



ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI – A CORPORATE PROFILE

AngloGold Ashanti, one of the foremost gold exploration, mining and marketing companies, has 21 operations and five projects in 12 countries as well as extensive brownfield, greenfield and marine exploration programmes in both established and new gold-producing regions. We also have an interest in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited, a gold refining and smelting complex in South Africa, and own and manage the Queiroz refinery in Brazil.

Group activities are managed in four regions: South Africa, Continental Africa, Australasia and the Americas. The countries making up AngloGold Ashanti's Americas region are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and the United States.

AngloGold Ashanti employed 65,822 people, including contractors, in 2012 (2011: 61,242) and produced 3.94Moz of gold (2011: 4.33Moz), generating \$6.4bn in gold income, excluding joint ventures (2011: \$6.6bn). Capital expenditure amounted to \$1.9bn (2011: \$1.4bn).

As at 31 December 2012, AngloGold Ashanti had a total inclusive attributable Mineral Resource of 241.5Moz (2010: 230.9Moz) and a total attributable Ore Reserve of 74.1Moz (2010: 75.6Moz).

AngloGold Ashanti is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) – its primary listing – and the New York, London, Australia and Ghana stock exchanges. As at 31 December 2012, there were 383.3 million ordinary shares in issue and the company had a market capitalisation of \$12.0bn (2011: \$16.2bn). Shareholders are scattered around the world, with the largest proportion (44%) in the United States.

AngloGold Ashanti in Brazil

AngloGold Ashanti has two wholly owned mining operations in Brazil:

- **Córrego do Sítio Mineração (AGA Mineração)** comprises two operating complexes – Cuiabá and Córrego do Sítio, which includes the Quieroz plant and refinery – located in the state of Minas Gerais; and
- **Serra Grande**, in the state of Goiás, encompasses three mechanised underground mines. On 1 July 2012, Serra Grande became a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti, following its acquisition of the remaining 50%.

Total attributable gold production from the Brazilian operations increased by 14% to 486,000oz in 2012, equivalent to 12% of group production.

As at 31 December 2012, the total Mineral Resource in Brazil was 14.58Moz, which includes an Ore Reserve of 3.1Moz. This was equivalent to 6.0% and 4.2% respectively of group resources and reserves.

In all, the average number of employees at these operations totalled 5,320 (2011: 5,164), of whom 3,754 were permanent employees and 1,410 contractors.

Total capital expenditure at the Brazilian operations amounted to \$203m for the year (2011: \$304m), bringing to \$961m the amount AngloGold Ashanti has invested in its Brazilian operations over the past five years. Capital expenditure of approximately \$176m is forecast for Brazil in 2013.

Operational performance

Increased production from the Brazilian operations was a result of the startup of the Córrego do Sítio Sulphide Project at AGA Mineração and the enhanced contribution from Serra Grande.

However, delays with the Córrego do Sítio project, metallurgical challenges and the greater complexity of the orebody geometry and reduced grade, resulted in the increase in production being less than initially expected. Plant challenges were addressed

and a stabilisation plan developed for and implemented at the underground mine. Higher-than-expected production from the Cuiabá mine helped to limit the shortfall.

Although total cash costs increased by 33% to \$696/oz, AGA Mineração remains one of the lowest cost producers within the group. Cost increases were due largely to inflationary pressures, stockpile movements on the start of the sulphide project as well as increases in both wages and the number of employees. The annual collective wage agreement was concluded in August 2012, granting a wage increase of 6.4%. The operational problems encountered at the start of the Córrego do Sítio Sulphide Project also affected costs.

At Serra Grande, measures implemented in 2011 to reduce dilution and monitor drilling and blasting processes were successful. Equipment performance was mostly according to plan. In the process plant, equipment performance was excellent with 95.5% utilisation of the hydrometallurgical circuit, allowing the plant to treat a record 1.2Mt during the year.

Attributable total cash costs were 6% higher at \$816/oz, caused mainly by lower gold production from the operation as a whole, maintenance costs and lower capitalised mine development, which was in turn partially offset by a positive exchange rate effect.

Implementation of the group's Project ONE Business Process Framework and its related and analyse and improve programme continued at both operations and the benefits of this began to be seen in 2012 and are expected to continue in coming years.

