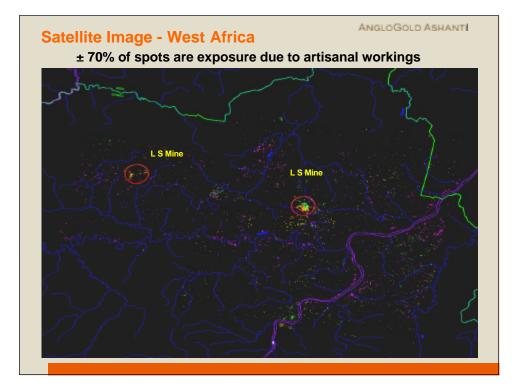


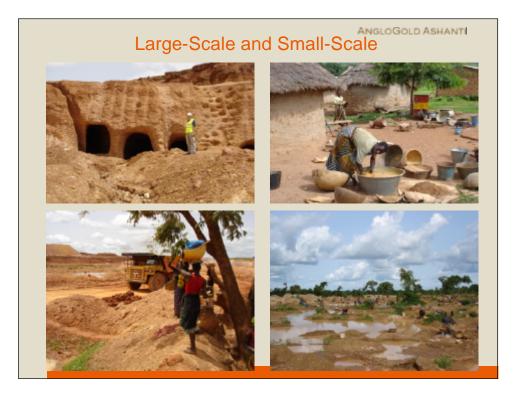


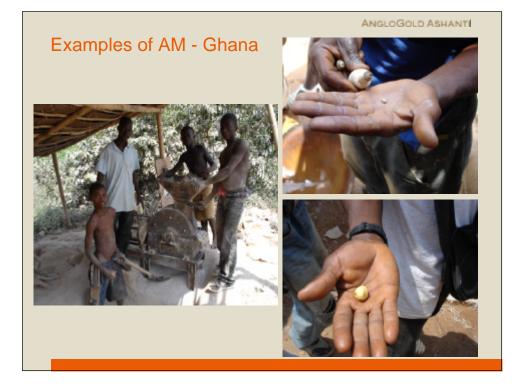
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI

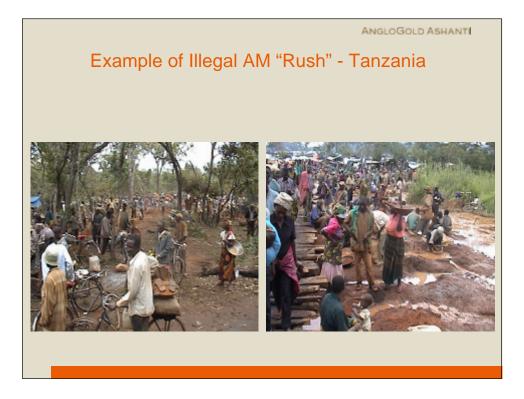
## Company / Operational Risks

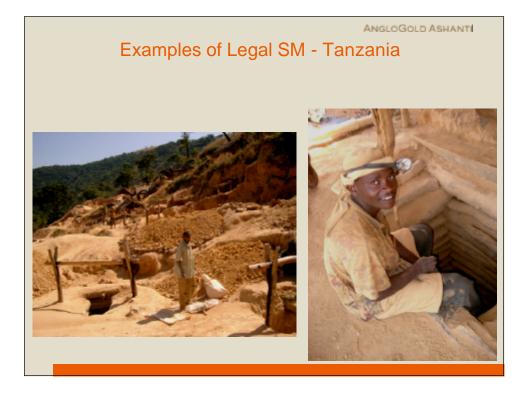
- Safety and health of AGA personnel
- Safety and health of 3rd parties
- Production disruption
- Hg usage and environmental degradation
- Increases in: HIV/AIDS, malaria, substance abuse
- Poor relations with host communities
- Increase of local criminal activities

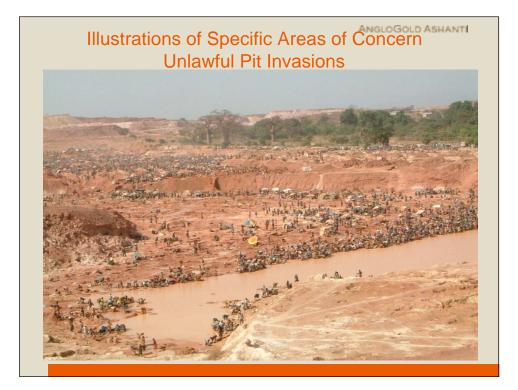


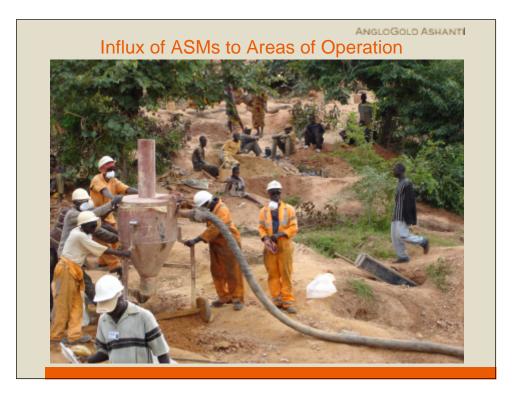


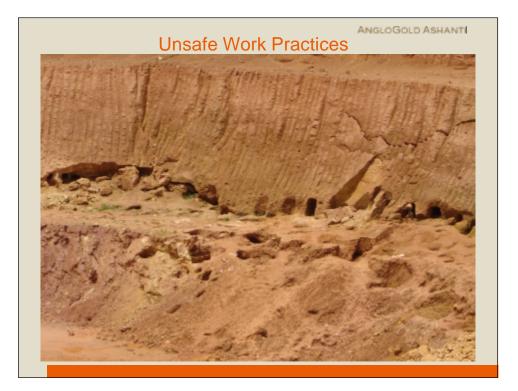












## ANGEGOLD ASHANT ACCORD ASHANT Accord Ashant Identifying community and ASM leadership Often no clearly articulated government position on the issue Who are the beneficiaries? Investigating value adding activities downstream and getting ASM gold to the formal market If the sector is assisted - risk of drawing in additional people to the area. Greater draw down on existing infrastructure Seek to benefit the people most affected by mining activities (typically original inhabitants of the area) How to form a mutually beneficial relationship

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## Strategy to Date

- Engagement through DFID (seen as impartial)
- Focus on mutually beneficial relationship
- Participatory workshop
- Voting on top issues
- Focus fell towards benefits of legalisation and organisation
- ASM Trade Fair
- VETA, NMB, ILO, UNIDO + Educational materials







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## Rationale

- Process must be multi-stakeholder (problems too great for any individual stakeholder)
- Strategies must be as inclusive as possible
- Included should be local and national government, donor governments, industry and other interested and affected parties
- ASM has the capacity to become a substantial production issue – closely related to our social and moral license to mine

