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International Finance Corporation
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April 27, 2017

Dear Vice President Gratacós

Re: Complaint concerning IFC loan to NedBank Group Ltd (Project no. 26014)

1. Centre de Commerce International pour le Developpement (“CECIDE”), Le Memes Droits Pour Tous (“MDT”), and Inclusive Development International (“IDI”) are submitting this complaint to the Office of the Compliance Ombudsman on behalf of families suffering serious harms from a multiple open-pit oxide gold mine in Kintinian, Prefecture of Siguiiri, in northeast Guinea (“the Siguiiri mine”). IFC is exposed to this project through its financial intermediary client Nedbank. Authorizations of representation accompany this letter of complaint.

2. The complainants are approximately 380 Kintinian families from a project-affected area known as “Area One”. Area One is located in the district of Kintinan 2 in the rural town of Kintinian. The families are artisanal gold miners and traders and small-holder farmers, whose ancestors have lived in Kintinian for more than 800 years. The complainants have suffered from violent forced evictions resulting in physical and economic displacement and a range of adverse impacts on their health and lives.

3. Due to concerns for their personal security, the complainants request that their identities are kept confidential at this time. They may consider waiving their confidentiality in the context of a CAO dispute resolution process, but only with security assurances and after providing their express consent.

4. Please direct all correspondence related to the complaint to:

- Aboubacar Diallo, CECIDE: aboubacardiallogn@gmail.com; Kabinet Cissé, Executive Director, CECIDE, cecideomc@yahoo.fr
- Foromo Frédéric Loua, MDT: fredericloua@gmail.com; and
- David Pred, IDI: david@inclusivedevelopment.net; and Natalie Bugalski, IDI: natalie@inclusivedevelopment.net

5. This complaint is set out as follows: **Section 1** explains the financial links between IFC and the Siguiiri mine that we are able to ascertain from available information; **Section 2** sets out IFC’s applicable policy requirements and the information available to us that demonstrates the failure of IFC and its client to comply with these requirements; **Section 3** describes the harms and human rights violations, amounting to forced evictions, experienced by the complainants and the attendant failures to meet the Performance Standards; and **Section 4** sets out outcomes sought by the complainants. Gaps and weaknesses in IFC’s Sustainability Framework are identified in relevant parts.

SECTION 1: FINANCIAL LINKS BETWEEN IFC AND THE SIGUIRI MINE

6. There is limited transparency of IFC's financial intermediary portfolio. IFC publicly releases very little information about its financial intermediary transactions, and what it does publish on its website is not always accurate and reliable. In relation to its investments in commercial banks, IFC does not publish any information on its sub-clients. As a result, it is extremely challenging for project affected people to find out whether IFC is linked to the project and whether, by consequence, they have access to the CAO. We wish to draw attention to this important gap and weakness in IFC policy and practice, which is badly inhibiting accountability and access to remedies.

7. In this case, we have managed to identify the financial links between the IFC and the project causing harms and bring this information to the attention of the complainants. These financial links, as we are able to ascertain, are set out below.

8. In 2007, IFC provided South African bank Nedbank with a loan of \$140.73 million to be used for "cross-border corporate lending across Africa, including capital intensive projects that support sustainable economic growth," among other objectives.¹ An IFC press release announcing the deal noted that the funding was designed to increase lending for, inter alia, "resource-extraction projects" in Africa.²

In July 2015, Nedbank was co-arranger of a \$105 million loan (in the form of a revolving credit facility) to South African publicly listed company AngloGold Ashanti to be used for general corporate purposes.³ Nedbank's contribution to the loan was approximately two thirds of the total.⁴

9. AngloGold Ashanti holds an 85% interest in the Siguiri mine with the balance of 15% held by the Government of Guinea.⁵ These interests are held through Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée ("**SAG**"). AngloGold Ashanti retains complete operational control over SAG's activities. AngloGold Ashanti, through SAG, is responsible for the ongoing operation of the gold mine, including its recent expansion that has caused the forced eviction of the complainants and other harmful impacts since March 2015.

SECTION 2: FAILURES TO COMPLY WITH IFC POLICY REQUIREMENTS

¹ IFC Project Information Portal, Project Number 26014.

² IFC Press Release, July 2, 2007:

<http://ifcext.ifc.org/ifcext/pressroom/ifcpressroom.nsf/1f70cd9a07d692d685256ee1001cdd37/ab073109ea552bde8525730c006c3afa?OpenDocument>

³ Agreement for Revolving Credit Facility for AngloGold Ashanti Limited with Nedbank Limited and ABSA Limited with Nedbank Limited, dated 7 July 2015 ("**Financing Agreement**").

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ AngloGold Ashanti in Guinea: <http://www.anglogoldashanti.com/en/About-Us/Regionsandoperations/Guinea/Pages/default.aspx>

10. The 2007 transaction is subject to IFC's 2006 Sustainability Framework, including its Policy and Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability. According to the policy, IFC had to place certain contractual requirements on Nedbank pertaining to social and environmental issues. One of these requirements was for Nedbank to require recipients of its corporate financing to follow national laws and apply the IFC Performance Standards where their activities would present significant social or environmental risks. Another requirement, according to the policy, was for Nedbank to establish and maintain a "Social and Environmental Management System" to ensure that its investments meet IFC's requirements. IFC then had to monitor Nedbank's environmental and social performance.

11. We do not have access to the loan agreement between IFC and Nedbank, so we do not know if the terms and conditions in that agreement were consistent with IFC policy. IFC does not publicly disclose this information, inhibiting public scrutiny and accountability.

12. We have, however, have obtained a copy of the 2015 financing agreement between Nedbank and AngloGold Ashanti, which was disclosed to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (**Annex 1**). If the IFC policy were properly followed, we would expect to find in that agreement a requirement on AngloGold Ashanti to apply the Performance Standards to its mining operations in Guinea, since the high level of risks of industrial mining operations to people and the environment are well known. There is no such term in the agreement, save an undertaking by AngloGold Ashanti that it is in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and permits as necessary for the conduct of its business.⁶ The agreement does require AngloGold Ashanti to notify Nedbank of breaches of environmental laws, and of any related claim against it.⁷ However, the agreement also states that: "...no Finance Party is bound to monitor or verify the application of any Loan."⁸

13. Nedbank claims to be a responsible lender. It has adopted the Equator Principles, a Human Rights Statement, an Environmental Policy, a Corporate Responsibility Policy and other such instruments.⁹ The bank states that it conducts environmental assessments to ensure that the projects it finances do not damage the environment.¹⁰ Yet, when it comes to corporate loans, Nedbank's environmental, social and human rights policies and systems are clearly insufficient. This is pointedly evident by the timing of its loan agreement with AngloGold Ashanti. Nedbank provided significant financing right in the midst of the escalating events surrounding AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Siguiri that culminated in violence and severe human rights abuses (described in section 3).

14. AngloGold Ashanti has also adopted its own set of sustainability policies and standards, including a Human Rights Policy and a Land Access and Resettlement Management Standard and claims to adhere to a raft of mining industry standards and global sustainability and human rights initiatives, including the Voluntary Principles on

⁶ Financing Agreement, clause 16.15 and 16.16; 17.7.

⁷ Financing Agreement, clause 17.17.

⁸ Financing Agreement, clause 3.

⁹ Nedbank, Governance and Ethics:

<https://www.nedbank.co.za/content/nedbank/desktop/gt/en/aboutus/about-nedbank-group/corporate-governance/governance-and-ethics.html>

¹⁰ Nedbank, Sustainability:

<https://www.nedbank.co.za/content/nedbank/desktop/gt/en/corporates/about-us/sustainability.html>

Security and Human Rights.¹¹ Yet, it is evident from the plethora of serious harms to the complainants displaced and otherwise harmed by the project that the company does not take these commitments seriously and certainly did not apply them to the Siguiri mine.

15. It is apparent that IFC has not complied with its policies and procedures in relation to Nedbank. IFC has, either or both, failed to require Nedbank to place an obligation on its clients to apply the Performance Standards where their activities would present significant social or environmental risks, and/or failed to adequately monitor Nedbank's environmental and social systems and performance.

SECTION 3: HARMS AND CONTRAVENTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

16. The residents of Area One are victims of a violent forced eviction, a gross violation of human rights, as defined in international law instruments.¹² They also have not been accorded most or all of their entitlements and protections under the IFC Performance Standards (PS), including PS 1, 3, 4 and 5. The objectives of these PSs, including the PS5 objective of improving or at least restoring the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, have categorically not been achieved.

