



INVESTING in the future

MODERN SLAVERY STATEMENT **2021**

OUR 2021 SUITE OF REPORTS

Our 2021 reports are:



<IR>
Integrated Report



<R&R>
Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report



<SR>
Sustainability Report



<AFS>
Annual Financial Statements



<NOM>
Notice of Annual General Meeting and Summarised Financial Information (Notice of Meeting)



Reporting website



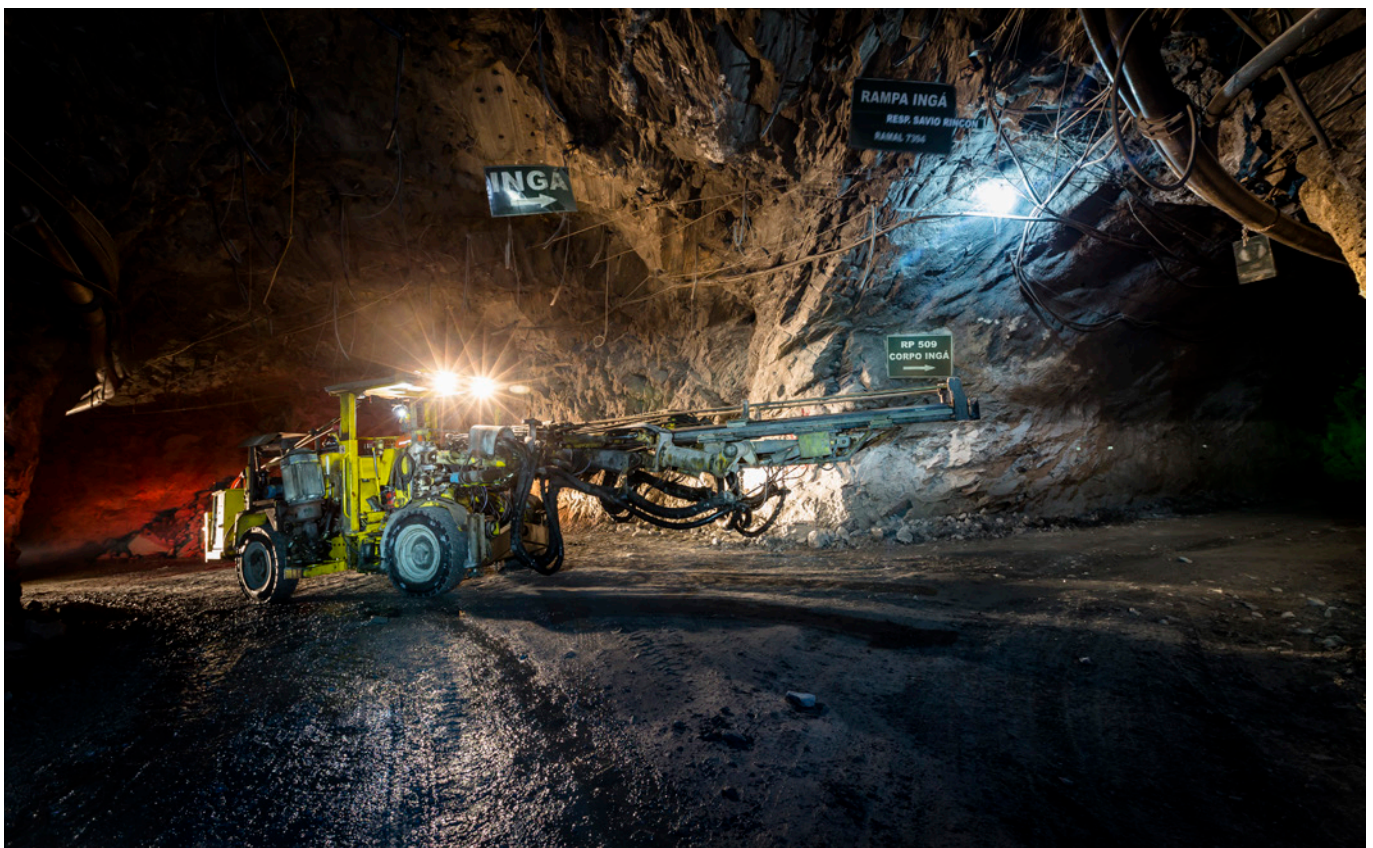
Our 2021 reporting suite, together with supporting financial, operational and sustainability data, is available at: www.aga-reports.com

CONTENTS

About this report	P2
Leadership commitment	P3
About AngloGold Ashanti	P4
Our footprint	P5
Our supply chain	P6
Our approach to Human Rights	P7
Reviewing the Modern Slavery risk at our operations	P8
Supplier risk assessment	P10
The impact of Covid-19 on the risks of Modern Slavery	P11
Current controls – and progress since last report	P12

Stakeholder feedback

We welcome feedback on our reporting. Should you have any comments or suggestions on how we could improve the quality of our reports, contact our investor relations team at: investors@anglogoldashanti.com



ABOUT ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI



VISION

To be the

LEADING MINING COMPANY



OUR MISSION

To create value for our shareholders, our employees, and our business and social partners by safely and responsibly exploring, mining and marketing our products.



OUR VALUES

Our six values guide all decisions made and actions taken in the conduct of our business. These values link our business activities to our environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals and commitments.

OUR VALUES



Safety is our first value.



We treat each other with dignity and respect.



We are accountable for our actions and undertake to deliver on our commitments.



We want the communities and societies in which we operate to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.



We value diversity.



We respect the environment.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

AngloGold Ashanti defines modern slavery as situations where coercion, threats or deception are used to exploit victims and to undermine or deprive them of their freedoms. It includes human trafficking, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, debt bondage, deceptive recruiting for labour or services, and the worst forms of child labour.