More detailed information on the operational performance can be found in the operational profiles on AGA Mineração and Serra Grande which are available on the website, www.aga-reports.com.

Exploration

In the Iron Quadrangle in Brazil, the Mineral Resource development drilling programmes continued at the Cuiabá and Lamego mines with renewed emphasis on support to long-term planning and Mineral Resource definition. The surface drilling programmes at the Córrego do Sítio project continued to expand the oxide Mineral Resource, while underground drilling focused on developing the Sangue do Boi sulphide Mineral Resource for production.

At Serra Grande, where the current life of mine extends to 2023, the second year of the fast track exploration programme was successfully completed with additional expansion of the Mineral Resource.

Sustainability performance

Safety

Following detailed evaluation of safety performance in 2011, a safety behaviour plan was launched at the Brazilian operations, following which there was a significant improvement in terms of risk perception and the attitude of employees towards safety behaviour. Every single employee participated in the programme's risk perception workshop.

Communication of information on and management of incidents in operational areas improved. A new approach to incident investigation and analysis was also established. All incidents

are reported immediately and investigated, allowing all consequences such as material damage, production stoppages, near misses, lost-time injuries and medical requirements to be managed judiciously. Other initiatives included improvements to the new employee induction course, a review of on-the-job training processes and standardisation of safety processes.

AngloGold Ashanti has a long-term goal of operating a business free of occupational injury and illness and a five-year objective of reducing the AIFR to less than nine per million hours worked by 2014 and to zero by 2020.

A safety climate and culture survey was conducted at Serra Grande in 2012 and improvements noted in the maturity of the safety culture and management system. Based on the results of this survey, the "Towards Zero Accident" strategic plan, aimed at achieving the 2020 targets, was launched.

Both Brazilian operations maintained their compliance with OHSAS 18001.

In addition, the Good Practices in Work Health and Safety 2012 was awarded by the Brazilian Mining Institute to AGA Mineração for its exemplary approach to health and safety.

At AGA Mineração, although the AIFR deteriorated to 4.64 per million hours worked for the year (2011: 4.05), the number of actual lost-time injuries improved by 44%, in comparison with 2011 (2011: 27; 2012: 15). Most notably at the Córrego do Sítio mine, there were no lost-time injuries in 2012. A Contractor Management Committee, co-ordinated by the safety team, was established to assist with the devising of strategies to improve contractor safety performance.

Serra Grande's AIFR of 2.58 per million hours worked in 2012 compares favourably with 3.48 in 2011. By February 2012, no lost-time injuries had been reported for an impressive 22 months and there had been no fatalities for more than three years. Serra Grande received the AngloGold Ashanti Global Safety Award for its excellent safety performance, the third time this operation has received this accolade since its inception. It is the only operation to have won the award two years running.

Health

There are three aspects to the monitoring of health at the Brazilian operations:

- **Occupational health management:** various examinations are conducted in terms of legislation as well as formal assessments of employee physical fitness, management of sick leave, health campaigns and educational lectures. In-house medical facilities such as electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, chest x-ray and spirometry, are increasingly available for the convenience of employees.
- **Biological programme:** Biological monitoring is conducted every six months to monitor employees exposed to toxic chemicals products (cyanide, arsenic, metal fumes like lead, nickel and manganese) noise. The related documentation was prepared and reviewed.
- **The quality-of-life programme:** The 'Mais Viver' ('living better in a healthy way') programme begins with a diagnosis