17. The experience of the complainants and attendant contraventions of human rights standards and PSs are described below. In addition, we refer CAO to the attached Fact-Finding Mission Report by CECIDE, MDT, Advocates for Community Alternatives, and Communities First, "Involuntary Resettlement for the Extension of a Gold Mine in Kintinian" (published January 2017) for additional information about the process and impacts (**Annex 2**).¹³ This complaint draws from that report and is supplemented by information gathered through a site visit and discussions with the complainants conducted by the representing NGOs in March 2017.

18. **Timeline of events.**

- In **1985**, a Guinean joint venture company was granted a concession to explore for gold and other minerals in Siguiri Prefecture. Until 1993, the company conducted certain alluvial gold mining activities with funds provided by the IFC.
- In **1993**, a new mining agreement was signed granting mining rights to the company within a Project Area encompassing 1500 square kilometers. Until **1996**, the joint venture was majority owned by Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd. of Australia (70%), with other equity held by the IFC (15%) and the Government of Guinea (15%).¹⁴

¹¹ AngloGold Ashanti, Sustainability Documents:

<http://www.anglogoldashanti.com/en/sustainability/policies/Pages/default.aspx>

¹² Under international law, forced eviction is "the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection" (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 7 (1997) on the right to adequate housing: forced evictions). The UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on development-based Evictions and Displacement set out protections and conditions that must be in place before, during and after an eviction in order for it to be consistent with human rights.

¹³ Fact-Finding Mission Report, <https://communitiesfirst.net/2017/01/31/kintinian-report/>.

¹⁴ Convention de Base between The Republic of Guinea and Golden Shamrock Mines Ltd and Chevaning Mining Company Ltd (1993).

- **In 1996**, Ashanti Goldfields bought a majority stake in the joint venture.
- **In 2005**, Ashanti Goldfields merged with AngloGold to form Anglo Gold Ashanti. The joint venture company in Guinea was renamed Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée (SAG).
- In early **2013**, SAG commenced plans to expand its mining operations to a location in the District of Kintinian 2 known as Area One. The expansion required the resettlement of approximately 380 families. SAG hired a firm called INSUCO to create a Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan (“**RAP**”). The RAP notes that residents of District Kintinian 2, which encompasses Area One, were not consulted.¹⁵
- In **March 2015**, SAG requested that Area One be made available to it before the end of August or it would be forced to close the Siguri mine by May 2016.¹⁶ The threat to close the mine altogether appears to have placed pressure on the government to hastily move ahead with the evictions in Area One.
- In **August 2015**, a “Master Agreement” regarding the transfer of Area One was signed by SAG and “representatives” of affected communities. The complainants dispute that they ever gave their consent to the Master Agreement and deny that they were represented by the signatories.¹⁷
- In **October 2015**, negotiations led by residents asking for, among other things local job creation, were held with the Prefect. These negotiations failed and led to arrest and detention of community negotiators. Protests erupted in response.
- In **November 2015**, military and security forces, including the Presidential Guards known as the Red Berets, came into the area. The alleged official aim of this operation was the removal illegal semi-industrial miners, but it is clear to the complainants that another purpose was to force them to agree to resettlement terms. The arrival of security forces was accompanied by theft, violence, intimidation and arrests of residents. Complainants were among the victims of these actions. The situation lasted **until the end of 2015**. Many people fled the area during this time.
- **Beginning on December 5, 2015**, while the military and security forces were present in the area, SAG came to conduct a census and obtain people’s “agreement” on the inventory of their lands and other possessions, which the residents had previously rejected. Within this highly coercive environment, most people signed the agreements. Around one hundred households refused to sign. Many had fled the area and thus were not present to sign. Most households did not understand the contents of the document that they signed. Moreover, the document contained references to the 2013 RAP, to which the residents did not have access.
- In **April 2016**, the Siguri Prefect, a local government official, held a meeting and convinced the households that had refused to sign the agreements that he would defend their interests. Representatives of the households signed the agreements, saying later that they felt obliged to do so out of respect for the Prefect.
- In **June 2016**, bulldozers started to arrive to demolish housing, and the evictions and demolitions increased in intensity in **late 2016**. With their houses destroyed,

¹⁵ INSUCO, RAP: AngloGold Seguelen Project, October 2013, pp. 18-19.

¹⁶ Memorandum regarding the situation of SAG and its relationship with Siguri communities, SAG, not dated.

¹⁷ Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One, dated 27 August 2015.

families had to leave and find temporary housing because the resettlement site had not been prepared.

- As of **March 2017**, some people had moved to the resettlement site, while others still lived in temporary housing because the site was still unfinished. Conditions remain inadequate, including a lack of basic services and infrastructure, including water, electricity, drainage and maintained roads, and virtually no access to livelihood opportunities, including artisanal mining or agriculture.

19. **A note on the application of PS5:** PS5 applies to displacement resulting from the acquisition of land rights for a private sector project acquired through, or that could have been acquired through, expropriation or other compulsory procedures. The residents of Area One have customary tenure rights to the land that are recognizable under Guinean Law.¹⁸ The Guinean Land Code requires the issuance of a public interest decree, among other actions, in order for a legal expropriation to occur.¹⁹ Such a decree was not issued in this case. In the absence of a public interest decree, the only lawful channel open to SAG to acquire the land for its project was to make an offer to the owners on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis. The owners should not have been obliged to sell, and SAG had no right to initiate expropriation proceedings if the owners refused its offer.²⁰ Nonetheless, SAG was complicit in the Guinean state's use of force during the resettlement process. The negotiations were coercive in nature and the transactions were clearly not voluntary on the part of the complainants. The resettlement agreements are therefore null and void under Guinean law.²¹ This case therefore exposes a gap in the scope of PS5 (which continues in the 2012 version of the PS). Land taken by force and coercion, but not through legal expropriation, is not technically covered by PS5. Nonetheless, because in this case displacement occurred as a result of forced land acquisition and IFC's sub-client carried out a resettlement process, deeply flawed as it was, we set out below the ways in which PS5, in addition to other PSs, was not applied.

Failure to disclose relevant information and consult:

20. **International human rights standards require that relevant information is disclosed and explained to people subject to eviction, and that their right to full consultation and participation is respected throughout the resettlement process.**²² **International standards for mining operations require the free, prior and informed consent of affected people to be obtained prior to exploration activities and prior to each phase of mining operations that affects local communities.**²³

21. **The IFC Performance Standards also require information disclosure and effective consultation.** PS1 states: "The purpose of community engagement is to build and maintain over time a constructive relationship with these communities" (paragraph 19). Importantly, PS1 states: "Community engagement will be free of external

¹⁸ Guinean Land Code, article 39

¹⁹ Guinean Land Code, articles 56 to 60.

²⁰ Guinean Land Code articles 57-60; Mining Code, articles 123 and 125.

²¹ Guinean Civil Code, articles 649-655.

²² UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement, A/HRC/4/18, para. 38.

²³ The ECOWAS Mining Directive (2009) states that mining rights holders in member states "shall obtain free, prior, and informed consent of local communities before exploration begins and prior to each subsequent phase of mining and post-mining operations" (Article 16(3)), and that companies "shall maintain consultations and negotiations on important decisions affecting local communities throughout the mining cycle" (Article 16(4)).

manipulation, interference, or coercion, and intimidation, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information (paragraph 19). Pursuant to PS1, IFC clients and sub-clients are to provide affected communities early on and on an ongoing basis with “access to information on the purpose, nature and scale of the project, the duration of proposed project activities, and any risks to and potential impacts on such communities (paragraph 20). For projects with significant adverse impacts on affected communities, PS1 further requires that “the consultation process will ensure their free, prior and informed consultation and facilitate their informed participation. Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation, leading to the client’s incorporating into their decision-making process the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. PS5 echoes these requirements with respect to land acquisition and resettlement processes in particular (at paragraph 9).