In 2017, the International Labour Organization estimated that over 40 million people were exposed to modern slavery in the previous year. There were 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every thousand people alive globally. And women and girls accounted for 71% of modern slavery victims. One in four modern slavery victims were children.

To support the Australian business community in identifying and addressing their modern slavery risks and maintaining responsible and transparent supply chains, the Australian government has put in place the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (the Act), which established a modern slavery reporting requirement for larger companies operating in Australia. This is AngloGold Ashanti's second report in compliance with the Act.

This joint statement responds to both the Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018 requirements and the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 (against which we report on a voluntary basis). This joint statement is submitted by AngloGold Ashanti Limited (ARBN 090101170), as the parent company of the AngloGold Group of companies.

This joint statement is submitted on behalf of the following AngloGold Group reporting entities for the period 1 January – 31 December 2021: AngloGold Ashanti Limited, AngloGold Investments

Australia Pty Limited (ABN 48090112459), and AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (ABN 42008737424). As each of these reporting entities operate in the same sector, are governed by the same policies and standards and have many shared suppliers, this joint statement is a single, consolidated description of their actions to address modern slavery risks.

The terms "the Company", "AngloGold Ashanti", "AngloGold Group", "our", and "we" are used throughout this report refer to AngloGold Ashanti Limited and all its subsidiaries collectively. This is because we operate using group-wide corporate governance and risk frameworks to assess and manage our human rights risks, including modern slavery. It is not intended to convey how we are structured, managed or controlled. Joint venture partners are made aware of our human rights and modern slavery approaches at joint venture meetings. All AngloGold Ashanti entities report on modern slavery risks in their supply chains as part of the AngloGold Ashanti human rights due diligence process.

Our corporate governance and risk management framework (which includes our Code of Conduct, policies, standards, procedures and tools) is developed centrally by the AngloGold Board, the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee, and management and applies across the AngloGold Group, including at our operated joint ventures.

This statement has been prepared with input from, and in consultation with, the Social, Ethics and Sustainability Committee and management representatives responsible for overseeing this work, including senior management representatives from each reporting entity.

Principal Subsidiaries and Operating Entities

For the year ended 31 December

Principal subsidiaries are those subsidiaries that hold material contracts and/or act as borrowers and/or guarantors of such material contracts or operating mines.

	Shares held		Holding Percentage held			
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Principal subsidiaries and controlled operating entities						
AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited ⁽¹⁾	2	257,462,077	257,462,077	I	100	100
AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc	6	5,326,550,917	5,326,550,917	D	100	100
AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated	9	235	235	D	100	100
Operating entities						
AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração S.A.	3	4,167,084,999	4,167,084,999	I	100	100
AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited ⁽²⁾	4	132,419,585	132,419,585	I	100	100
AngloGold Ashanti (Iduapriem) Limited	4	66,270	66,270	I	100	100
Cerro Vanguardia S.A.	1	13,875,000	13,875,000	I	92.50	92.50
Geita Gold Mining Limited	8	123,382,772	123,382,772	I	100	100
Mineração Serra Grande S.A.	3	1,999,999	1,999,999	I	100	100
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée S.A.	5	3,486,134	3,486,134	I	85	85
Joint venture operating entities						
Kibali (Jersey) Limited ⁽³⁾	7	2,324	2,324	I	50	50
Unincorporated joint operation						
Tropicana joint operation	2	n/a	n/a	I	70	70

⁽¹⁾ Owner of the Sunrise Dam operation and the Tropicana joint operation in Australia.

⁽²⁾ Operates the Obuasi mine in Ghana.

⁽³⁾ 90% owner of Kibali Goldmines S.A. which operates the Kibali mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table legend

D - Direct Holding	I - Indirect Holding			
1 Argentina	2 Australia	3 Brazil	4 Ghana	5 Republic of Guinea
6 Isle of Man	7 Jersey	8 Tanzania	9 United States of America	

LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT

AngloGold Ashanti's second Modern Slavery statement published under the Modern Slavery Act 2018.

AngloGold Ashanti has strengthened its longstanding commitment to respect for human rights and all that it entails, in line with its recognition of the need for continuous improvement. A significant feature of that work is directly related to assessing and addressing modern slavery risks.

AngloGold Ashanti is proud of its reputation as being at the cutting edge of fair labour practices, dating back to when its operations in South Africa were at the forefront of recognising the collective bargaining rights of black workers during the darkest apartheid years.

In this modern era, the company retains and lives the same values. However, there are risks we need to monitor closely, particularly in respect of some of our developing world operations, such as risks associated with local supply chains.

Like all major employers in economically underdeveloped regions, our operations are expected to prioritise local procurement to facilitate economic development. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to playing its part as an important feature of earning the company's social license to operate.

We recognise the requirement for methodical human rights due diligence in environments where these risks are pronounced.

The company's due diligence standard, designed for compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, already essentially addresses modern slavery risks.

AngloGold Ashanti will add any refinements that may be required as it further develops its understanding of these risks.

This statement has been approved by the Board of AngloGold Ashanti on 18 May 2022.

Maria Ramos
Board Chairperson

Kojo Busia
Chair – Board
Social, Ethics and
Sustainability
Committee

Alberto Calderon
Chief Executive Officer



ABOUT ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI

AngloGold Ashanti is an independent global gold mining company with a diverse, high-quality portfolio of operations, projects and exploration activities in nine countries across four continents. We pursue value-creating opportunities involving other minerals, where we can leverage our existing assets, shareholdings, skills and experience.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI AT A GLANCE

Produced 2.472Moz of gold

and employed an average of 30,561 people (including contractors) in 2021 (2020: 2.806Moz*; 36,952 people**)

Gold is our principal product.