Key statistics – Brazil

	Units	2012	2011	2010
Operation				
Volume treated/milled – 100%	Mt	3.4	2.9	2.8
– attributable	Mt	3.1	2.3	2.2
Gold production – 100%	000oz	517	495	493
– attributable	000oz	486	428	415
Total cash costs	\$/oz	720	563	421
Capital expenditure – attributable	\$m	195	281	168
Productivity	oz/TEC	13.55	16.52	17.81
Safety				
No. of fatal accidents		–	1	–
All injury frequency rate (AIFR)	per million hours worked	4.64	3.93	3.80
People				
Total average no. of employees		5,320	5,164	4,694
– permanent		3,899	3,754	3,451
– contractors		1,421	1,410	1,243
Training and development expenditure	\$000	4,021	3,738	2,502
Environment				
Total water consumption	MI	4,672	3,603	3,084
Water usage intensity	MI/oz	0.009	0.007	0.006
Total energy usage	million GJ	1.83	1.62	1.48
Total energy intensity	GJ/oz	3.54	3.27	3.00
Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (CO ₂ e)	000t	43	37	34
Total GHG emissions per ounce*	tCO ₂ e/oz	0.083	0.074	0.069
Cyanide ⁽¹⁾ used	t	1,055	875	863
No. of reportable environmental incidents		–	–	–
Total rehabilitation liabilities	\$m	110.5	109.5	63.6
– restoration	\$m	87.4	84.9	40.6
– decommissioning	\$m	23.1	24.6	23.0
Socio-economic				
Community investment	\$000	1,532	1,059	1,622
Payments to governments ⁽¹⁾	\$000	143,755	138,157	122,499
– dividends paid to government	\$000	–	–	–
– taxation paid	\$000	68,244	63,784	64,052
– withholding tax (STC, royalties etc)	\$000	754	146	361
– other indirect taxes and duties	\$000	5,755	7,468	4,168
– employee taxes and other contributions ⁽²⁾	\$000	54,416	53,060	44,179
– property tax	\$000	2,021	2,091	1,673
– other (includes tax on exports)	\$000	12,565	11,608	8,066
Local procurement spend ⁽³⁾ within country	% of total spend	98	93	72

⁽¹⁾ Where more than one operation is active in a country, the payments to government as reflected above are the aggregate of payments made by all operations in that country.

⁽²⁾ Includes remittance made to government but borne by employees as individual taxation (for example, PAYE and UIF).

⁽³⁾ Local spend is defined as spend undertaken within the country (currently includes indirect imports as well as locally produced goods).

Note: On 1 July 2012, Serra Grande became a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti. Prior to this, the holding in Serra Grande was 50%.

of the general health of employees based on which health improvement plans are developed related to physical, financial, emotional and social health. It focuses on assessments and nutritional assistance, jogging and walking groups, and gymnastics on the job. In 2012, 965 employees participated in this programme at AGA Mineração. A new programme focusing on stress management will be implemented in 2013.

The incidence of new cases of silicosis has been eradicated at the group's Brazilian operations.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder mapping exercises were conducted and engagement plans developed with assistance from the regional sustainability team in 2011. The main stakeholders were identified and a communication plan prepared to improve relationships.

Serra Grande has continued to maintain its positive and constructive relationship with its host community in Crixás. It has an open-door policy with communities regarding operational and environment-related information. They are informed in advance of the funds allocated to social investments and the host communities themselves participate in the selection of projects.

All stakeholders – communities, companies, suppliers, employees, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local government – are invited to participate in an annual forum aimed at promoting discussion on social policy and practices so as to identify opportunities for improvement.

Early in the year, 35 people participated in a roundtable discussion on mine closure and its possible socio-economic impacts. This was a fruitful discussion with fully engaged community members making a range of recommendations involving themselves and the company. These recommendations will be considered during future planning. The key themes identified as required for the sustainability of the community, such as social engagement, public management, development of other economic potentials and education, were included in a preliminary report which presented a medium-term action plan based on a detailed socioeconomic diagnosis. The action plan will be validated in 2013.

Given that stakeholder engagement is a core aspect of sustainability, AngloGold Ashanti's Sustainability Review Panel – an international assembly of self-governing independent experts, facilitated by an external advisor – visited the Brazilian operations where panel members engaged with numerous communities and held discussions with a variety of stakeholders.

In Brazil, grievance mechanisms have been used to resolve disputes at these operations for around 10 years. In this time these mechanisms have been refined and adapted to suit changing local culture and contexts.

Community

The Brazilian operations have long-running community environmental education and social investment programmes. In Brazil, a "Public Call for Projects", an AngloGold Ashanti initiative, strives to ensure greater legitimacy and transparency regarding the company's community investment as well as to actively engage communities.

At AGA Mineração, major community initiatives during the year were the CPP (roughly translated as the 'Public Social Projects Competition') and environmental education programmes. The CCP initiative, a novel approach to identifying and supporting local community development projects, engages local communities in decision-making regarding social investment. This innovative project was initiated so as to minimise communities' dependency on the company in the long term and to determine those areas in which social investment is most needed. The first cycle took place in 2010, with a further two cycles following in 2011 and 2012. The 2013 cycle has begun.

