the mid-late 2000s postulated a carbon tax of R100/ton, which would rise to R750/ton by 2050. A 2010 discussion paper published by National Treasury postulated a tax between R75 and R200/ton, at 2005 prices. This will be costly for the company.
- The recent Garnaut Review Update process in Australia suggested a starting price for carbon in 2012 of \$A26 per tonne CO₂e, escalated at 4% per year until the market-based cap and trade scheme is fully operational.
- Of the countries mentioned above, the company uses grid electricity in Brazil, Ghana, Namibia, South Africa and the USA. Grid electricity sources are primarily fossil-fuel based in South Africa and the USA. Any regulatory responses in these countries that raise electricity prices, which are very likely in South Africa, will raise the company's electricity bills. As many, if not all, of the goods and services which the company procures use electricity, these costs will also rise.
- Taxes on fossil fuels, the other main source of energy used by the company, are also likely and will further raise the cost of production as well as any goods and services that are transported to the company.
- In October 2010 the then President of Brazil announced that sector-specific plans would be developed in order to meet a voluntary reduction target of 1.2 billion tonnes of CO₂ by 2020. Amongst other plans, it is intended to reduce deforestation in the Cerrado biome by 40% and expand renewable energy production and energy efficiency programs. The decree also provided for a Brazilian GHG trading scheme, yet to be designed.

5.1c

Please describe your risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Change in temperature extremes	Increased temperatures can cause adverse operating impacts on major plant and equipment. Higher temperatures can also hinder rehabilitation efforts and result in a number of health and safety risks (such as increased underground temperatures requiring additional cooling),	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium-high
	Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Increased rainfall can lead to flooding and disruption of mining and transport operations, amongst other consequences. Rainfall is also important to electricity supply from hydropower in Brazil and Ghana, so changed rainfall patterns can affect electricity supply in those countries - problems have previously been experienced in Ghana. Altered rainfall patterns would potentially affect the company's operations as water containment measures have generally been built in line with historic climatic patterns. Extreme weather events, and related events such as wild fires, have the potential to cause significant damage to livelihoods and	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium-high

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		property.					
	Tropical cyclones	More frequent and more intense storm events potentially require more costly engineering safeguards for tailings facilities, waste rock dumps and other vulnerable structures. Changes to mine design parameters may also be necessary.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Medium-high
	Induced changes in natural resources	The adverse impacts of climate change on communities in close proximity to AngloGold Ashanti's operations could cause significant distress, especially in developing countries and particularly the poorest countries in which AngloGold Ashanti operates. In particular, competition for scarce water resources could mean further emphasis on providing water to communities and even on the company's ability to access sufficient water. Food and energy security are likely to be increasing challenges as well. Risk exposure due to increased disease prevalence in communities is not necessarily limited to a specific population, and has the potential to have a direct bearing on the wellbeing of company workforce, site staff and their families.	Wider social disadvantages	Unknown	Indirect (Supply chain)	Very likely	Low-medium

5.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) The potential financial implications of the risk before taking action

- Adapting to the risks described will result in increased costs. Additional or expanded water containment and storage facilities will be necessary in areas where rainfall will increase or rainfall events are heavier and potentially where rainfall patterns move. In several jurisdictions, our operations are not permitted to discharge water to the environment, so all rain that falls on industrial infrastructure must be contained. Where rainfall reduces it may be necessary to substantially redesign operational processes to reduce water requirements.
- Increased temperatures are likely to lead to higher cooling and refrigeration costs and potentially increased refrigeration capacity. The company already operates some of the world's largest refrigeration plants at our South African underground operations - if their capacity becomes insufficient owing to higher ambient temperatures, the cost of upgrading them could be significant.
- Adverse climate change impacts on host communities may affect workforce availability in some countries.
- Rising demand for "green gold" is seeing consumers and jewellery retailers seeking information on companies' carbon emissions. As "green gold" will have to be traceable, this means that verifiable site-based emissions data is likely to be increasingly required by retailers, at higher cost to AngloGold Ashanti.