Silver and sulphuric acid are by-products at our Argentinian and Brazilian operations respectively. Quebradona in Colombia is a gold-copper project

A significant asset base with a total gold **Mineral Resource of 123.2Moz** that includes a **29.8Moz Ore Reserve**

Listed on the Johannesburg, New York, Australia and Ghana stock exchanges

Geographically diverse shareholders including the world's largest financial institutions

Market capitalisation of **\$8.8bn at 31 December 2021**
(2020: \$9.4bn)

Constituent of the JSE Top 40 Index, the S&P Global CSA, the FTSE/JSE Responsible Investment Index Series (the FTSE4Good Index), the Responsible Mining Index and the Bloomberg 2021 Gender-Equality Index

S&P Global



Responsible Mining Index

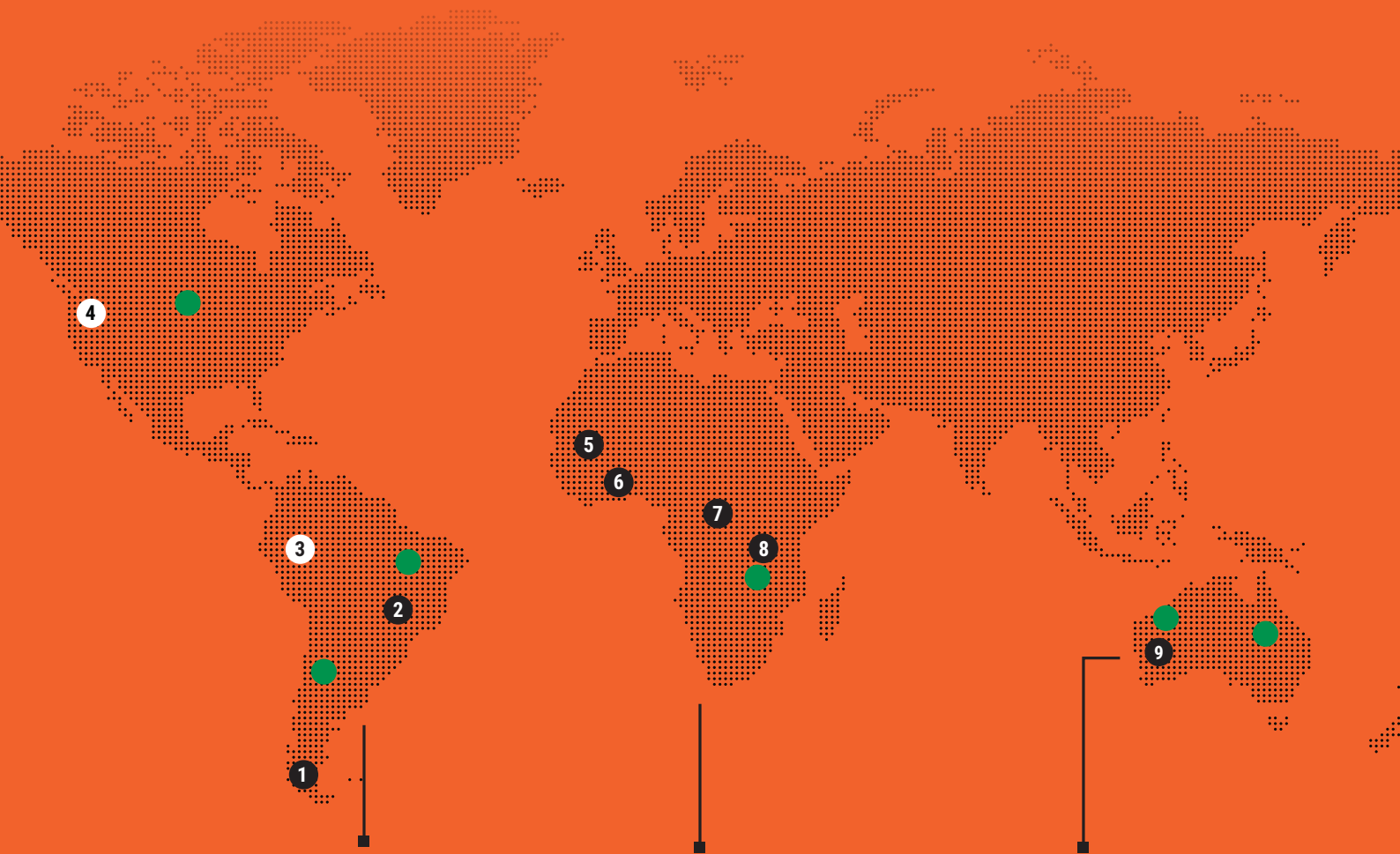


FTSE4Good



* Excludes 241,000oz produced by former South African operations
** Includes South Africa operations

OUR FOOTPRINT



LEGEND

- Operations
- Projects
- Exploration

Note: Percentages indicate the ownership interest held by AngloGold Ashanti. All operations are 100%-owned unless otherwise indicated.