During the operation's annual Safety Week, an accident simulation exercise involving the transport of cyanide was successfully enacted. The exercise involved the local community, its representatives as well as the nearby school, alongside AngloGold Ashanti professionals from all disciplines concerned.

In April, the operation responded swiftly to subsidence on the Nova Lima road to Rio Acima, which runs above the old,

disused Morro Velho mine, the 'Faria Mine'. The company took immediate action to resolve the problem, communicated with the local community and assisted with the provision of detour routes and road repairs.

A new model for the Good Neighbour Programme was implemented with the first such meeting taking place with communities surrounding the Queiroz plant. Community participation in the discussion on the eventual closure of this plant, in line with the closure communication plan, was encouraged.

At Serra Grande, local community engagement and support covered 40 cultural, education and sport projects, and preservation of the Crixás cultural heritage. Five projects in nearby towns were selected to receive company support. At Serra Grande, these projects included:

- The Small Entrepreneur Fair "Uirapuense" was approved in the 2012 public competition, and began operating. The initiative generates income for 14 families that sell crafts and rural products;
- The "Watercolor" Ecological Soap project is expected to be a source of income for six families. It produces soap from used cooking oil that is collected from various locations at nearby restaurants, schools and the company restaurant; and
- At the fortnightly "Cerrado Fair", 40 families sell typical local food. The fair is attended by more than 1,200 people.

Environment

AGA Mineração has had no reportable environmental incidents for six years. A primary focus in 2012 was on improving processes to ensure timely submissions of environmental permit applications. The operation was granted several environmental licences including those permitting the use of water in exploration and for the hydropower system. All the necessary documents regarding tailings dam management have been submitted to the Federal Minerals Rights Department.

In compliance with federal law, new legislation was published by the state environmental authorities in Minas Gerais, regarding the need for environmental licences for exploration activities in the Atlantic Forest Biome. In addition, a new Brazilian Forestry Code was published which seeks to balance economic development with forest sustainability and the protection of native vegetation. Importantly, this code recognises mining companies as "public utilities", allowing them to operate in so-called areas of permanent preservation. In addition, two agreements were signed with the relevant authorities which allow exploration at Córrego do Sítio to continue. Consequently a portion of the legal reserve close to this mine will be transferred to AngloGold Ashanti.

The repercussions of heavy rains early in the year were felt for some months. AngloGold Ashanti's Crisis Management Committee was activated to identify risks and mitigation measures. Swollen rivers threatened rockfalls which could have damaged roads and other mining infrastructure. There was added vigilance regarding the transportation of sulphuric acid, employees and ore, while the tailings dams were closely monitored. AngloGold Ashanti assisted communities with repairs to roads, infrastructure and homes.

External audits relating to ISO 14001 were undertaken and AGA Mineração's certification renewed. Following this a Community

and Environmental Review audit was conducted confirming the operation's compliance with group environmental standards.

Rehabilitation of the old 'Isolamento' tailings deposit in Nova Lima was also completed. Environmental and sustainability awareness is promoted in Crixas by means of celebrations such as Tree Day – many such activities involve schools and the local community.

AGA Mineração received a certificate for rehabilitation work undertaken at the Madeiras tailings facility in Nova Lima. This certificate was granted by the Minas Gerais government's environmental foundation. The mine is the first in Minas Gerais to receive recognition for rehabilitation work from the government.

Serra Grande currently holds the following certifications:

- ISO 14001 – Environment; and
- ISO 9001 – Quality (laboratory and smelter house).

Serra Grande had no reportable environmental incidents and there was just one moderate incident in 2012, following torrential rain. An overflow at the tailings dam of up to 900m³ of rainwater, mixed with effluent, entered the Vermelho River via the drainage system. Monitoring and assessment was done immediately and no environmental impact to the soil and water was identified. Contingency and preventative measures were identified and implemented.

An incident investigation protocol was developed and implemented as was an incident management and tracking system. A global pilot project is already in progress.

