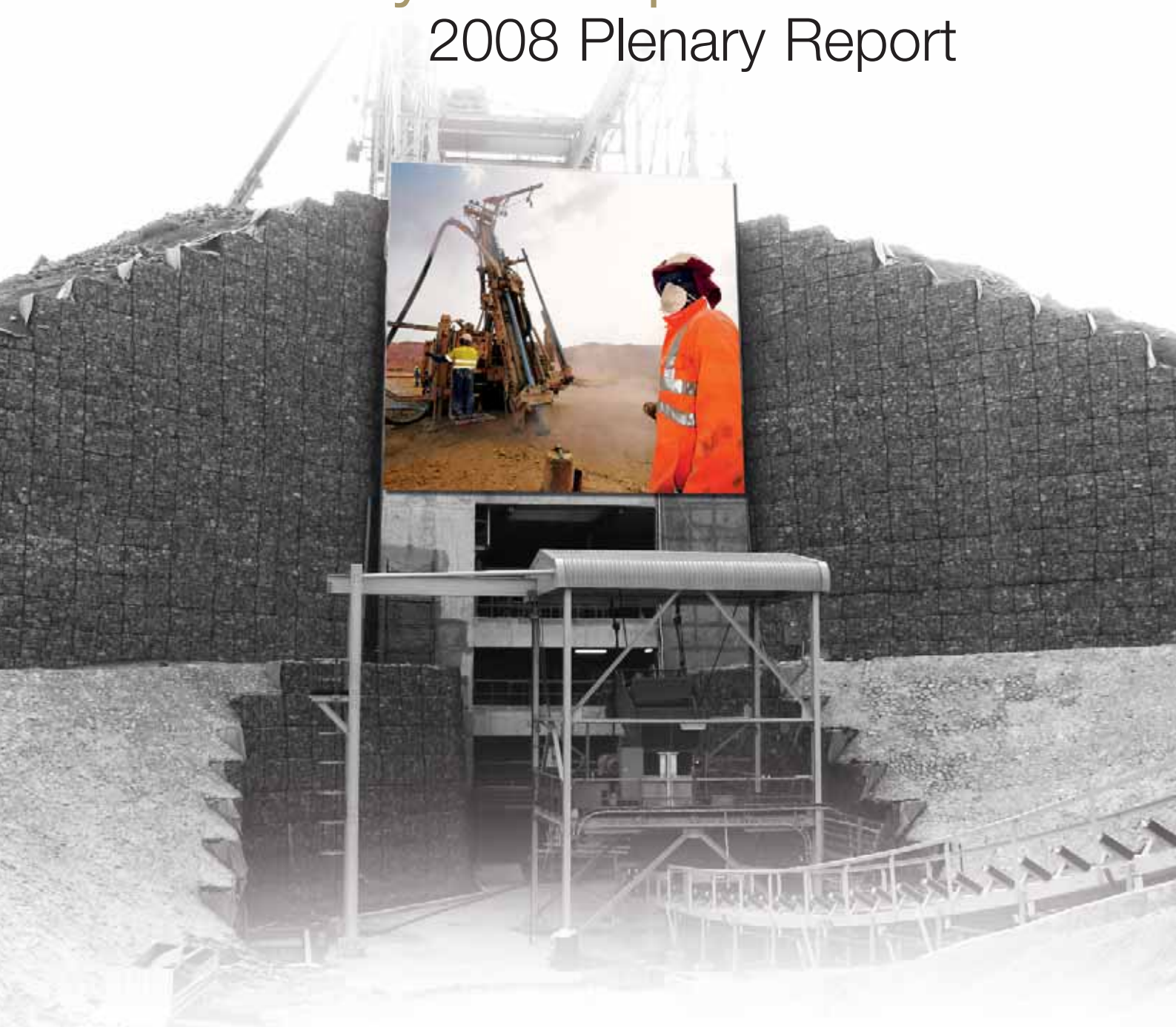


Voluntary Principles

2008 Plenary Report





AngloGold Ashanti
Submission to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
Plenary March 2009

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1) Management approach

AngloGold Ashanti's approach to the Voluntary Principles is an integrated one.

2008 saw the conclusion of a company-wide security review. A series of recommendations regarding the company's management of security were presented to AngloGold Ashanti's executive committee in November in 2008. The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights were a key factor in establishing the future management and structuring of the security discipline within the group. During 2008, a Global Security department was formed, and a Vice President: Global Security appointed, effective from 1 January 2009, and two deputies with regional accountability. The new security department works closely with the Community Affairs team, with an interdisciplinary approach to decision-making and management of human rights, security and community issues within AngloGold Ashanti.