22. None of these requirements were met by IFC’s sub-client, AngloGold Ashanti, which failed to provide relevant information and conduct genuine consultations. The RAP, created in 2013, was never shown or explained to the complainants or their legitimate representatives. The complainants were never consulted about the contents of the RAP, let alone the expansion of the mine. The RAP itself states that the residents of District Kintinian 2, which encompasses Area One, were “excluded” from consultations during INSUCO’s work on the RAP. The document notes “the impossibility to conduct any consultation in the villages of Kintinian” and affirms that “no consultation was conducted [in these villages].”²⁴

23. AngloGold Ashanti claims that the RAP had been explained to a “local negotiation committee” from the impacted areas to enable the consultation of all affected communities. AngloGold Ashanti specified that government officials and village chiefs had, in this context, answered questions raised by residents.²⁵ We assume that AngloGold Ashanti is referring here to the events in August 2015 in which the Master Agreement was signed. This “local negotiation committee” did not, however, conduct any additional consultation with the wider community and the complainants deny that this committee represented them or their interests at any time.

24. In September and October 2015, there were several meetings between the Siguiri Prefect and eleven Area One residents who were appointed as community negotiators. During this negotiation, the community negotiators presented demands infrastructure, connection to water and electricity for all Kintinian communities, and healthcare coverage for five years. The negotiators also insisted that the company must offer jobs to affected household. This negotiation failed and ended with the arrest of the eleven community negotiators. Protests erupted, followed by the influx of military and security forces into the area. Households were then forced to sign resettlement documentation as described below.

25. While SAG failed to consult with project affected people, the community did nonetheless reach out to SAG to make their objections to the project known. A letter signed by over 22 local clan leaders and elders illustrates a clear objection to SAG’s operations on Area One, stating: “We, clan leaders of the village, feel obligated to inform

²⁴ INSUCO, RAP, October 2013, pp. 18-19.

²⁵ Fact-Finding Mission Report (p. 24) citing teleconference between authors and AngloGold Ashanti on 31 August 2016.

you of the consensus reached by the entire population regarding the non-exploitation of Area One.”

Use of force, threats and intimidation throughout resettlement process:

26. **In addition to the requirements of PS1 and PS5 set out above requiring free and non-coercive consultation processes, PS4 institutes safeguards in cases in which IFC clients or sub-clients are provided with services by government security personnel.** Any security personnel involved in past abuses should not provide services to IFC clients. Security personnel must display appropriate conduct towards the local community and act within the law. The IFC client must not sanction any use of force except when used for preventative and defense purposes in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat. (Paragraphs 13 and 14). The client must investigate any credible allegations of unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel, take action to prevent recurrence, and report unlawful and abusive acts to public authorities when appropriate (paragraph 15).

27. **IFC’s sub-client, AngloGold Ashanti, has failed completely to meet requirements of PS 1, 4 and 5, and appears to have been complicit in violent crimes and serious human rights abuses perpetrated by military and security personnel.** Threats and use of force permeated the project area and the resettlement process.

28. Soon after negotiations with the community failed, on November 23, 2015, military and security forces arrived in the area. This included the Red Bérêts, which are known for their violation of human rights among Guineans; notably, they were implicated in serious human rights abuses during a massacre that took place on 28 September 2009.²⁶

29. According to the complainants, the military and security forces set up road checkpoints and looted homes and businesses, taking all kinds of merchandise (motorcycles, telephones, rice bags, large sums of money, etc.). Armed forces used tear gas in private homes, beating their occupants and, on occasion, overturning the food that was being prepared. Huts were set on fire. Several people were shot during this time, including a young woman who was shot in the chest and today lives in constant pain, both physical and mental. Her use of her left arm has been impaired as a result of the shooting.

30. It is estimated by the complainants that approximately 500 people fled Kintinian and slept in the bush during this time.

31. While the complainants are aware that the official reason for the troops’ presence was to oust foreign semi-industrial gold miners, they believe that the violence perpetrated by the military was meant to force the residents of the area to accept SAG’s inventory of their lands and other assets, which they had previously rejected.

32. **Indeed, on December 5, 2015, while there was a heavy presence of military and security forces in the area, SAG began the inventory process.** The Fact-Finding Mission Report describes the situation as follows (pp. 17-18):

²⁶ See Human Rights Watch: “Guinea: September 28 Massacre was Premeditated,” October 27, 2009: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2009/10/27/guinea-september-28-massacre-was-premeditated>

According to witnesses, the military “surrounded the village and were looking for residents one by one to force them to participate in the inventory process.” Every witness who was interviewed (those who were present during the inventory) testified that members of the military were with SAG during the inventory [...] The soldiers were carrying various weapons: guns, war weapons, pistols, rifles, tear gas, handcuffs, etc. Soldiers entered concessions and houses with SAG agents. They surrounded the individuals subject to the inventory and placed them in quincunx (one soldier on all four sides with the individual in the middle with the fifth soldier) to threaten them. One witness recalled: “the soldiers told me that they were there to avoid protests and prevent any resistance.” Others recall vividly the proximity of soldiers during the inventory “at 0 meters with threatening faces” or “side by side.” One witness declared: “the military told me that if I refused to sign [the inventory summary] I would die.” Others stated: “the military participated in the inventory process to scare affected people.” [...] Several witnesses said: “they forced us to sign [the inventory summary] under military supervision and with intimidation.”

33. The complainants describe the military presence in Kintinian only ending once the inventory process was completed.

Failure to provide adequate compensation:

34. **Consistent with human rights standards, PS5 requires IFC clients and sub-clients to offer people who will be displaced compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living and livelihoods.** For households with legally recognizable land rights, PS5 requires IFC clients and sub-clients to offer replacement property, including land, of equal or greater value and with equivalent or better characteristics (which affected people can choose to accept instead of full replacement value compensation for that property). All lost productive assets or access to productive resources that are not replaced must be fully compensated (paragraphs 17 and 20). Standards for compensation are to be transparent. Where livelihoods are land-based, the client is to offer land-based compensation, where feasible. (Paragraph 8.) Transitional compensation is also required.

35. **Complainants were not offered replacement value compensation for lost assets at their real value. Complainants believe that the compensation provided was woefully inadequate and well below the amount needed to restore their standards of living and livelihoods.** They also do not believe that all lost assets were compensated or replaced. This includes the gold in the sub-surface of the land from which they were displaced, which they mined and sold to generate income before the eviction.

36. The inventory of assets was mired by violence, intimidation and failures to explain and verify the information with residents, most of whom cannot read. Many complainants were not even present during the inventory process because they had fled the area.

37. The compensation matrix was not shared with the communities, and nothing was done to raise awareness about it.

38. The compensation matrix was prepared in 2013 and not updated to reflect the rise in the cost of living.

38. When some people tried to negotiate the compensation amount, SAG refused.

39. SAG offered a monthly stipend to certain heads of affected households to cover rental costs for four months. However, construction of housing at the resettlement site was not completed for at least six months, and some replacement houses have still not been completed, more than nine months after the evictees had their former homes demolished.

Poor conditions at resettlement site:

40. **PS5 requires that new resettlement sites built for displaced persons provide improved living conditions compared to their former situation.** IFC clients and sub-clients must provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Alternative housing and/or cash compensation must be made available *prior* to relocation (paragraph 16).

41. **The resettlement site is on barren land, housing construction is incomplete, and it lacks basic services and infrastructure.** It is notable in this regard that SAG pressured the government to make Area One quickly available to it, threatening to close its operations altogether if it could not expand. The company was clearly not concerned that the affected people would be displaced before the resettlement site was ready, in clear contravention of the Performance Standards. The site does not have electricity or running water, while the flush toilets installed in the replacement houses require running water to function. Only two of the nine water wells the company built are functioning, which is believed to be a result of impacts to the water table caused by mining operations. More than 180 households rely on these wells, making access to water a serious problem. Complainants had access to water and electricity in their old houses.

42. The company only maintains the roads it purpose-built for its mining operations, while the primary and secondary roads used by the local population are in poor condition and have been damaged by company vehicles. None of the roads that SAG's vehicles use have been paved, resulting in extremely poor ambient air quality for the Kintinian population.

43. As noted above, complainants were forced to live in temporary housing until the construction of housing at the resettlement site was completed, and some are yet to be ready. The complainants also note that the surface area of the houses was reduced, and rooms are too small.

39. Unlike the community's former homes, the resettlement site has no trees to provide shade in the sweltering heat or gardens to provide food. It is a harsh place to live.

Few livelihood opportunities or provision of livelihood support:

40. **An objective of PS5 is to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of displaced persons.** Moreover, IFC clients and sub-clients must identify development opportunities, provide targeted livelihood assistance, and transitional support based on

the time required to restore income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living (paragraphs 12 and 20).