Because the company has no control or influence over the price of its product (i.e. gold), any increase in costs will result in reduced profitability.

(ii) The methods you are using to manage this risk;

- Mines are long-term investments, with the result that mine planning, operation, and closure processes already incorporate management of extreme climate events. However our mine planning parameters need to be reviewed to take account of new climate change information.

Life-of-mine climate change risks will be specified in more practical detail for each operation during 2011 - 2012, starting with those at greatest risk, and planning commenced for addressing these risks. See <http://www.anglogoldashanti.co.za/>

(iii) The costs associated with these actions

Requirements for more costly engineering safeguards for tailings facilities, waste rock dumps and other vulnerable structures will result in higher costs, which are specific to the installation concerned.

5.1e

Please describe your risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Other drivers	Pressure from investors and lenders to reduce the company's exposure to regulatory measures and to reduce its direct and indirect carbon emissions. It is possible that the company's market valuation could be impacted based on its perceived exposure to climate change-related risks.	Reduced stock price (market valuation)	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium
	Increasing humanitarian demands	Increased pressure from neighbouring communities struggling with disease, crop failure and the depletion of natural resources.	Wider social disadvantages	Unknown	Indirect (Supply chain)	Very likely	High

5.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) The potential financial implications of the risk before taking action;

- Higher insurance premiums. These are likely to be higher if the company is perceived not to be actively addressing its climate risks;
- Potential disruption to operations from community unrest.

(ii) The methods you are using to manage this risk;

- AGA is developing a new Sustainability Strategy that has a core requirement to work together with host communities to build jointly sustainable futures.
- A major project was carried out during 2008/9 to identify and, where possible, quantify, all of the company's climate change-related risks. This has helped the company to understand the risks it faces, as well as the opportunities it has, and these are now being communicated to investors as the opportunity arises.

Increasingly detailed footprint data is being published in the interests of transparency and to demonstrate that the company has a good understanding of its contribution to global climate change.

- The link between company valuations and those aspects of climate change that can affect these valuations lies in a number of factors. In the short term these are not controllable by individual organisations, however there are strong indications that positive impacts can be created in the medium to long term.
- It is necessary to focus on the increase in operating costs from legal compliance and the potential reduction in revenue through lost production as a result of the physical impacts of climate change. There is also the potential for a competitive edge that can be gained from anticipating regulation, prior to the need being identified.

(iii) The costs associated with these actions.

- Costs and compensatory benefits are still being identified;
- Additional costs will be incurred if there is pressure from investors and lenders for the company to reduce exposure to its direct and indirect carbon emissions.

Page: 6. Climate Change Opportunities

6.1

Have you identified any climate change opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Cap and trade schemes	Income from carbon credits	Reduced operational costs	Unknown	Direct	Very likely	Medium

6.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) The potential financial implications of the opportunity;

Eighty-six percent of the company's gold production comes from developing countries. Pending the regulatory requirements for carbon trading in Australia, existing requirements in Europe present opportunities for carbon trading both internally and externally. It will likely be cheaper (by avoiding intermediaries and their costs) to trade verified credits within the company. In addition, there are opportunities to sell credits to companies based in Europe and elsewhere.

A study was conducted where carbon trading opportunities were assessed on seven parameters:

- Availability of information opportunity information;
- Capital cost required for the implementation of the project;

- Return on investment;
- Payback periods;
- Energy consumption reductions;
- GHG emission reductions; and
- Ease of implementation.

Projects were also assessed for their potential to obtain carbon finance and eligibility for carbon credits trading. Based on this assessment, some opportunities were identified.

Several projects have been assessed for their potential to obtain carbon finance and eligibility for carbon credits trading. Based on this assessment, one project is currently undergoing registration with the potential to reduce annual emissions by 17 000 tonnes of CO₂-e. An eligibility and cost study for a second project with the potential of reducing annual emissions by a further 55000 tonnes of CO₂-e is ongoing.