Within AngloGold Ashanti structures, community and security related matters are addressed at board level by the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee. Included within the committee's ambit is oversight of the group's compliance with the commitment made in terms of the Voluntary Principles. At a corporate level, a Environment and Community Affairs team develops company policy in respect of community-related issues as well as guidance and processes to assist the operations in acting in accordance with the group's business principles and policies. Stakeholder Engagement Action Plans (SEAP) and Integrated Development Action Plans (IDAP) form the backbone of community engagement efforts. Supporting modules on Resettlement and Compensation practices were further refined during 2008.

2) Significant security issues

a) Security arrangements - relationships with public and private security

Public security - In almost all countries in which AngloGold Ashanti operates, threat and risk assessments are conducted to determine what security resources are required.

In Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Guinea, risk assessments categorise the threats as sufficiently elevated to require the inclusion of state military units on a near-permanent basis. During 2008, a police contingent provided support to AngloGold Ashanti's security forces in Ghana, and in November 2008 an additional army platoon was deployed at Obuasi mine in Ghana in response to an increasingly aggressive and armed threat by trespassers and illegal miners. The army's primary role is to serve as backup in ensuring security staff and the police can fulfill their duties – to protect our people and assets, and to make arrests.

Such arrangements, involving public security forces, are common in these countries. When required, state security units are formally contracted, and compensation and payments are made directly to the governmental authorities. AngloGold Ashanti does not have jurisdictional authority or operational control over these units. However to the extent possible the company seeks to ensure that they are trained in and familiar with the

provisions of the Voluntary Principles and alleged violations committed by these providers are dealt with in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's own procedures.

Private security – In almost all of our active operations, AngloGold Ashanti also incorporates private security forces. As with public security, the decision to use private security is made after evaluating formal risk and threat assessments. Assessments help to determine the correct quantity and mix of security personnel required, their roles, and whether they need to carry arms. The carrying of firearms is only permitted when a risk assessment determines it is entirely justified.

b) Resettlement, compensation and land issues

Community-related land management plays an ongoing part in our mining activities, particularly in Africa. Following a detailed external review of the company's resettlement and compensation practices, we have revised the AngloGold Ashanti resettlement and compensation management standard. Additionally, AngloGold Ashanti entered into a global service agreement with a specialist resettlement company during the course of 2008. This agreement aims to provide support to the operations in developing more robust resettlement practices. All resettlement will in future be evaluated based on level of risk, and as such each operation will need to utilise the services of a credible land management and or resettlement consultancy.

c) Artisanal mining

Artisanal miners continue to operate in large numbers on our concessions in Africa and South America. Artisanals' mining practices are generally carried out in conditions of sub-standard safety, and actual fatality numbers are not easy to establish because artisanal mining communities are often hesitant to share fatality incidents for fear of more stringent regulations. Poor safety practices, however, often contribute to third-party deaths on our lease areas.

Artisanal mining is an important traditional subsistence activity in many mine communities, but is increasingly associated with security concerns. Artisanal mining on mining concessions has differing legal status (both written and applied) in many countries. There have been several incidents of illegal pit invasions (Siguiri mine, Guinea) and shaft invasions (Obuasi mine, Ghana) during this year. At Obuasi, the invasions have been particularly confrontational, causing serious injury to security staff, as detailed in section four of this report.

Obuasi has implemented a multi-pronged programme to address the issues of artisanal and illegal mining activity.

The company's newly developed Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) management standard will be rolled out in 2009; it requires all sites to develop a strategy to promote a safer and more sustainable artisanal mining sector.

Annexure A

Significant security incidents 2008

Several notable incidents occurred in 2008, where force was used by AngloGold Ashanti security staff, or by our contracted public/ private security providing services to AngloGold Ashanti. Minimum force is advocated at all times, in line with the company's commitment to VPSHR. These are detailed below:

