

MATERIAL ISSUES / CROSS-CUTTING continued

GRI / SASB / Policies and standards

INTEGRATED CLOSURE



PRIORITISED SDGs

Our approach to integrated closure management seeks to ensure that our activities minimise adverse impacts on people, the environment and broader society. Our *Closure Planning Standard* was established to set a consistent benchmark across all our operations and ensure multi-disciplinary identification and management of current and future closure risks and liabilities in a manner that adds value.

Planning for closure requires a multi-focused approach, which takes into account related social, economic, environmental and governance issues. The social impact of closure is perhaps the least understood and potentially the most difficult element to gauge and manage effectively. AngloGold Ashanti recognises the

importance of fostering and contributing to resilient and self-sustaining communities over the entire lifecycle of mining operations.

Economic considerations are integral to integrated closure planning, exploring and capitalising on economic succession planning throughout the entire mining lifecycle – from design, through operations and beyond closure.

From an environmental point of view, we continue to ensure that all our operations have closure plans that comply with all applicable laws, regulations and requirements. In line with contributing towards the SDG 15, we continue to conduct environmental assessments and ensure investment in post-closure rehabilitation both for purposes of land restoration and biodiversity enhancement. During 2020,

Geita mine's Closure Plan was approved by the National Mine Closure Committee with a condition for the Geological Survey of Tanzania and the State Mining Corporation to carry out feasibility studies for processing the old TSF. The geochemical, geotechnical and hydrogeological risk assessments of the old TSF, which predates the current Geita mine, were initiated. Before the South Africa assets were sold to Harmony, the closure plans were updated and consolidated with the objective of aligning them with the Financial Provisioning Regulations 2015, published under National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), for submission in June 2021.

Planning at the early stages

Our greenfields projects take into account closure considerations and the related costs of

Ghana – Obuasi



“Planning for closure requires a multi-focused approach, which considers social, economic, environmental and governance issues.”

MATERIAL ISSUES / CROSS-CUTTING continued

Integrated closure

Land use and rehabilitation

We understand that our use of mining land is temporary, and it is our responsibility to ensure that land disturbed during our activities may be safely restored and protected, with minimal impact, beyond our mining activities. We continue to implement rehabilitation measures where we have disturbed land and where portions of our tenements will not be mined, we seek to free up those portions of land for alternative use.

With the re-establishment of our Obuasi mine in Ghana, the Closure Consultative Committee (CCC) which comprises AngloGold Ashanti, the Minerals Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Local Assembly and Traditional Authorities was established. The Committee serves as an advisory body providing strategic guidance and tracking of rehabilitation and closure work.

During 2020, the CCC had oversight of the completion of rehabilitation work at the Eaton Turner Shaft and Tailings Treatment Plant area which covers an area of about 40 hectares. The project was initiated in June 2019 and was completed in August 2020. The EPA confirmed

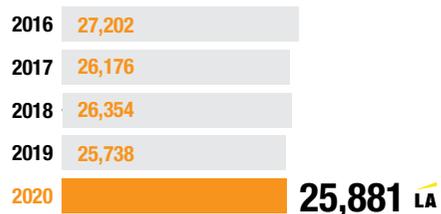
in September 2020 that land use completion, as specified in the mine's Reclamation Security Agreement (RSA), had been attained.

Geita made good progress with implementing its 2020 rehabilitation plan, with 184 hectares of land reprofiled and revegetation started.

Addressing the social and economic aspect

Central to our values is to ensure that, after closure, we leave communities better off. This is in acknowledgement of AngloGold Ashanti's lasting legacy in these communities and how this is woven into the fabric of the local society. We seek to be part of the development of resilient communities able to respond, adapt and thrive despite significant challenges, including mine closure. Most operations are the primary source of community livelihoods and contribute to strengthening the supply chain, which is an important social and economic element of creating alternative livelihoods. Given the complexity of the social aspect of closure, we continue to explore this aspect as we take a broader view of our socio-economic development initiatives. See more on pages 5 and 32.

Total amount of land disturbed and not yet rehabilitated
(ha)



Total amount of land rehabilitated
(ha)



Case study

Successful trial farm at Old Tailings Storage Facility at Iduapriem

The development and execution of a closure plan is intrinsic in the planning and during the operation of any AngloGold Ashanti project. Planning for closure is part of a wider development plan and until approval has been given by the relevant authorities, progress on any new operation cannot begin. Adhering to these regulations is key in providing security and comfort for host governments and communities, underpinning our role as a responsible mining Company.

As part of the Iduapriem Mine plan in Ghana we saw another element of the closure plan fall into place this year with the successful operation of a trial farm on part of what is known as the Old Tailings Storage Facility (OTSF), a rehabilitated site at the Mine. The rehabilitation was aimed at enhancing ecological processes to achieve a stabilised environment which could support plant growth.

Members of the host community were hired as contract workers on the farm and the hope is that these employees will cultivate the crops under supervision, developing the skills and knowledge needed to manage and cultivate the land after it goes back to the community.

The team introduced good agriculture practices, such as pest and disease control, nutrient management systems, artificial pollination and grafting or budding.



The success of the demonstration farm assures host communities that the land will be productive for agriculture at closure of the mine and beyond.

The OTSF, having been successfully reclaimed for the past 20 years, met the requirement of the Reclamation Security Agreement (RSA) between Iduapriem Mine and Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Of the total land area of 100 hectares, about 8.5 hectares was prepared for the trial farm. Crops, such as palm oil, cocoa, maize and vegetables (pepper, carrots, cucumber, lettuce, cabbage) were cultivated to test the regenerative potential of the land to support agriculture.

The RSA stipulates the criteria for crops under cultivation should survive for three successive cycles, which the crops grown on OTSF did.