(ii) The methods you are using to manage this opportunity;

The South African operations present the most promising opportunities because they are major electricity consumers and because the electricity supplier (Eskom) has a high emissions factor. These opportunities are currently being assessed in greater detail in order to prioritise them and develop the most promising ones. A specialist consultancy was retained during 2010 to assist the company in this regard.

(iii) The costs associated with these actions

All projects must be self-financing to be considered.

6.1c

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Change in mean (average) temperature	The average annual temperature at our operation in Argentina is below 10 C, thus the predicted increase in temperature will reduce heating costs.	Reduced operational costs	>10 years	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium

6.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) The potential financial implications of the opportunity;

The average annual temperature at the operation is below 10 C, thus the predicted increase in temperature will reduce heating costs.

(ii) The methods you are using to manage this opportunity;

No actions are required.

(iii) The costs associated with these actions

There will not be any costs.

6.1e

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	Changing consumer behaviour	Increased demand for nuclear power.	Increased demand for existing products/services	>10 years	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium
	Increasing humanitarian demands	Enhanced relationships with key stakeholders as grass-roots adaptation projects are developed, and working with host governments and industry to develop wide-ranging adaptive capacities and technology changes.	Wider social benefits	6-10 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Low-medium

6.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

(i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity;

Many countries are installing new nuclear electricity generation capacity or replacing old capacity, when in the past they would likely have turned to coal. This has boosted uranium prices. The company produces uranium as a byproduct of gold mining in South Africa.

(ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity;

We are the largest uranium producer in South Africa and will explore opportunities to increase our uranium production.

(iii) the costs associated with these actions.

- Increased revenue from uranium sales.
- Better relationships with stakeholders and governments would enhance the company's social licence to operate and the options open to the company in terms of adapting to climate change.

7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Mon 01 Jan 2007 - Mon 31 Dec 2007	1088000	3423000

7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
HFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other: CFC-11	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Aviation gasoline	2.54	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	NGA Factors 2008
Bituminous coal	2.47	metric tonnes CO2e per metric tonne	IPCC2006
Distillate fuel oil No 6	3.35	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	IPCC2006
Diesel/Gas oil	2.93	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	IPCC2006

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.31	metric tonnes CO2e per metric tonne	NGA Factors 2008
Natural gas	2.56	metric tonnes CO2e per litre	IPCC2006
Lubricants	2.81	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	IPCC2006
Motor gasoline	2.50	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	IPCC2006

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

1215000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

3482000

8.4

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

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Land clearance	Scope 1	Scientific uncertainty around measurement and non-material contribution to the footprint.
Explosives	Scope 1	Non-material contribution to the footprint.
Process emissions	Scope 1	Non-material contribution to the footprint.

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Published Emissions Factors Data Management	There is some uncertainty as to whether the emissions factors used for fuels in the different countries of operation are the most current. To a lesser extent there is some uncertainty about the accuracy and completeness of the data collation processes. The quantification of direct emissions from land clearance activities is under review and has been excluded from the 2010 data, constituting a data gap. Verifying and where necessary addressing these contributing factors of uncertainty are the focus of planned work for 2011.

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 20% but less than or equal to 40%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Reasonable assurance	ISAE 3000	Yes, attached below

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Reasonable assurance	ISAE 3000	Yes, attached below

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

No

Further Information

Emissions of HCFCs and CFCs were included as they have a significant Global Warming Potential.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/AGA-SI2010-18-assurance-statement\[1\].pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/79/779/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/AGA-SI2010-18-assurance-statement[1].pdf)

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Argentina	95000
Australia	153000
Brazil	29000
Ghana	62000
Guinea	180000
Mali	176000
Namibia	27000
South Africa	120000
Tanzania	261000
United States of America	114000

9.2**Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)**

By GHG type

9.2c**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type**

GHG type	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
CO2	1161000
HFCs	49000
Other: CFC (R11)	6000

Further Information

The value reported for metric tonnes of CO2 in question 9.2c (being the same as the reported CO2-e figure) includes CO2-e emissions from CH4 and NO2. Although methane and nitrogen oxide emissions are not significant quantities for AngloGold Ashanti, composite factors which include CO2-e contributions from CO2, N2O and CH4 are used to calculate overall CO2-e per fuel type used.