AMERICAS

- 1 Argentina**
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
- 2 Brazil**
Serra Grande
AGA Mineração
- 3 Colombia**
Gramalote⁽¹⁾ (50%)
La Colosa
Quebradona
- 4 United States of America (United States)**
Silicon⁽²⁾

AFRICA

- 5 Guinea**
Siguiiri (85%)
- 6 Ghana**
Iduapriem
Obuasi⁽³⁾
- 7 Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**
Kibali (45%)⁽⁴⁾
- 8 Tanzania**
Geita

AUSTRALIA

- 9 Australia**
Sunrise Dam
Tropicana (70%)



⁽¹⁾ Gramalote is managed by B2Gold

⁽²⁾ As at 31 December 2021, a maiden Mineral Resource was declared for Silicon

⁽³⁾ Obuasi's redevelopment project began in 2019

⁽⁴⁾ Kibali is operated by Barrick Gold Corporation (Barrick)

OUR SUPPLY CHAIN

Active trade vendors used during 2021:

Region & Country	Number of Suppliers	Percent of Total
America	232	3%
Argentina	551	7%
Australia	1,486	19%
Brazil	2,434	31%
Colombia	471	6%
Geita	492	6%
Iduapriem	482	6%
London	80	1%
Obuasi	459	6%
Siguiri	332	4%
South Africa	775	10%
Total	7,794	100%

Spend breakdown by category:

Category	%
Contract Mining	26.6%
Business Services*	15.7%
Fuel & Lubricants	8.9%
Metallurgical & Engineering Stores	8.4%
Drilling & Exploration	6.3%
HME	5.2%
Other Contractors & Consultants	4.9%
Power	4.6%
Maintenance	2.6%
General Stores*	2.5%
Explosives	2.2%
Bulk Consumables	2.0%
ICT	1.9%
Grinding Media	1.4%
Cyanide	1.3%
Lime	1.0%
Support & Construction	0.8%
Hire & Outside Repairs	0.7%
Equipment Rental	0.6%
Rental Services	0.6%
ESG	0.5%
Underground Support	0.4%
Logistics & Transportation	0.4%
Tyres	0.3%
Carbon	0.1%
Water	0.03%
Total	100%

Spent with Suppliers in 2021:
\$2,836,390,700



* General Stores and Business Services are areas identified in our supplier risk assessment as containing possible high-risk suppliers of cleaning services, security services, and PPE/uniforms.

OUR BUSINESS – WHAT WE DO



1. Exploration and development
 Establish and maintain a pipeline of economically viable and competitive projects to develop long-term mining operations. Exploration is a cornerstone of our business.



2. Mining, processing and refining
 Operate and maintain mining and processing infrastructure and equipment, and ensure a skilled and trained workforce to enable cost-efficient, safe operations.



3. Sale of product, financial management
 Sale of gold and by-products to generate revenue. Solid financial management and disciplined capital allocation ensures positive, sustained cash flow and returns.



4. Rehabilitation and mine closure
 Develop and maintain constructive stakeholder relations to support our regulatory and social licences to operate, minimise and mitigate our environmental impact and manage closure responsibly in line with our values.



OUR APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Respecting and upholding human rights

AngloGold Ashanti has a responsibility to respect human rights and, where practically possible, to leverage its position and influence to ensure that state actors protect human rights.

Our values are underpinned by a respect for human rights and are enshrined in our Human Rights Policy. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to the UNGP and other international initiatives, including the UNGC and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR). We also work to ensure that our broader governance is human rights compliant, recognise our responsibility to respect human rights with regards to all our operations and communities and respect the laws of the countries in which we operate.

The implementation of human rights due diligence (HRDD) processes underpin our commitment to the UNGP and ensure effective management of human rights risks. The implementation of our HRDD processes, which includes internal HRDD and SLO assessment tools, supports AngloGold Ashanti's values to "uphold and promote fundamental human rights where we do business" and to "contribute to building productive, respectful and mutually beneficial partnerships in the communities in which we operate".

The ongoing refinement of appropriate methods of redress, through a properly functioning set of grievance mechanisms, remains a priority.

AngloGold Ashanti does not condone any form of human rights abuse. If staff or contractors become aware of human rights violations or related allegations in or around our sites, they are required to take steps to ensure a proper response, including using relevant reporting mechanisms. Where allegations involve contractors or suppliers, the company is given an opportunity to respond and provide evidence against the allegations. AngloGold Ashanti will work with the company to take action, which may include termination of service and contract. AngloGold Ashanti will also, where appropriate, work with appropriate authorities to investigate allegations of human rights violations and seek resolution.

Our Human Rights Framework is based on the critical foundation of our Human Rights Policy, Human Rights Standards and Human Rights Guidance documents, which are available on our website.

The starting point for AngloGold Ashanti's human rights work is the risk management process. Cutting across disciplines and the entire project life cycle, the human rights risk assessment process forms part of the Group enterprise risk management system. The HRDD process forms a critical part of this system.

Training and communication ensure that AngloGold Ashanti employees, contractors and suppliers, communities and governments understand what human rights are, what they mean in the context of mining, and what their responsibilities are in this

regard. Awareness-raising is critical, and every employee should be able to act as an advocate and ambassador for human rights.

Central to the AngloGold Ashanti Human Rights framework are robust and credible grievance mechanisms.

These operate at every level of the Company, from community liaison offices to site and Group-level tools. The speedy recording, investigation and resolution of grievances is a priority.

Responsible sourcing is the central component of human rights in our supply chain. This includes modern slavery, along with how supplier and contractor employees are treated, and the supplier's own approach to human rights. Our first Modern Slavery Statement was published last year.

Assessing our social licence to operate

The social licence to operate is not only the culmination of our work with all stakeholders but an important metric measuring the success of that work. It incorporates attention to the environmental, social and governance impacts of our presence, and what we do to leave not just stakeholders but the planet better off for our being in place and carrying out our primary responsibilities in a way that creates value for shareholders, employees, the business and social partners. We do this through safely and responsibly exploring, mining and marketing our products.