Cyanide: During 2012, the following operations were re-certified for three years with the International Cyanide Management Institute (ICMI): Serra Grande; Queiroz gold plant; and the Córrego do Sítio oxide plant. The Córrego do Sítio sulphide plant has also been registered with the ICMI, confirming AngloGold Ashanti's intention to seek compliance for this plant within three years.

Biodiversity and land: Biodiversity is of particular importance at the Brazilian operations. Between January and February 2012, 2,000 more seedlings were planted. The species survival rate exceeds 85%. Serra Grande also sponsored and participated in the launch of the Environmental Awareness Programme, which was developed by the environmental secretary of Goiás state and will be implemented in local schools.

Re-vegetation work covering 45,000m² of the company's legal reserve was completed at Serra Grande in February 2012. This work had begun in November 2011 with the planting of 3,500 native seedlings and plants indigenous to the Cerrado Biome.

AngloGold Ashanti's Brazilian operations have 23,737ha of land under management of which 389ha had been rehabilitated by year-end.

Climate change: Legislation on carbon pricing is under consideration in Brazil. The company is proactively engaging with government in order to find a balance between effectiveness in addressing climate change and adverse impacts on the economy and business.

The Minas Gerais environmental foundation also recognised AngloGold Ashanti as a member of the voluntary public registry for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This registry informs stakeholders of the company's GHG emissions and

demonstrates that such emissions have reduced over the years. Among the benefits to business are discounted environmental licensing fees, as well as a year's extension to the validity of environmental permits.

To reduce our generation of GHGs, we are considering the installation of low-carbon electricity generation capacity (such as hydro-power) and energy-efficient technologies, such as efficient compressed air systems. The Brazil operations already make extensive use of hydro-power – both via national grids, and the latter through our own hydropower facilities.

During 2012, a total of 0.59m GJ (2011: 0.61m GJ) of hydro-electrical power was used by AngloGold Ashanti operations; 0.49m GJ (2011: 0.50m GJ) at the AGA Mineração operations in Brazil – ie 83% of total hydropower used by the group was used in Brazil.

Awards: AGA Mineração received the Mining Environmental Management Prize (PMGA) in Brazil. The operation's environmental efforts were also acknowledged with the receipt of the III Hugo Werneck Award of Sustainability and the Love for Nature Award (also known as the Oscar of Ecology). This was supported by the Sou Ecologico Group and is affiliated to the State Secretariat department of environment and sustainable development and The Federation of Industries of the State of Minas Gerais. This award focuses on key environmental initiatives and projects must contribute to protecting the environment and improving the quality of life for the surrounding population.

Planning for mine closure: On-going planning for closure, from the start of exploration and mine design onwards, is an integral aspect of operational planning as is the estimation of the associated liability costs and the assurance of adequate financial provisions to cover these costs. Both the Brazil operations comply with the group's closure and rehabilitation management standards.

The rehabilitation liability to the Brazilian operations in 2012 was \$110.5m (2011: \$109.5m).

Socio-economic contribution

AngloGold Ashanti's commitment to being a leader in the mining field was demonstrated by its continued certification for the NBR16001 – Brazilian Social Responsibility. Common approaches were used for stakeholder mapping and social risk assessment to ensure these are more efficient.

Payments to government: AngloGold Ashanti is an organisational supporter of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and is committed to supporting its objectives of fiscal transparency and good governance. All payments made to governments by the company are disclosed, whether or not the country concerned is EITI-compliant. AngloGold Ashanti's payments to the Brazilian government in 2012 totalled \$143.8m (2011: \$138.2m).

Community: Total community investment by AngloGold Ashanti in Brazil was \$1.5m in 2012 (2011: \$1.1m). AngloGold Ashanti has agreed to invest up to \$10m over eight years in environmental, cultural and urban projects in the cities of Santa Barbara, Barao de Cocais and Cata Altas. Meetings were held in late 2012 with local communities to debate the selection of socio-economic projects to be funded in the coming year.

Local procurement: AngloGold Ashanti plays an active role in sustaining and expanding the local economy by encouraging the development of local skills and supporting local suppliers. Total local procurement spend in Brazil of \$114.3m, in 2012 amounted to 98% of total spend in the country by AngloGold Ashanti's Brazilian operations (2011: 93%).