Date	Location	Units Involved	Detail
i) Shooting incidents			
May 2008	Obuasi mine, Ghana	Local police on mine site	A group of illegal miners, armed with machetes, was sighted on AngloGold Ashanti's property. Police stated that the trespassers acted in a threatening manner, and decided to fire warning shots. Warning shots struck one illegal miner, wounding him in the leg. The individual is currently out on bail and recuperating from the wound, after receiving treatment at AngloGold Ashanti's mine hospital. After a full investigation, local police determined that the policemen acted in self defence and within his rights. The miner was subsequently charged for being involved in illegal mining activities. From a corporate and management perspective, AngloGold Ashanti has flagged some concerns with the use of force in this situation.
December 2008	Obuasi mine, Ghana	Local police on mine site	A policeman fired a warning shot whilst trying to arrest an illegal miner. A struggle ensued, during which the illegal miner was shot in the foot, resulting in a fracture of the foot. After a full investigation, it was found that the policeman acted in self defence and was within his rights, and the individual was charged for being involved in illegal mining activities. The illegal miner is currently out on bail and recuperating from his wound, after receiving treatment at AngloGold Ashanti's mine hospital.
November 2008	Geita mine, Tanzania	Sub-contracted security guards	A group of approximately 20 intruders tried to access AngloGold Ashanti's mine workings, allegedly to try to steal diesel (which is a common problem at Geita mine). When confronted by an AngloGold Ashanti security guard armed with a shotgun, one of the intruders - armed with a machete - approached the guard in a threatening manner, which prompted the guard to fire a shot in the intruder's direction. The individual sustained minor birdshot wounds to his body and was treated at the mine's local clinic. After a full investigation, it was found that the guard acted in self defence and was within his rights. The intruder was arrested for attempted robbery and trespassing and detained by the police. Guards at Geita mine have been threatened by suspected criminals several times during 2008, and several warning shots have been fired throughout the year to ward off groups of people attempting to commit theft on AngloGold Ashanti property.
ii) Incidents involving death or injuries to the public			
Several dates during 2008	Obuasi Mine, Ghana	Illegal miners	In three separate incidents in Obuasi's underground operations, five people lost their lives and one person sustained serious injuries due to falling rocks. This occurred as illegal miners were operating in Obuasi's underground shafts. In all the incidents, the mine initiated rescue operations. One person was rescued alive during these rescue attempts. He was treated at the Obuasi mine hospital and referred to the state hospital in the nearby town of Kumasi. The bodies of the deceased were identified and subsequently transferred to the families for burial.
Several dates during 2008	Siguiro mine, Guinea	Illegal miners	During 2008, a total of 22 people lost their lives in eight separate incidents involving artisanal miners at Siguiro mine in Guinea. Holes dug by the artisanal miners at AngloGold Ashanti's open-pit mining operations collapsed on them. In one incident alone, a total of 13 people died. Although all possible measures from a security point of view are being taken to prevent the persons from entering our workings, they still manage to enter and put their lives at risk. Every effort is being made to find a workable solution with the communities, to prevent these unfortunate incidents.
September, 2008	Geita mine, Tanzania	Civilians	A suspected diesel thief, who was trespassing at one of the waste dump areas at Geita mine in Tanzania, was fatally injured when struck by a rock being dumped by a truck in the area.
iii) Labour and community unrest incidents			
			The local Diawuso community took two Obuasi staff members and a mine vehicle

June, 2008	Obuasi, Ghana	Sub-contracted security guards.	hostage for several hours in the village, demanding to see the Managing Director of the mine. The community's concern stemmed from the unresolved matter of the building of a bridge (by the mine) to cross a river which floods during the rainy season. The flooding has been made more severe by the release of water into the river by the mine. Security intervention was required. The issue was resolved without any injury to any person.
November, 2008	Siguiro mine, Guinea	Sub-contracted security guards, police and local army.	Local communities staged protests outside the mine. The community's anger arose from expectations relating to the electrification of Siguiro town and the surrounding communities by the mine. The unrest and protests lasted for six days, and required a significant security presence in and around Siguiro mine. Police and the local army were present, without incident. The issue was resolved at national level, and protestors dispersed peacefully. A short, medium and long-term plan is being put in place by the mine, with other stakeholders, to resolve the underlying issues. (Jess, also vertical line in the date box, to be removed).
January and February, 2008	Sadiola mine, Mali	Sub-contracted security guards	Two separate protests took place at Sadiola regarding the water supply, and possible shortages, in the surrounding communities. Security intervention was needed and the protests were dispersed without incident.
Several dates during 2008	South African operations	AngloGold Ashanti security staff	Nine incidents of (legal) industrial action were monitored at the South African operations, with no serious incidents occurring.

Annexure B

Voluntary Principles security self-reported incidents 2008

AngloGold Ashanti operates in a number of countries where security considerations make it necessary to rely on special support from the police and/or army. In operations such as Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, the company's security departments have proactively engaged in **self-reporting** with local authorities and communities when we have learned of a potential violation of the Voluntary Principles involving our employees, subcontractors or public security forces.