41. **The complainants were not offered financial or any other type of support to restore or improve their livelihood.** No livelihood restoration plan was developed for the residents of Area One. No consideration was given to the creation or accessibility of professional activities at the resettlement site. Many residents are artisanal gold miners or merchants. The location of the new site hampers artisanal gold miners' transit and their access to artisanal mining sites. Whereas they previously mined on their own land, the resettlement site contains no gold, depriving many families of their primary source of income. Furthermore, AngloGold Ashanti worked with the authorities to institute a ban on artisanal gold mining throughout the 1,500-square-kilometer concession, which includes the resettlement site. Some residents owned and cultivated mango and cashew orchards that produced abundantly each year. These were not replaced or compensated at replacement cost, including the productive life of the trees.

42. Complainants used to fish, hunt and grow gardens for food. The project and resettlement have made all of this a lot more difficult or impossible, and people now need to buy food to survive. Because of the lack of water from wells, people need to buy water to drink. Markets selling food, water, and other goods were a short walk from complainants' homes before the forced evictions but now are a 40-minute walk or a 20,000 Guinean Francs taxi ride round trip from the relocation site. At the same time complainants' income-earning potential has been drastically reduced due to their economic displacement and the failure of the company to provide jobs and other means of livelihood restoration.

43. In fact, **many complainants today find themselves without any earning capacity, and spiraling into abject poverty and hunger, due to the situation into which they were forced by IFC sub-client, AngloGold Ashanti.**

Disproportionate impacts on women:

44. Women have been particularly vulnerable during the forced eviction and resettlement.

45. At the resettlement site, women are tasked with fetching and filtering the dirty water from the wells, and coping with its shortage for households needs. They no longer have gardens as they used to, and now every morning they have to pay 20,000 Guinean francs to travel to the town to buy food. The women now gather gravel every day to sell, and to sell it they have to pay 20,000 francs to get to the market. They worry about their children who are virtually all unemployed. They worry about having enough food to eat including rice.

Community exposed to pollution and hazardous materials:

46. **In addition to general requirements to avoid adverse impacts in PS1, PS4 requires IFC clients and sub-clients to avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials that may be released by the project, and adverse impacts due to project activities on soil, water, and other natural resources in use by the affected communities (paragraphs 7 and 9).** PS3 requires clients to apply pollution prevention principles and techniques that are best suited to

avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment, consistent with good international industry practice, including the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (paragraph 4).

47. **The company has exposed the community to hazardous materials through its use of cyanide and explosions in its activities.** The cyanide polluted water sources that the community previously used for washing clothes, fishing and for livestock. During heavy periods of rain, cyanide has reportedly leached into the local water sources, killing birds and cows. The complainants are also concerned that the use of cyanide, along with the large amount of dust emitted into the air from the nearby mine and processing facility, is exposing residents to adverse health impacts, including headaches, respiratory problems and potentially more serious, long-term consequences.

Restricted access to remedy:

48. **PS1 requires IFC's clients and sub-clients to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances.** It should address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, and at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. PS1 requires the client to inform the affected communities about the mechanism in the course of its community engagement process. (Paragraph 23). **Access to remedy is a pillar of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and a fundamental human right in itself.**

49. **SAG has established a grievance mechanism but most of the complainants do not know about it or how to use it.** The mechanism has clearly not been accessible and has not resolved the affected communities' grievances.²⁷

50. **Moreover, the dispute resolution clause in the resettlement agreements restricts the community's access to remedy to the use of SAG's grievance mechanism.** The dispute resolution clause does not affirm people's rights under Guinean law, it does not affirm their access to the courts, or indeed, their right to access the IFC's CAO.

SECTION 4: OUTCOMES SOUGHT

51. **The complainants are seeking full and fair redress for all the harms and losses they have suffered in line with the protections and entitlements of the IFC Performance Standards and Guinean Law. They are also seeking to receive development benefits from the project as envisioned by the Performance Standards.**

52. The complainants request that the CAO facilitate a process of mediation between the complainants and AngloGold Ashanti, as well as other relevant parties, including Nedbank and the IFC.

²⁷ Fact-Finding Mission Report (p. 30).

53. The complainants request that a safe and secure environment, in which they can freely express their views and put forward their positions without fear of reprisals, is created for mediations. The complainants request that CECIDE, MDT and IDI are able to freely advise and represent them throughout the mediation process as they and their advisors see fit.

About the representing organizations:

Centre de Commerce International pour le Developpement (CECIDE) is a Guinean non-governmental organization whose mission is to promote and defend the social, economic and cultural rights of communities, and their involvement in the design and implementation of public policies for development.

Le Memes Droits Pour Tous (MDT) is a Guinean non-governmental organization, which focuses on the defense and promotion of human rights. It was founded by Guinean lawyers and young professionals in the legal industry to fight human rights violations in Guinea.

Inclusive Development International (IDI) is an international human rights organization that works to make the international economic system more just and inclusive. IDI supports and builds the capacity of local organizations and affected communities to defend their rights and the environment in the face of harmful investment, trade and development.

CECIDE and MDT have been accompanying Kintinian communities since 2010 on issues such as the promotion and defense of rights and obligations, prevention and conflict management, and capacity building for legal experts and local government. In 2017, CECIDE and MRT requested IDI's support on this case. The complainants asked CECIDE, MDT and IDI to file this complaint on their behalf following their visit to Kintinian in March 2017.

ANNEXES:

1. Agreement for Revolving Credit Facility for AngloGold Ashanti Limited with Nedbank Limited and ABSA Limited with Nedbank Limited, dated 7 July 2015.
2. Fact-Finding Mission Report by CECIDE, MDT, Advocates for Community Alternatives, and Communities First, "Involuntary Resettlement for the Extension of a Gold Mine in Kintinian" published January 2017, available at <https://communitiesfirst.net/2017/01/31/kintinian-report/>.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6- K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
Pursuant to Rule 13a- 16 or 15d- 16
under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Report on Form 6- K dated March 29, 2016

Commission File Number: 1- 14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited
(Name of Registrant)

76 Rahima Moosa Street
Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001
(PO Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)
South Africa
Tel: +27 (0) 11 637 6000
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20- F or Form 40- F.

Form 20- F Form 40-
 F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6- K in paper as permitted by Regulation S- T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6- K in paper as permitted by Regulation S- T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes No

AngloGold Ashanti Limited hereby furnishes the following exhibit with this Report.

Exhibit No. Description

10.1 ZAR 1.4BN Revolving Credit Facility, dated as of July 7, 2015

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: March 29, 2016 By: /s/ M E Sanz Perez
Name: M E Sanz Perez
Title: EVP: Group Legal, Commercial & Governance

AGREEMENT

DATED 7 July 2015

ZAR1,400,000,000

REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

for

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

with

NEDBANK LIMITED

**(acting through its Corporate Banking division)
(as Original Bank)**

and

**ABSA BANK LIMITED
(as Original Bank)**

with

**NEDBANK LIMITED
(acting through its Corporate Banking division)
as Agent**

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THIS AGREEMENT is dated 7 July 2015 and made

BETWEEN:

- (1) **ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED** (incorporated under the laws of South Africa) with registration number 1944/017354/06 (the **Borrower**);
- (2) **THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS** listed in Schedule I (Banks and Commitments) under the heading "Banks" (the **Original Banks**); and
- (3) **NEDBANK LIMITED (acting through its Corporate Banking division)** (incorporated under the laws of South Africa) with registration number 1951/000009/06, as facility agent (in this capacity the **Agent**).

IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In this Agreement:

Acceptable Bank means a bank or financial institution which has a rating for its long-term unsecured and non credit-enhanced debt obligations of A- or higher by S&P or Fitch Ratings Ltd (or any successor or successors thereto) or A3 or higher by Moody's or a comparable rating from an internationally recognised credit rating agency.

Affiliate means a Subsidiary or a Holding Company of a person or any other Subsidiary of that Holding Company.

Agent's Fee Letter means the letter dated on or about the date of this Agreement between the Agent and the Borrower, setting out the amount of the agency fee referred to in Clause 20.2 (Agent's fee).

Authorised Signatory means a person who is authorised to sign Requests and other notices on the Borrower's behalf.

Bank means:

- (a) an Original Bank; or
- (b) any bank or financial institution which becomes a Bank under Clause 2.2 (Increase) or Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties).