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

10.1**Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?**

Yes

10.1a**Please complete the table below**

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Brazil	5000
Ghana	98000
Namibia	1000
South Africa	3299000
United States of America	79000

11.1

Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.2

Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

Further Information

AngloGold Ashanti does not operate in any countries that have obligatory emissions reductions.

12.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

12.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	4361000
Electricity	3983000
Heat	0.00
Steam	0.00
Cooling	0.00

12.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Aviation gasoline	600
Brown coal	144000

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	3023000
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	3000
Motor gasoline	10000
Natural gas	530000
Waste oils	4000
Distillate fuel oil No 6	646000

Further Information

Note: Steam and cooling are included in the fuel and electricity figures in Q 12.2

Page: 13. Emissions Performance

13.1

How do your absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

13.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Other: Greater depth and travelling distance required to access ageing ore bodies.	1.7	Increase	As mines mature and age, the ore is exploited from ever greater depths (in the case of underground mines) or further afield from the processing facilities (in the case of open pit mines). This requires greater energy to be consumed to maintain production.

13.2

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.0008520	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	27.75	Decrease	There is no causal link between GHG emissions and financial results. The energy used in production processes drives the generation of GHG emissions. The level of emissions are in turn dependent on the available energy mix, which is a function of the geographical spread of company operations and most often is outside the control of the company. On the other hand, financial results are the consequence of a myriad of factors on which the company has little to no influence, including the gold price. Therefore comparing the emissions intensity on a financial basis across gold mining companies or comparing a company's performance from year to year has little value or meaning.

13.3

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
76	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee	4	Increase	There is no correlation between the number of employees and the company's GHG emissions. Over the past year, GHG emissions have increased while staff numbers have decreased.

13.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.97	metric tonnes	ounce of gold	4.3	Increase	This metric is not an ideal measure as gold production is not a direct driver of GHG emissions. The drivers of energy consumption and GHG emissions are the depths

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
	CO2e				and distances at which gold is being mined. These increase as a mine develops while gold grades gradually reduce. This results in more energy being consumed to recover less gold during the life of a mine.

Page: 14. Emissions Trading

14.1

Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

14.2

Has your company originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Page: 15. Scope 3 Emissions

15.1

Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Business travel			During 2008 and 2009, AngloGold Ashanti carried out a detailed and independent GHG emissions assessment. The Scope 3 emissions deemed most relevant to the company; Business Travel and Waste Generated in Operations, were included in this assessment and were found to be in the order of 0.4% of the group's total emissions for the periods 2007 and 2008. Consequently, when compared to Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the Scope 3 emissions provide an insignificant opportunity for reducing the company's overall emissions. Being immaterial to the total AGA footprint, they are not reported upon.
Waste generated in operations			During 2008 and 2009, AngloGold Ashanti carried out a detailed and independent GHG emissions assessment. The Scope 3 emissions deemed most relevant to the company; Business Travel and Waste Generated in Operations, were included in this assessment and were found to be in the order of 0.4% of the group's total emissions for the periods 2007 and 2008. Consequently, when compared to Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the Scope 3 emissions provide an insignificant opportunity for reducing the company's overall emissions. Being immaterial to the total AGA footprint, they are not reported upon.

15.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 3 emissions

No emissions data provided

15.3

How do your absolute Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

We don't have any emissions data

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

Andrew Parsons, Policy Advisor

Carbon Disclosure Project