All our operating sites conducted assessments of our social licence to operate during the course of 2021, using the online Combined Assurance Programme. The overall outcomes of the assessments noted a marked improvement in the partnerships with stakeholders as well as improving trust levels with our communities in most jurisdictions.

All operating sites should have undergone group-level assessments through our Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) structures. However, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, that has to be delayed to 2022. Despite this, all sites did conduct HRDD self-assessments over the course of 2021, as part of the social licence to operate review.



REVIEWING THE MODERN SLAVERY RISK AT OUR OPERATIONS

AngloGold Ashanti holds a better overview of our modern slavery risks after a commissioned review and analysis by KPMG, delivered in May 2021, which identified five areas as potential modern slavery risk hotspots for AngloGold Ashanti.

The KPMG report considered four key 'inherent risk factors' which elevate the risk of modern slavery

- Vulnerable populations
- Business models structured around high-risk work practices
- High-risk product and service categories, often sector-specific, and
- Organisation engagement in high-risk geographies

Each of the identified hotspots shows an area where AngloGold Ashanti activity intersects with one or more risk factors for modern slavery. Identifying a risk hotspot does not mean that incidents of harm have been identified. Rather, it means that the presence of risk factors means people are more likely to perhaps be subjected to modern slavery.

It must be noted that the KPMG report identified 568 suppliers with both high geography and category risk, identified from a population of 6,900 active suppliers (8.2%), and our priority focus for the foreseeable future is on these high risk suppliers. However, we continue to ensure that all suppliers (including low and medium risk) comply with our responsible sourcing standards.

Identified Modern Slavery risk factors

- Vulnerable populations:** Vulnerable populations include people whose characteristics or circumstances may mean they are more susceptible to harm. Core populations with whom AngloGold Ashanti may intersect with include migrant workers and base-skill workers, through procurement of labour intensive services such as construction on mining sites or cleaning at corporate offices. In countries where gender inequality is particularly high, and there is a lack of institutional safeguards, women's vulnerability to exploitation may increase.
- High-risk business models:** Risks are exacerbated in countries with weak governance, through business models including contracting, sub-contracting, and the use of third-party agents and business partners. These create multiple layers between the company and the workforce, limiting visibility of labour practices. This impacts AngloGold Ashanti's ability to identify and manage labour-related risks. Vulnerable populations will be at particular risk where these business models intersect with the company's operations and supply chains – for instance via transport and freight service providers in the logistics supply chain, as well as contracted security at mine sites.
- High-risk categories:** exploitative practices are more likely in specific categories of operations and procurement. Sectors such as gold mining are inherently more risky given the known incidence of modern slavery practices

around certain business activities. AngloGold Ashanti's high-risk categories could also include the procurement of PPE, clothing and electronics if manufactured in areas with a known modern slavery exposure risk. Risks associated with these categories are further increased in high-risk geographies or where physical isolation makes monitoring and inspection difficult.

- High-risk geographies:** These geographies are usually characterised by weak rule of law, high levels of conflict and/or corruption and other factors such as internal population displacement, high cross-border migration and remoteness. These contexts could potentially expose AngloGold Ashanti to a heightened risk of modern slavery.

The company's activities may intersect with high-risk geographies through its operations in Africa and South America, and where it procures food or non-food products manufactured in geographies which have a high prevalence of modern slavery practices.

Another prominent modern slavery risk applies in cases of artisanal mining work that is carried out at some of our operations. This work is unauthorised by the company and almost invariably in breach of statutory requirements and the intent of preventing modern slavery. But it is nonetheless common in certain communities. Where modern slavery principles are concerned, it raised complex social issues and law enforcement challenges. These are matters with which we grapple, not least from a human rights perspective, and will continue to do so.

Case study

Potential inherent risks in contracting mine site labour in Guinea

The AngloGold Ashanti 2020 Integrated Report states that the majority of the company workforce, including contractors, is recruited locally in the countries where mining sites are operational. It is critical to manage the risks inherent in engaging manual labour in high-risk geographies.