Date	Location	Units Involved	Detail
24 February 2008	Providencia Antioquia	Military platoon under formal agreement with AngloGold Ashanti (Colombia)	<p>The commander of a platoon, detailed to support our joint venture partner at Providencia Antioquia, responded to a request for help by a local bartender. Local underage youths were drinking at his establishment. Military personnel confirmed the youths were underage and drunk, and escorted them off the property. However, they then marched two of the youths to their encampment, and administered corporal punishment – forcing them to dig holes to bury garbage. The youths were returned six hours later to their families.</p> <p>Upon hearing about the incident, AngloGold Ashanti's Colombian security department determined the military may have violated the civil rights (human rights) of the youths. AngloGold Ashanti security composed a letter to the army brigade commander to inform him of the potential Voluntary Principles violation, and to request that a proper investigation be conducted. The army sergeant and the participating soldiers were immediately relieved from their duties the following day, and transferred to another army facility.</p> <p>In December 2008, AngloGold Ashanti received a formal response from the army indicating that after an internal investigation the soldiers involved had been dismissed from the army.</p>
8 March, 2008	Rio Dulce, Colombia	Military platoon not under formal agreement with AngloGold Ashanti	<p>In January 2008 an AngloGold Ashanti security coordinator received information from the 8th brigade that "a reliable source" indicated that one of the persons working with AngloGold Ashanti's security staff, a "field auxiliary", was a guerrilla member in disguise. Upon receiving this information, the security coordinator dismissed the person, due to the possible risk of being "infiltrated".</p> <p>Later, on 7 March 2008, the same security coordinator learned that the individual in question had been killed in a combat situation by members of the 8th brigade. At the time of death, the "alleged guerrilla" was wearing civilian clothes and in possession of a loaded 9mm pistol.</p> <p>AngloGold Ashanti Security department believed that while it was possible that the</p>

			<p>dead former employee was a guerrilla, the question of being killed in while wearing civilian clothes was "uncommon". As such, AngloGold Ashanti formally sent correspondence to the military commanders, asking for a copy of the report related to that combat activity.</p> <p>As of December 2008, the army has not yet responded to the request. However, AngloGold Ashanti will continue to press to receive a copy of the final report on the activity.</p>
30 November 2008	Mongbwalu, DRC		<p>AngloGold Ashanti utilises the services of G4S (a global private security provider) in its operations in the DRC. In November, one G4S supervisor working at AngloGold Ashanti's main camp in Mongbwalu was accused by the police of raping a 16 year old girl from the local village. The G4S security manager suspended the supervisor from his duties and conducted an internal investigation.</p> <p>Upon learning of the incident, AngloGold Ashanti's management monitored actions to ensure that the incident was thoroughly investigated.</p> <p>G4S determined that local police had attempted to blackmail the G4S employee, by asking for a bribe to drop the charges laid against him. The charged employee was transferred to a higher court in the country, where he was subsequently found not guilty on all charges and released.</p> <p>AngloGold Ashanti management followed all developments in this case, ensuring that our service provider acted in accordance with the Voluntary Principles. We also made all possible information available to local community leaders.</p>

Annexure C

Incidents where AngloGold Ashanti employees were injured during 2008 – Africa Region

Criminal elements in some of the communities surrounding AngloGold Ashanti operations harass, threaten and commit acts of violence against security personnel. Theft, trespassing and the possession of deadly weapons all pose direct threats to the sustainability of AngloGold Ashanti's operations and the safety of the company's employees. AngloGold Ashanti's values and business principles state that "Safety is our first value" and this translates directly into an obligation to ensure the safety of our employees.

Date	Location	Units Involved	Detail
March, 2008	Obuasi, Ghana	Sub-contracted security guards	A sub-contracted security guard was attacked by a group of illegal miners trying to access the tailings dam. The guard sustained minor knife wounds to his body. Some of the suspects were identified and arrested, and are currently awaiting trial.
May, 2008	Obuasi, Ghana	Police	A "Community Police" guard was attacked by community members in his home, after hours, for preventing them from stealing gold-bearing material from trucks at the weighbridge during the day. He was severely beaten and received minor knife wounds. Suspects were identified but are currently still at large. It is thought the motive was revenge.
June, 2008	Obuasi, Ghana	Sub-contracted security guards	A company security guard was attacked with machetes by illegal miners at the mine's North Ramp, when guards blocked the miners access to Obuasi's underground workings. The guard sustained a serious wound to his arm. One suspect was arrested and is currently awaiting trial.
Several dated during 2008	Sigui, Guinea	Anglogold Ashanti security and sub-contracted security guards	Seven attacks on guards were reported during 2008. In four cases the guards sustained minor cuts when stones were thrown at them. In one case rocks shattered the windscreen of the security vehicle causing an injury. Several other cases involved physical attacks with other weapons against guards. In one incident a guard was attacked with a pickaxe and sustained a cut to his arm. In two other incidents guards sustained minor injuries when struggling with trespassers during arrests.
January and November, 2008	Geita mine, Tanzania	Sub-contracted security guards	Two incidents occurred at Geita mine in Tanzania during 2008. An unarmed security guard sustained injuries to his left leg and a cut to his head when chased by a group of intruders. In another incident, a security guard was attacked and sustained a cut to his hand whilst trying to fend off intruders on AngloGold Ashanti property.