Shortage of mining skills

AngloGold Ashanti and the broader mining industry face a significant skills shortage in Brazil where relatively few students have chosen to follow careers in mining engineering and related fields. In 2012, the cost and availability of specialised mining skills remained a key challenge in the country where a surfeit of mining and engineering projects nationally and regionally has exacerbated an already tight labour market and caused further salary inflation. Given preparations for the next FIFA World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016, this is likely to continue for some time. AngloGold Ashanti thus continues to focus on attracting, retaining and developing people. Initiatives include competitive remuneration, career development opportunities and partnerships with government institutions to train technicians, electricians and mechanics.

In Brazil, our policy is to hire employees from communities where we have operations. In 2012, 100% of our workforce was sourced from the local community. All senior management are Brazilian citizens.

Product responsibility

AuDITIONS: AuDITIONS, a global gold jewellery design competition launched by AngloGold Ashanti in 1999, is the largest gold design competition in the world with regional competitions in Brazil, South Africa and China (where we partner with the World Gold Council). The competition aims to increase gold's desirability and encourages bold new designs in high gold caratage. The Brazilian jewellery market is vibrant and the competition here centres around collaboration and sustainable development of the industry.

Contact details for AngloGold Ashanti in Brazil:

Address: Rua Enfermeiro Jose Caldeira 7, Casa Grande, Centro-Nova Lima, 34000

Tel: +55 31 589 2400

Website: www.anglogoldashanti.com

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this document, other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, return on equity, productivity improvements, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, individually or in the aggregate, including the achievement of project milestones, commencement and completion of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects and the completion of acquisitions and dispositions, AngloGold Ashanti's liquidity and capital resources and capital expenditures and the outcome and consequence of any potential or pending litigation or regulatory proceedings or environmental issues, are forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti's operations, economic performance and financial condition. These forward-looking statements or forecasts involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and forecasts are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic, social and political and market conditions, the success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, including environmental approvals, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, the outcome of pending or future litigation proceedings, and business and operational risk management. For a discussion of such risk factors, refer to the document entitled "Risk Factors related to AngloGold Ashanti's suite of 2012 reports" on the AngloGold Ashanti online corporate report website at www.aga-reports.com. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. Consequently, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this country fact sheet or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by applicable law. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to AngloGold Ashanti or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein. This communication may contain certain "Non-GAAP" financial measures. AngloGold Ashanti utilises certain Non-GAAP performance measures and ratios in managing its business. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative for, the reported operating results or cash flow from operations or any other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures other companies may use. AngloGold Ashanti posts information that is important to investors on the main page of its website at www.anglogoldashanti.com and under the "Investors" tab on the main page. This information is updated regularly. Investors should visit this website to obtain important information about AngloGold Ashanti.

The Queiroz refinery produces semi-finished products that feed into the jewellery supply chain and gold investment markets. It is an important link between gold mining activity and the refined end product, illustrating our role in the gold market beyond exploration and mining activities.

At the end of 2011, AngloGold Ashanti withdrew from corporate membership of the Responsible Jewellery Council (RJC) in favour of a phased approach to certification by operation. In terms of this new approach, AGA Mineração was recommended for three-year certification by the RJC in October 2012.

Conflict-free gold: As an extractor of gold, Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act does not apply to AngloGold Ashanti. However, the refineries in which it has interests, including the Queiroz refinery in Brazil, must comply with the good faith "reasonable country of origin inquiry" requirements of this Act. As a member of the LBMA and an LBMA Good Delivery Refiner, the Queiroz refinery complies with its Responsible Gold Guidance. This guidance is closely aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance. The Queiroz gold refinery does not refine gold from the DRC or adjoining countries, of which the Dodd-Frank Act makes specific mention.

In addition, AGA Mineração received the silver Minas Gerais Quality Award (PMQ) for its high quality processes.

Materials stewardship

Given the geological character of the ore mined in Brazil, sulphuric acid is a significant by-product. To ensure the effective monitoring of the process by which the sulphuric acid is generated and disposed of, AngloGold Ashanti monitors air emission and water quality in accordance with plant operating permits.

Every care is taken to ensure that sulphuric acid is transported safely, in line with the legislation.

Additional information can be obtained from the individual operational profiles for AGA Mineração and Serra Grande, which are available at www.aga-reports.com.