Breakage Costs means the amount (if any) by which:

- (a) the interest which a Bank should have received for the period from the date of receipt of all or any part of its participation in a Loan or unpaid sum to the last day of the current Interest Period in respect of that Loan or unpaid sum, had the principal amount or unpaid sum received been paid on the last day of that Interest Period;

exceeds:

- (b) the amount which that Bank would be able to obtain by placing an amount equal to the principal amount or unpaid sum received by it on deposit with a leading bank in the

Johannesburg Interbank Market for a period starting on the Business Day following receipt or recovery and ending on the last day of the current Interest Period.

Breakage Gains means the amount (if any) by which:

(a) the amount which that Bank would be able to obtain by placing an amount equal to the principal amount or unpaid sum received by it on deposit with a leading bank in the Johannesburg Interbank Market for a period starting on the Business Day following receipt or recovery and ending on the last day of the current Interest Period;

exceeds:

(b) the interest which a Bank should have received for the period from the date of receipt of all or any part of its participation in a Loan or unpaid sum to the last day of the current Interest Period in respect of that Loan or unpaid sum, had the principal amount or unpaid sum received been paid on the last day of that Interest Period.

Business Day means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are open for business in Johannesburg.

Business Hours means 08h00 to 17h00.

Code means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any rule or regulation issued thereunder from time to time in effect.

Commitment means:

(a) in relation to a Bank which is a Bank on the date of this Agreement, the amount in ZAR set opposite its name in Schedule I (Banks and Commitments) and the amount of any other Bank's Commitment acquired by it under Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties) or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (Increase); and

(b) in relation to a Bank which becomes a Bank after the date of this Agreement, the amount of any other Bank's Commitment acquired by it under Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties) or assumed by it in accordance with Clause 2.2 (Increase),

to the extent not cancelled, reduced or transferred under this Agreement.

Commitment Period means the period from the Effective Date up to and including the date falling one month prior to the Final Maturity Date.

Default means an Event of Default or an event which, with the giving of notice, lapse of time, determination of materiality or fulfilment of any other applicable condition (or any combination of the foregoing) as specified in Clause 18 (Events of Default), would constitute an Event of Default.

Defaulting Bank means any Bank:

(a) which has failed to make its participation in a Loan available or has notified the Agent or has indicated publicly that it will not make its participation in a Loan available by the Drawdown Date of that Loan in accordance with Clause 5.3 (Advance of Loan);

(b) which has otherwise rescinded or repudiated a Finance Document; or

(c) with respect to which an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing,

unless, in the case of paragraph (a) above:

(i) payment is made within 5 (five) Business Days of its due date; or

(ii) the Bank is disputing in good faith whether it is contractually obliged to make the payment in question; or

(iii) the Bank is prohibited by law from making any payment and/or advancing any Loan to the Borrower.

Disruption Event means either or both of:

(a) a material disruption to those payment or communications systems or to those financial markets which are, in each case, required to operate in order for payments to be made in connection with the Facility which disruption is not caused by, and is beyond the control of any of the Parties; or

(b) the occurrence of any other event which results in a disruption (of a technical or systems- related nature) to the treasury or payments operations of a Party preventing that, or any other Party;

(i) from performing its payment obligations under this Agreement; or

(ii) from communicating with other Parties in accordance with the terms of this Agreement,

and which (in either case) is not caused by, and is beyond the control of, the Party whose operations are disrupted.

Drawdown Date means the date of the advance of a Loan.

Effective Date means the Business Day on which the Agent has notified the Borrower and the Banks that it has received all of the documents set out in Schedule 2 (Conditions Precedent Documents) in form and substance satisfactory to it.

Environment means:

(a) land including any natural or man- made structures;

(b) water including ground and surface water; and

(c) air, including air within buildings and other natural or man- made structures above or below ground.

Environmental Claim means, in relation to any member of the Group or the Group, as appropriate, any claim by any person as a result of or in connection with any violation of Environmental Law which could give rise to any remedy or penalty (whether interim or final) or liability for that member of the Group or the Group, as appropriate.

Environmental Laws means, in relation to any member of the Group or the Group, as appropriate, all and any applicable and legally binding laws, including common law, statute and subordinate legislation, codes of practice, circulars, guidance notices, judgments and judicial or administrative decisions and other similar provisions issued, entered into or promulgated by any government entity, whether of South Africa or elsewhere, compliance with which is mandatory for that member of the Group or the Group, as appropriate, with regard to:

(a) the pollution, protection, investigation, reclamation or restoration of the Environment or natural resources;

(b) harm to the health of humans, animals or plants including without limitation laws relating to public and workers' health and safety;

(c) emissions, discharges or releases into, or the presence in, the Environment of hazardous, toxic, harmful or dangerous chemicals or any other pollutants or contaminants, or industrial, radioactive or other dangerous substances or wastes (including vibration, noise and genetically modified organisms); or

(d) the manufacture, processing, use, treatment, storage, distribution, disposal, transport or handling of the substances or wastes described in (c) above.

Environmental Permits means all or any permits, licences, consents, approvals, certificates, qualifications, specifications, registrations and other authorisations including any conditions which attach to any of the above, and the filing of all notifications, reports and assessments required under Environmental Laws for the operation of any of the businesses of any member of the Group or the occupation or use of any of their respective properties.

Event of Default means an event specified as such in Clause 18 (Events of Default).

Facility means the revolving credit facility made available to the Borrower by the Banks under this Agreement.

Facility Office means the office(s) notified by a Bank to the Agent:

(a) on or before the date it becomes a Bank; or

(b) by not less than 5 (five) Business Days' notice,

as the office(s) through which it will perform all or any of its obligations under this Agreement (or, as the case may be, that Bank's relevant Affiliate acting in accordance with Clause 2.5 (Affiliate Facility Offices)).

FATCA Application Date means:

(a) in relation to a "withholdable payment" described in section 1473(1)(A)(i) of the Code (which relates to payments of interest and certain other payments from sources within the U.S.), 1 January 2014;

(b) in relation to a "withholdable payment" described in section 1473(1)(A)(ii) of the Code (which relates to "gross proceeds" from the disposition of property of a type that can produce interest from sources within the U.S.), 1 January 2015; and

(c) in relation to a "passthru payment" described in section 1471(d)(7) not falling within paragraphs (a) or (b) above, 1 January 2017,

or, in each case, such other date from which such payment may become subject to FATCA Withholding.

FATCA Exempt Party means a party that is entitled to receive payments free from any FATCA Withholding.

FATCA Withholding means a deduction or withholding required by FATCA, including a deduction or withholding arising as a result of any party's failure to comply with Clause 11.3(a) (**U.S. Tax Forms**).

Fee Letters means the Agent's Fee Letter and the Original Banks Raising Fee Letter.

Final Maturity Date means the 5th (fifth) anniversary of the Effective Date or, if that is not a Business Day, the immediately preceding Business Day.

Finance Document means this Agreement, a Fee Letter, a Transfer Certificate, an Increase Confirmation or any other document designated as such by the Agent and the Borrower.

Finance Party means a Bank or the Agent.

Financial Indebtedness means any indebtedness in respect of:

- (a) moneys borrowed and debit balances at banks;
- (b) any debenture, bond, note, loan stock or other security;
- (c) any acceptance credit;
- (d) receivables sold or discounted (otherwise than on a non-recourse basis);
- (e) the acquisition cost of any asset to the extent payable before or after the time of acquisition or possession by the party liable where the advance or deferred payment is arranged primarily as a method of raising finance or financing the acquisition of that asset;
- (f) any lease entered into primarily as a method of raising finance or financing the acquisition of the asset leased;
- (g) for the purposes of Clause 18.5 (Cross-default) any currency or commodity swap or interest swap, cap or collar arrangements or any other derivative instrument;
- (h) any amount raised under any other transaction having the commercial effect of a borrowing or raising of money; or
- (i) any guarantee, indemnity or similar assurance against financial loss of any person, provided that any counter indemnity given in support of a letter of credit issued to environmental authorities in respect of potential environmental liabilities shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this definition until such time as a call is made under any such letter of credit.

Group means the Borrower and its Subsidiaries.

Holding Company means, in relation to a person, an entity of which that person is a Subsidiary.

IAS means the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, as may be amended from time to time (except as provided in Clause 17.18 (Financial Covenant)).

Iduapriem Mine means the mine located in the Western Region of Ghana, owned by AngloGold Ashanti (Iduapriem) Limited at the date of this Agreement.