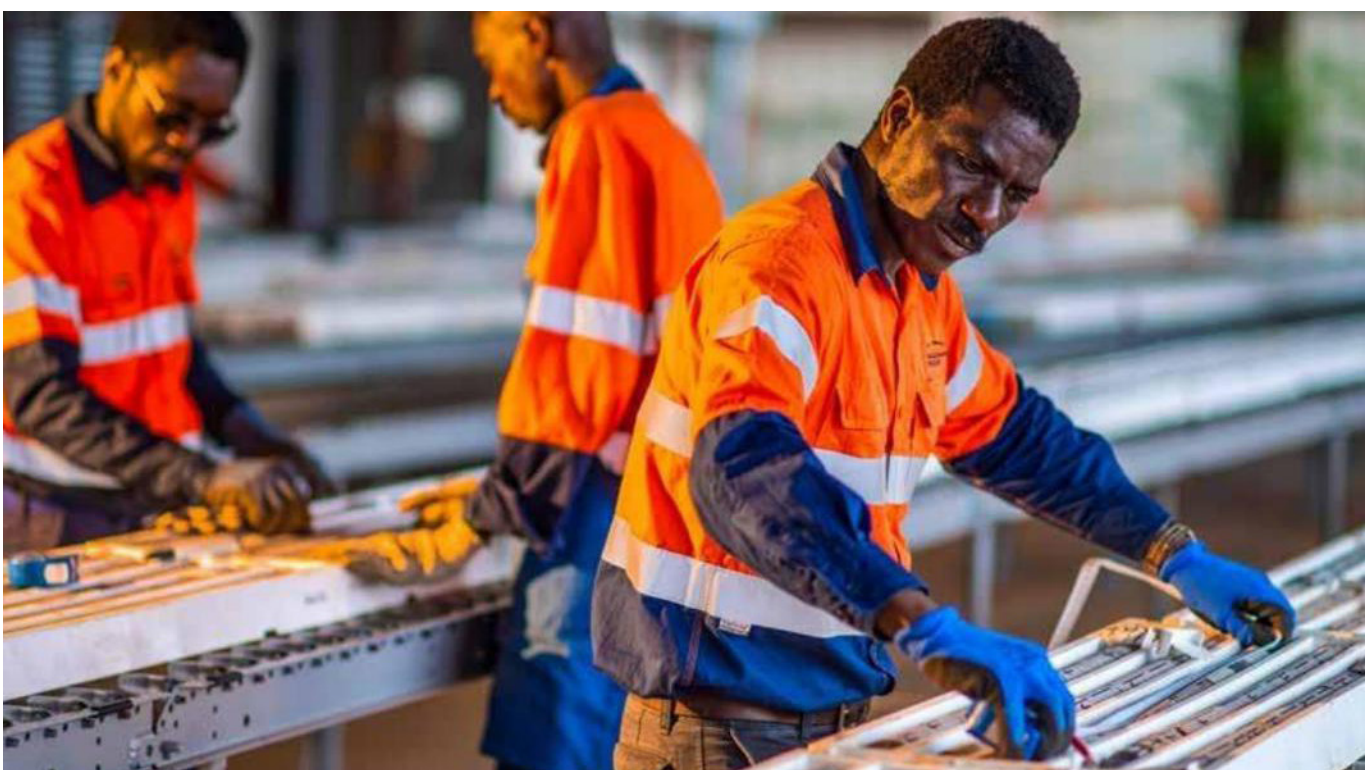
An example of a site with elevated inherent risk is the Siguiri Gold Mine in Guinea. The country has a high prevalence of modern slavery and was ranked 28th worst of 167 countries in the 2018 Global Slavery Index (13th worst of 51 African countries) – with 7.8 out of every 1,000 people estimated to be living in modern slavery.

Bribery and corruption is common in Guinea, and the country is ranked 150th of 180 countries (with 180 being the worst) in Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index. It is known that modern slavery can thrive in countries where there is a high degree of bribery and corruption. AngloGold Ashanti's limited visibility over modern slavery related bribery and corruption in relation to its contractors and sub-contractors increases its risk exposure.

The International Organization for Migration notes that while local engagement has positive impacts on local communities and economies, contextual risks such as large migrant populations and the prevalence of gender based violence contribute to conditions that give rise to modern slavery.

Migrants account for more than 70% of the workforce in Guinea, and migrants are known to be susceptible to exploitation as a result of cultural and language barriers. Migrants may be brought into the country through disreputable recruitment agencies or processes which may involve debt bondage, withholding of wages and retention of passports. AngloGold Ashanti may be associated with this type of exploitation where there are no appropriate controls or visibility over the labour standards of its contracted workforce.

Women in Guinea are a particularly vulnerable population, with the country ranked as 5th worst in Africa in terms of gender inequality by the African Development Bank's 2015 African Gender Inequality Index. Where women are engaged to work, they are likely to be more vulnerable to exploitation due to pervading discriminatory attitudes coupled with a lack of institutional safeguards. Inadequate pay and excessive working hours are common forms of gender-based, labour-related discrimination experienced by female workers that need to be considered and addressed by companies operating in the geography.



SUPPLIER RISK ASSESSMENT

KPMG also conducted a modern slavery risk assessment across our supplier database. The assessment relies on two discrete risk factors, which quantify a specific risk component associated with a supplier.



Geography: this assigns a risk score to each supplier, based on the country in which they are recorded as being based, and using country risk values from the Minderoo Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018. The GSI vulnerability score provides a high-level estimate of the prevalence of modern slavery based on factors that explain or predict modern slavery. As a country-level indicator, the vulnerability score is not intended to provide an accurate account of risks within the spend portfolio.