Impaired Agent means the Agent at any time when:

- (a) it has failed to make (or has notified a Party that it will not make) a payment required to be made by it under the Finance Documents by the due date for payment;
 - (b) the Agent otherwise rescinds or repudiates a Finance Document;
 - (c) (if the Agent is also a Bank) it is a Defaulting Bank under paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of “Defaulting Bank”;
or
 - (d) an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing with respect to the Agent,
- unless, in the case of paragraph (a) above:
- (i) payment is made within 5 (five) Business Days of its due date; or
 - (ii) the Agent is disputing in good faith whether it is contractually obliged to make the payment in question.

Increase Confirmation means a confirmation substantially in the form set out in Schedule 8 (Form of Increase Confirmation).

Insolvency Event in relation to a Finance Party means that the Finance Party:

- (a) is dissolved (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger);
- (b) becomes insolvent or is unable to pay its debts or fails or admits in writing its inability generally to pay its debts as they become due;
- (c) makes a general assignment, arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors;
- (d) institutes or has instituted against it, by a regulator, supervisor or any similar official with primary insolvency, rehabilitative or regulatory jurisdiction over it in the jurisdiction of its incorporation or organisation or the jurisdiction of its head or home office, business rescue proceedings or a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors’ rights, or a petition is presented for its winding- up or liquidation or placement under business rescue by it or such regulator, supervisor or similar official;
- (e) has instituted against it a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors’ rights, or a petition is presented for its winding- up or liquidation, and, in the case of any such proceeding or petition instituted or presented against it, such proceeding or petition is instituted or presented by a person or entity not described in paragraph (d) above and:
 - (i) results in a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or the entry of an order for relief or the making of an order for its winding- up or liquidation; or
 - (ii) is not dismissed, discharged, stayed or restrained in each case within 30 (thirty) days of the institution or presentation thereof;
- (f) has a resolution passed for its winding- up, it being placed under business rescue, curatorship or in liquidation (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger);
- (g) seeks or becomes subject to the appointment of a business rescue practitioner, curator, liquidator or other similar official for it or for all or substantially all its assets;

- (h) has a secured party take possession of all or substantially all its assets or has a distress, execution, attachment or other legal process levied, enforced or sued on or against all or substantially all its assets and such secured party maintains possession, or any such process is not dismissed, discharged, stayed or restrained, in each case within 30 (thirty) days thereafter;
- (i) causes or is subject to any event with respect to it which, under the applicable laws of any jurisdiction, has an analogous effect to any of the events specified in paragraphs (a) to (h) above, or

(j) takes any action in furtherance of, or indicating its consent to, approval of, or acquiescence in, any of the foregoing acts.

Interest Period means each period determined in accordance with Clause 8 (Interest Periods).

JIBAR means, in relation to any Loan:

(a) the applicable Screen Rate; or

- (b) if no Screen Rate is available for the Interest Period of that Loan, the arithmetic mean of the rates (rounded upwards to four decimal places) as supplied to the Agent, at its request, quoted by the Reference Banks to leading banks in the Johannesburg Interbank Market,

as of the specified time on the Rate Fixing Day for the offering of deposits in ZAR for a period comparable to the Interest Period of the relevant Loan.

Johannesburg Interbank Market means the South African interbank market.

Loan means the principal amount of each borrowing by the Borrower under this Agreement or the principal amount outstanding of that borrowing.

Majority Banks means, subject to Clause 25.4 (Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Banks) at any time, Banks:

- (a) whose participations in the Loans then outstanding aggregate 66 2/3% (sixty six and two thirds of a per cent.) or more of all the Loans then outstanding;
- (b) if there are no Loans then outstanding, whose Commitments then aggregate 66 2/3% (sixty six and two thirds of a per cent.) or more of the Total Commitments; or
- (c) if there are no Loans then outstanding and the Total Commitments have been reduced to nil, whose Commitments aggregated 66 2/3% (sixty six and two thirds per cent.) or more of the Total Commitments immediately before the reduction.

Mandatory Costs means the costs imputed to each Bank at the rate determined in accordance with Schedule 3 (Calculation of Mandatory Costs).

Margin means the rate of 1.65% (one point six five per cent) per annum.

Material Subsidiary means any Subsidiary of the Borrower:

- (a) (i) the book value of whose assets (consolidated if it itself has Subsidiaries) equals or exceeds 7.5% (seven point five per cent.) of the book value of the consolidated total assets of the Group; or

(ii) whose revenues (consolidated if it itself has Subsidiaries) equal or exceed 7.5% (seven point five per cent.) of the revenues of the Group taken as a whole; or

(iii) whose trading profits (consolidated if it itself has Subsidiaries) before interest and tax equal or exceed 7.5% (seven point five per cent.) of the trading profits before interest and tax of the Group as a whole,

as determined by reference to the most recent accounts of the Subsidiary and the most recent audited annual consolidated accounts or unaudited quarterly consolidated accounts of the Group;

- (b) any Subsidiary of the Borrower which becomes a member of the Group after the date of the latest audited annual consolidated accounts or unaudited quarterly consolidated accounts of the Group at the time of determination and which would fulfil any of the tests in (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) above if tested on the basis of its latest accounts (audited if prepared) (consolidated if it itself has Subsidiaries) and those latest audited accounts of the Group; or
- (c) prior to the delivery of each set of accounts pursuant to Clause 17.2 (Financial Information), any Subsidiary of the Borrower to which has been transferred (whether by one transaction or a series of transactions, related or not) the whole or substantially the whole of the assets of a Subsidiary which immediately prior to such transaction or any of such transactions was a Material Subsidiary.

Maturity Date means, in relation to a Loan, the last day of its Interest Period.

Moody's means Moody's Investor Services Limited and any successor or successors thereto.

Obuasi Mine means the mine located in Obuasi, in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, owned by AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited at the date of this Agreement.

Obuasi Remediation means a substantial reduction in the business and operation of the Obuasi Mine, including retrenching employees.

Original Banks Raising Fee Letter means the letter dated on or about the date of this Agreement between the Agent and the Borrower setting out the amount of the fees referred to in Clause 20.1 (Raising fees).

Original Group Accounts means the audited consolidated accounts of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Party means a party to this Agreement.

Permitted Reorganisation means:

- (a) any Specified Corporate Restructuring; or
- (b) any amalgamation, demerger, merger, or corporate reconstruction or reorganisation on a solvent basis would not, as determined by the Majority Banks (acting reasonably), have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Borrower to perform its obligations under this Agreement; or
- (c) any amalgamation, demerger, merger, or corporate reconstruction or reorganisation on a solvent basis involving any Subsidiary or Subsidiaries of the Borrower where all of the business, assets and shares of (or other interest in) those Subsidiaries remain within the Group and continue to be owned directly or indirectly by the Borrower or, in the case of

shares, cease to exist by virtue of a merger constituting or forming part of such reorganisation and where the liabilities of the surviving entity are not materially worse than the liabilities of the Subsidiary involved prior to the relevant reorganisation, and, in each case, the surviving entity is not incorporated in a jurisdiction different from the jurisdiction of incorporation of the Subsidiaries which have amalgamated, demerged, merged or been the subject of the reorganisation or corporate reconstruction.

Project Finance Indebtedness means:

- (a) any indebtedness incurred in relation to any asset for the purposes of financing the whole or any part of the acquisition, creation, construction, improvement or development of such asset where the financial institution(s) to whom such indebtedness is owed has or have recourse to the applicable project borrower (where such project borrower is formed solely or principally for the purpose of the relevant project) and/or to such asset (or any derivative asset thereof) but does not or do not have recourse to any other assets of the applicable project borrower or, as the case may be, any other member of the Group or any assets owned by any member of the Group other than the relevant asset of the project borrower;
- (b) any indebtedness which would fall within paragraph (a) above but for the fact that:
 - (i) part of that indebtedness is guaranteed by another member of the Group; or
 - (ii) another member of the Group has agreed to make equity contributions and/or subordinated loans to repay part of that indebtedness, but only to the extent that the indebtedness is not so guaranteed or to be repaid; and
- (c) any other indebtedness which the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Banks) has agreed with the Borrower should properly be regarded as Project Finance Indebtedness.

Rate Fixing Day means, in relation to any Interest Period, the first day of such Interest Period for a Loan.