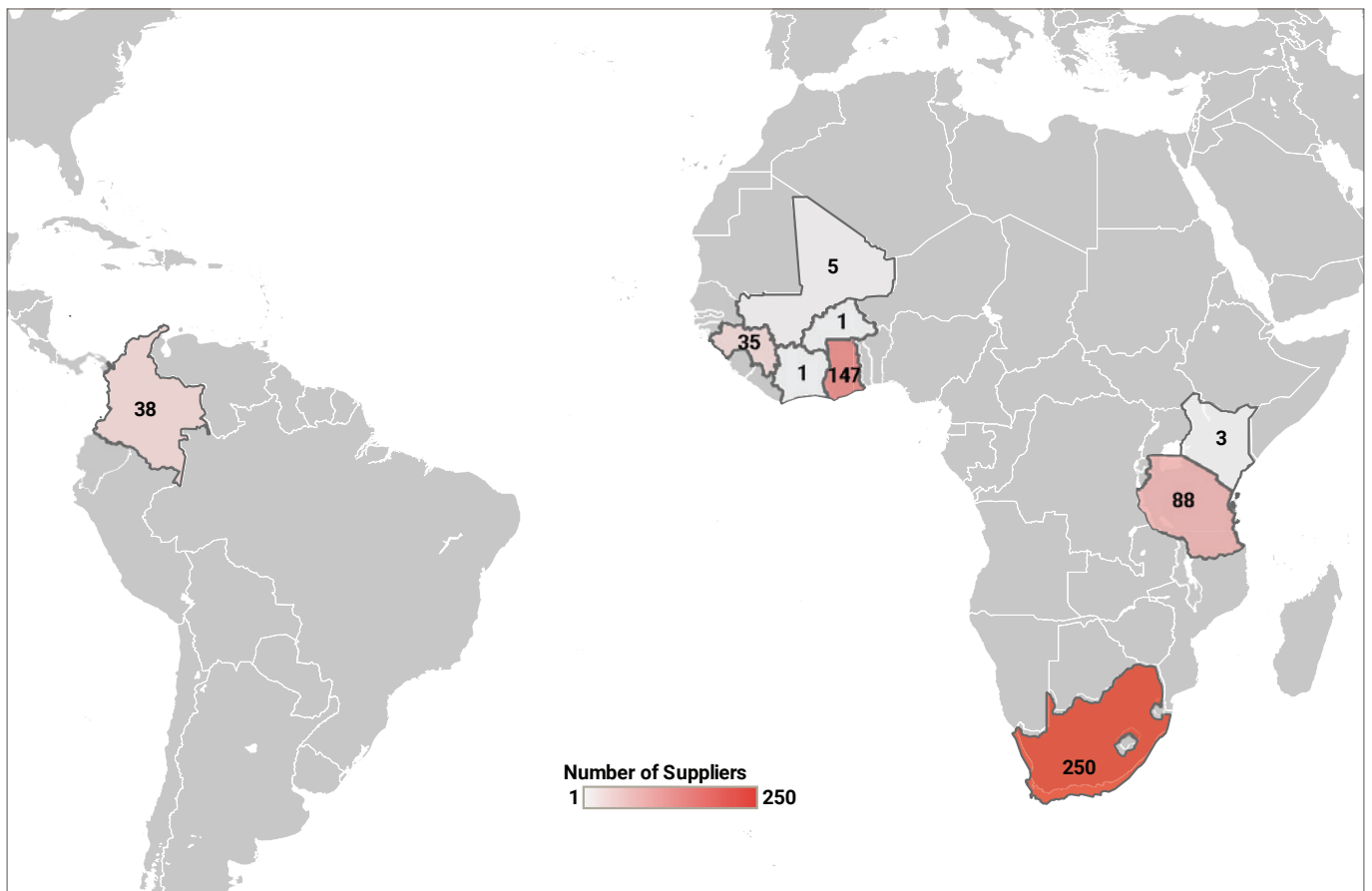
Spend type: Spend type risk is determined by assigning a risk score to each supplier based on the type of spend that has occurred against it. This draws on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This enables the assignment of modern slavery risk ratings to specific industry sub-sectors.

The scores for the two risk factors were computed and then combined to form an overall risk score. Suppliers were then categorised as High Risk, Medium Risk or Low Risk by applying a threshold to this overall risk score. A full assessment of the medium and low risk suppliers is still to be conducted, as prioritised the high risk category.

Intersecting Risk Factors

Number of suppliers in high risk categories and high risk countries

568 suppliers with both high geography and category risk identified from a population of 6,900 active suppliers (8.2%)