Reference Banks means, subject to Clause 26.9 (Reference Banks), the principal Johannesburg offices of Absa Bank Limited, Investec Bank Limited, FirstRand Bank Limited, Nedbank Limited and The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited.

Repeating Representations means the representations and warranties set out in Clauses 16.2 (Status), 16.3 (Powers and authority), 16.4 (Legal Validity), 16.5 (Authorisations), 16.6 (Pari passu ranking), 16.9(b) (Immunity), 16.10 (Jurisdiction/governing law), 16.11 (Non- conflict), 16.12 (No default), 16.13 (Litigation), 16.14 (Accounts) (other than paragraph (b)), 16.15 (Environmental issues), 16.16(b) (Environmental policy) and 16.17 (Economic Sanctions and Anti Money Laundering).

Request means a request made by the Borrower for a Loan, substantially in the form of Schedule 4 (Form of Request) and delivered to the Agent.

Reservations means the general principles of law in relation to matters of law only as at the date of this Agreement limiting the Borrower's obligations which are specifically referred to in any legal opinion delivered under paragraph 14 of Schedule 2 (Conditions Precedent Documents).

Restricted Party means a person that is:

- (a) listed on, or owned or controlled by a person listed on, or, to the knowledge of the Borrower, acting on behalf of a person listed on, any Sanctions List; or

(b) located in, organised under the laws of, or owned or (directly or indirectly) controlled by, or acting on behalf of, a person located or organised under the laws of a country or territory that is the target of country- wide or territory- wide Sanctions; or

Rollover Loan means one or more Loans made or to be made:

- (a) on the same date that a maturing Loan is due to be repaid;
- (b) the aggregate amount of which is equal to or less than the amount of the maturing Loan;
- (c) in the same currency as the maturing Loan;
and
- (d) for the purpose of refinancing a maturing Loan.

S&P means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw- Hill Companies, Inc. and any successor or successors thereto.

Sanctions means the economic sanctions laws, regulations, embargoes or restrictive measures administered, enacted or enforced by:

- (a) the United States government;
- (b) the United Nations;
- (c) the European Union or its Member States, including, without limitation, the United Kingdom; or
- (d) the respective governmental institutions and agencies of any of the foregoing, including, without limitation, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Department of Treasury (**OFAC**), the United States Department of State, and Her Majesty's Treasury (**HMT**),

(together the **Sanctions Authorities**).

Sanctions List means the "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" list maintained by OFAC, the Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets and the Investment Ban List maintained by HMT, or any similar public list maintained by, or public announcement of Sanctions designation made by, any of the Sanctions Authorities, each as amended, supplemented or substituted from time to time.

Screen Rate means the mid market rate for deposits in ZAR for the relevant period which appears on the Reuters Screen SAFEY Page alongside the caption "YLD" at the applicable time. If the agreed page is replaced or service ceases to be available, the Agent may specify another page or service displaying the appropriate rate after consultation with the Borrower and the Banks.

Security Interest means any mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, assignment, hypothecation or security interest or any other agreement or arrangement having the effect of conferring security.

Separate Loan has the meaning given to that term in Clause 6 (Repayment).

South Africa means the Republic of South Africa.

Specified Corporate Restructuring means any of the proposed corporate restructurings described below:

- (a) the rationalisation of the Moto holding structure to eliminate the Australian intermediary holding entities that hold the Kibali operations, to be achieved by:
- (i) the transfer by Moto Goldmines Pty Ltd of its shares in Moto Goldmines Australia Pty Ltd (**MGAL**) to Moto (Jersey) 1 Limited (**Jersey Co 1**) in exchange for shares in Jersey Co 1;
 - (ii) the transfer by Border Energy Pty Limited (**Border**) of its 70% (seventy per cent.) shareholding in Kibali Goldmines SPRL to Moto (Jersey) 2 Limited (**Jersey Co 2**);
 - (iii) the transfer by Border of its shares in Border Energy East Africa SPRL to Jersey Co 2;
and
- (iv) the liquidation or deregistration of each of Border and MGAL
- (b) the consolidation of the First Uranium operations acquired by the Borrower in July 2012 with the Borrower's existing South African operations to be achieved by:
- (i) the transfer by each of Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (**Chemwes**), Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Ltd (**MWS**) and First Uranium (Pty) Ltd (**FUSA**) of their respective operating assets, including all intercompany receivables, to the Borrower; and
- (ii) the liquidation or deregistration of each of Chemwes, MWS and FUSA;
- (c) the rationalisation of the Borrower's investments in Brazil as currently held, directly or indirectly, by AngloGold South America Limited (**AGA South America**), a wholly-owned subsidiary of AGAH, to be achieved by:
- (i) the transfer by AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda (**Brasil Mineração**) of its assets and liabilities relating to its mining operations to its wholly-owned subsidiary Mineração Serra Grande SA (**MSG**) by way of a transaction that results in AGA South America, being the immediate parent of Brasil Mineração, becoming the immediate parent of MSG;
 - (ii) the transfer by Brasil Mineração of its assets and liabilities relating to its real estate business to another entity within the Group; and
 - (iii) the liquidation or deregistration of Brasil Mineração;
 - (d) the redemption of all issued and fully paid A and B redeemable preference shares issued by the Borrower and held by Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited (**Eastvaal**) together with the cancellation of the agreement dated on or about 4 September 1995 between Eastvaal, Southvaal Holdings Limited and Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited relating to "profit sharing" or royalty arrangements in respect of the Moab Mining Right Area and the subsequent liquidation or deregistration of Eastvaal; and
- (e) the transfer of the Group's interest in the Iduapriem Mine to any other member of the Group (other than to AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited).

Subsidiary means a "subsidiary" as defined in the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008 and shall include any person who would, but for not being a "company" under the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008, qualify as a "subsidiary" as defined in the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008:

Total Commitments means the aggregate for the time being of the Commitments, being ZAR1,400,000,000 (one billion four hundred million Rand) at the date of this Agreement.

Transfer Certificate means a certificate substantially in the form set out in Schedule 5 (Form of Transfer Certificate) or any other form agreed between the Agent and the Borrower.

U.S. Dollar or **U.S.\$** means United States Dollar, the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America.

VAT means value-added tax as provided for in the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991) and any general service tax of a similar nature.

ZAR or "**Rand**" means South African Rand, the lawful currency of South Africa.

1.2 Construction

(a) In this Agreement, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to:

(i) an **amendment** includes a supplement, novation or re-enactment and **amended** is to be construed accordingly;

(ii) **assets** includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description;

(iii) **authority** includes any court or any governmental, intergovernmental or supranational body, agency, department or any regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority;

(iv) an **authorisation** includes an authorisation, consent, approval, resolution, licence, exemption, filing, registration or notarisation;

(v) **control** means the power to direct the management and policies of an entity, whether through the ownership of voting capital, by contract or otherwise;

(vi) **know your customer requirements** means the identification checks that a Finance Party requests in order to meet its obligations under any applicable law or regulation (whether in terms of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 or otherwise) to identify a person who is (or is to become) its customer;

(vii) a **material adverse effect** means:

(A) a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Borrower or the Group as a whole; or

(B) a material adverse effect on the ability of the Borrower to perform its payment obligations under any of the Finance Documents or its obligations under Clause 17.18 (Financial covenant);

(viii) a **month** is a reference to a period starting on one day in a calendar month and ending on the numerically corresponding day in the next calendar month, except that:

(A) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the month in which that period ends, that period shall end on the last Business Day in that calendar month; or

(B) if an Interest Period commences on the last Business Day of a calendar month, that Interest Period shall end on the last Business Day in the calendar month in which it is to end;

(ix) **indebtedness** includes any obligation (whether incurred as principal or as surety) for the payment or repayment of money, whether present or future, actual or contingent;

(x) a **person** includes any person, company, partnership, association, government, state, agency or other entity;

(xi) a **regulation** includes any regulation, rule, official directive, request or guideline (whether or not having the force of law but if not, being of a type with which banks are accustomed to comply) of any governmental, intergovernmental or supranational body, agency, department or regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority or organisation;

(xii) **tax** means any tax, levy, impost, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same);

(xiii) a provision of law is a reference to that provision as amended or re-enacted;

(xiv) a Clause, Subclause or a Schedule is a reference to a clause or subclause of or a schedule to this Agreement;

(xv) a person includes its successors and assigns;

(xvi) a Finance Document or another document is a reference to that Finance Document or other document as amended; and

(xvii) a time of day is a reference to Johannesburg time.