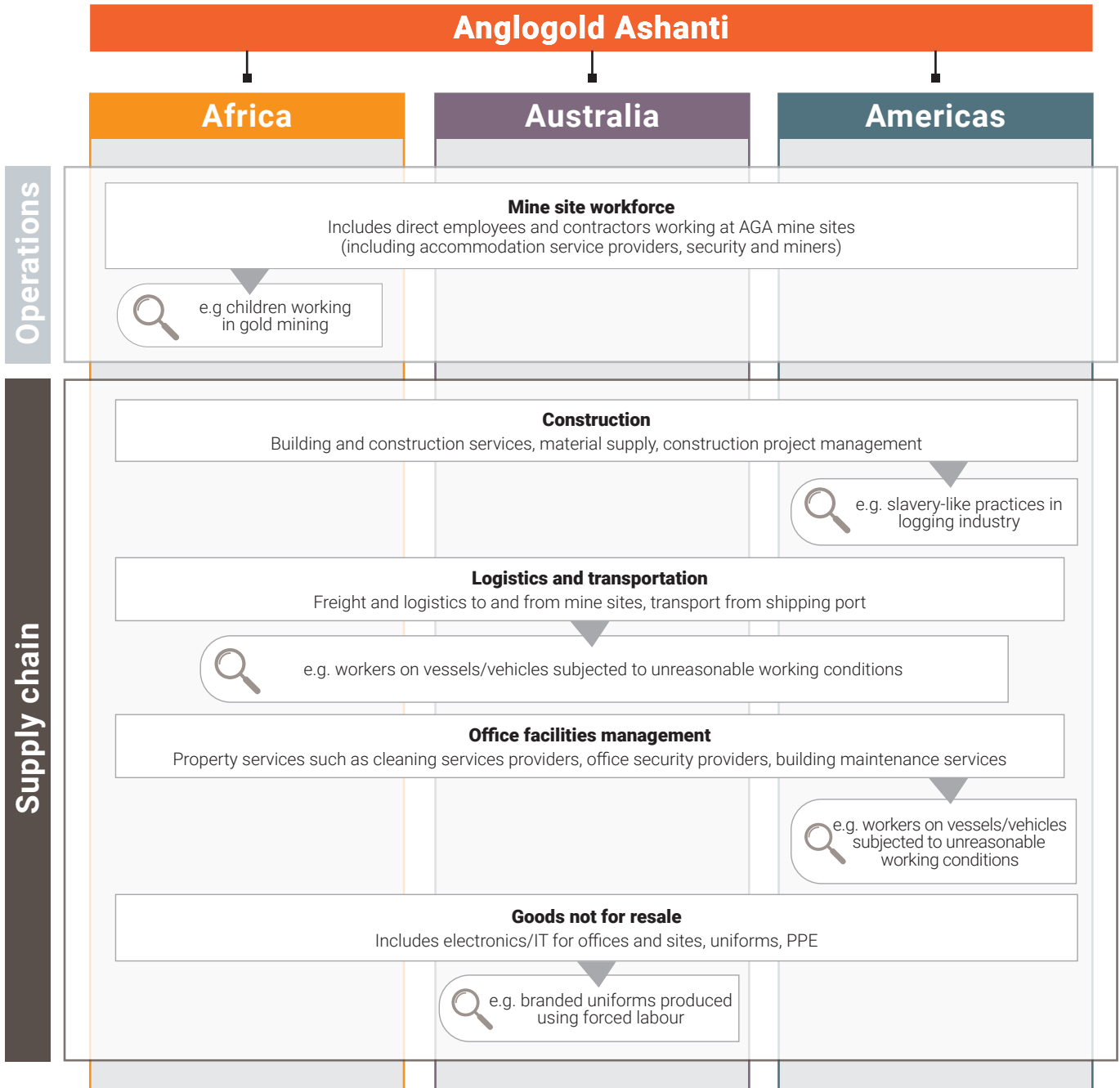


Map of suppliers in high risk categories and high risk countries

Shows the number of suppliers in each country, for those suppliers which are high risk according to both risk factors

SUPPLIER RISK ASSESSMENT *continued*

Locating Supply Chain risks



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE RISKS OF MODERN SLAVERY

AngloGold Ashanti is conscious that the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has and will continue to have a significant impact on modern slavery risks globally.

The UK’s Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy & Evidence Centre notes that “The pandemic has increased vulnerability to modern slavery worldwide as many underlying drivers have worsened. Certain population groups, sectors and geographies have become more vulnerable to modern slavery during the

pandemic, particularly already vulnerable groups such as children, migrant workers, women and girls.” They also flag the likelihood that “the economic impact of the pandemic is likely to increase vulnerability to modern slavery in the short term (e.g. the next one-three years), in particular in low- and middle-income countries.”

With this in mind, AngloGold Ashanti has continued to reinforce our efforts and awareness across the value chain to understand the inherent risks of modern slavery.

CURRENT CONTROLS – AND PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT

Our controls and the ways in which we measure the effectiveness of these controls remain unchanged since last year – AngloGold Ashanti is of the view that stability and consistency in this area, especially as we emerge from the disruption of the last two years, will be critical to ensuring we meet our targets as regards preventing Modern Slavery across our operations and maintaining strict controls over our supply chain.

We are able to report against the commitments made in our first Modern Slavery report, submitted last year. These remain our goals for the year ahead.

Commitment	Progress	Status
<p>We plan to conduct an assessment of the maturity of our systems and controls against international good practice frameworks and standards</p>	<p>AngloGold Ashanti conducted an external review of our business processes in Q4 2021. This has returned an extensive list of opportunities for all our subsidiaries and reporting entities with high priority focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardization of policies and standards to be updated globally. Each operating region manages their own set of standards that do not align globally. The policies and standards will be updated to a global standard ensuring that the Human Rights Framework is adopted globally Rollout of a contract lifecycle management system to support supplier relationship management on an ongoing basis instead of just having the upfront engagement during the self-assessment questionnaire. This will allow for a steady review of modern slavery risk in a systematic way. 	
<p>We will develop a modern slavery risk assessment and management framework</p>	<p>We completed a heat map review of our global supply chains with KPMG highlighting risky categories and regions (referenced in more detail earlier in this report). The next step is to conduct a deep dive assessment with suppliers that intersect with the high risk categories/regions. This will be prioritized on the basis of spend and business criticality.</p> <p>We have reviewed our global policies and standards in an effort to refresh our document hierarchy and create policies and standards from the corporate centre to be followed in all operating regions globally. The human rights framework - inclusive of our management of modern slavery risk - will be updated in this new template, which will be adopted globally. This will create awareness as well as a standard minimum requirement for all regions to follow.</p> <p>We have continued the embedding of our responsible sourcing programme to align suppliers with our business ethics and values.</p> <p>Our supplier Code of Conduct encourages all our suppliers, including contractors, to align their businesses with our internal policies and codes of ethical behaviour, particularly on human rights practices, labour relations and employment practices, the environment, our anti-bribery and corruption policies, and safety procedures, policies and standards.</p> <p>Our approach with suppliers involves ensuring responsible environmental, social and governance practices are carried out by those we associate and/ or do business with. Suppliers are assessed on their governance conduct in addition to their socio-economic behaviour.</p> <p>As a condition of working with AngloGold Ashanti, suppliers must comply at a minimum with all relevant laws and industry regulations and must be aligned with our business code of ethics, values, and codes of behaviour, including responsible sourcing. Our responsible sourcing programme enables us to identify risks relating to human rights violations to help our suppliers make ethical decisions when purchasing goods and services.</p> <p>AngloGold Ashanti is currently rolling out the latest version of our Responsible Sourcing Portal. This now includes a Social Assessment section which focusses on Modern Slavery risks and focus areas.</p>	
<p>Develop guidance material</p>	<p>In addition to the Group HRDD assessments (highlighting modern slavery risk and mitigation) being undertaken across the company in 2022, a comprehensive review of all group policies and standards is</p>	
<p>Develop tailored training</p>	<p>also underway, which will subsequently inform a fresh approach to guidance material and training. By</p>	
<p>Strengthening our relationships</p>	<p>inference this will also improve ongoing engagement and will strengthen relationships.</p>	