(b) A Default (other than an Event of Default) is **continuing** if it has not been remedied or waived and an Event of Default is **continuing** if it has not been remedied or waived.

(c) Unless the contrary intention appears, a term used in any other Finance Document or in any notice given under or in connection with any Finance Document has the same meaning in that Finance Document or notice as in this Agreement.

(d) The index to and the headings in this Agreement are for convenience only and are to be ignored in construing this Agreement.

(e) References to **Banks, Finance Parties, the amount of each Bank's participation in a Loan** and other relevant expressions in the Finance Documents shall be read in the light of Clause 2.5 (Affiliate Facility Offices).

(f)

(i) Unless expressly provided to the contrary in a Finance Document, no provision of any Finance Document constitutes a stipulation for the benefit of any person who is not a party to that Finance Document.

(ii) Notwithstanding any term of any Finance Document, the consent of any third party is not required for any variation (including any release or compromise of any liability) or termination of that Finance Document.

2. FACILITY

2.1 Facility

- (a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Banks agree to make Loans to the Borrower on a revolving basis during the Commitment Period up to an aggregate principal amount not exceeding the Total Commitments.
- (b) The aggregate amount of all outstanding Loans shall not at any time exceed the Total Commitments.
- (c) The aggregate amount of a Bank's participation in the Loans shall not at any time exceed its Commitment at that time.

2.2 Increase

- (a) The Borrower may by giving prior written notice to the Agent by no later than the date falling 20 (twenty) Business Days after the effective date of a cancellation of:
 - (i) the undrawn Commitments of a Defaulting Bank in accordance with Clause 7.7 (Right of cancellation in relation to Defaulting Bank); or
 - (ii) the Commitments of a Bank in accordance with Clause 7.1 (Change of Control), Clause 7.5 (Additional right of replacement or prepayment and cancellation) or Clause 14 (Illegality),

request that the Total Commitments be increased (and the Total Commitments shall be so increased) in an aggregate amount up to the amount of the undrawn Commitments or Commitments so cancelled as follows:

- (iii) the increased Commitments will be assumed by one or more Banks or other banks or financial institutions (each an **Increase Bank**) selected by the Borrower (each of which shall not be a member of the Group) and each of which confirms in writing its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of a Bank corresponding to that part of the increased Commitments which it is to assume, as if it had been an Original Bank;
 - (iv) the Borrower and any Increase Bank shall assume obligations towards one another and/or acquire rights against one another as the Borrower and the Increase Bank would have assumed and/or acquired had the Increase Bank been an Original Bank;
- (v) each Increase Bank shall become a Party as a Bank and any Increase Bank and each of the other Finance Parties shall assume obligations towards one another and acquire rights against one another as that Increase Bank and those Finance Parties would have assumed and/or acquired had the Increase Bank been an Original Bank;
- (vi) the Commitments of the other Banks shall continue in full force and effect; and
- (vii) any increase in the Total Commitments shall take effect on the date specified by the Borrower in the notice referred to above or any later date on which the conditions set out in paragraph (b) below are satisfied.

- (b) An increase in the Total Commitments will only be effective on:

- (i) the execution by the Agent of an Increase Confirmation from the relevant Increase Bank; and
- (ii) in relation to an Increase Bank which is not a Bank immediately prior to the relevant increase, the performance by the Agent of all necessary know your customer requirements or other similar checks in relation to the assumption of the increased Commitments by that Increase Bank, the completion of which the Agent shall promptly notify to the Borrower and the Increase Bank.
- (c) Each Increase Bank, by executing the Increase Confirmation, confirms that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Bank or Banks in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the increase becomes effective.
- (d) Save where the Increase Bank is an Original Bank, the Increase Bank shall, on the date upon which it assumes the increased Commitment, pay to the Agent (for its own account) the same fee of ZAR30,000 (thirty thousand Rand) as would be payable if it were a New Bank under Clause 26 (Changes to Parties).
- (e) Clause 26 (Changes to Parties) shall apply mutatis mutandis in this Clause 2.2 in relation to an Increase Bank as if references in that Clause to:
 - (i) an **Existing Bank** were references to all the Banks immediately prior to the relevant increase;
 - (ii) the **New Bank** were references to that **Increase Bank**;
and
 - (iii) a **re-transfer** were references to a **transfer**.
- (f) An Increase Confirmation may, in addition to a bank or financial institution which is the Increase Bank thereunder, designate an Affiliate of the Increase Bank for the purposes referred to in Clause 2.5 (Affiliate Facility Offices) and shall be effective to do so if that Affiliate also executes the Increase Confirmation (and relevant references in the Finance Documents shall be read accordingly).

2.3 Nature of a Finance Party's rights and obligations

- (a) The obligations of a Finance Party under the Finance Documents are separate and independent. Failure of a Finance Party to carry out those obligations does not relieve any other Party of its obligations under the Finance Documents. No Finance Party is responsible for the obligations of any other Finance Party under the Finance Documents.
- (b) The rights of a Finance Party under the Finance Documents are separate and independent rights and any debt arising under the Finance Documents to a Finance Party shall be a separate and independent debt. A Finance Party may, except as otherwise stated in the Finance Documents, separately enforce those rights.

2.4 Nature of the Borrower's obligations

The Borrower shall at all times be liable for its obligations under the Finance Documents. Provisions applying to the obligations of the Borrower under the Finance Documents, to the extent applicable, are set out in Schedule 6 (Borrower's Obligations).

2.5 Affiliate Facility Offices

- (a) The Affiliate (if any) of a Bank appearing under the name of that Bank in Schedule 1 (Banks and Commitments) or, as the case may be, referred to in a Transfer Certificate or Increase Confirmation, shall act as that Bank's Facility Office for the purpose of participating in Loans to the Borrower.
- (b) The Affiliate of a Bank referred to in paragraph (a) shall not have any Commitment, but shall be entitled to all rights and benefits under the Finance Documents relating to its participation in Loans to the Borrower, and shall have the corresponding duties of a Bank in relation thereto, and is a Party to this Agreement for those purposes.
- (c) A Bank which has an Affiliate appearing under its name in Schedule 1 (Banks and Commitments), or, as the case may be, in a Transfer Certificate or Increase Confirmation, will:
 - (i) so long as the relevant Affiliate is able to do so, procure, subject to the terms of this Agreement, that the Affiliate participates in Loans to the Borrower in place of that Bank; and
 - (ii) remain liable for the relevant obligations under the Finance Documents in the event that the Affiliate fails to perform them.

3. PURPOSE

The Borrower shall apply each Loan towards the general corporate purposes of the Group. Without affecting the obligations of the Borrower in any way, no Finance Party is bound to monitor or verify the application of any Loan.

4. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

4.1 Documentary conditions precedent

The Borrower may not deliver the first Request until the Agent has notified the Borrower and the Banks that it has received all of the documents set out in Schedule 2 (Conditions Precedent Documents) in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent (acting reasonably and which it will do promptly upon such receipt).

4.2 Further conditions precedent

The obligation of each Bank to participate in any Loan under Clause 5.3 (Advance of Loan) is subject to the further conditions precedent that on both the date of the Request and the Drawdown Date:

- (a) the Repeating Representations are correct in all material respects; and
- (b) in the case of a Rollover Loan, no Event of Default is continuing or would result from the proposed Loan and, in the case of any other Loan, no Default is continuing or would result from the making of that Loan; and
- (c) the making of the relevant Loan would not cause Clause 2.1 (Facility) to be contravened.

5. DRAWDOWN

5.1 Availability Period

The Borrower may borrow Loans during the Commitment Period if the Agent receives a duly completed Request which complies with the provisions of Clause 5.2 (Completion of Requests) below. Each Request is irrevocable.

5.2 Completion of Requests

A Request will not be regarded as having been duly completed unless:

- (a) the Drawdown Date is a Business Day falling during the Commitment Period;
- (b) the amount of the Loan is:
 - (i) a minimum of ZAR100,000,000 (one hundred million Rand) and an integral multiple of ZAR50,000,000 (fifty million Rand); or
 - (ii) the balance of the undrawn Total Commitments; or
 - (iii) such other amount as the Agent may agree;
- (c) the Interest Period selected complies with Clause 8 (Interest Periods);
- (d) the payment instructions comply with Clause 10 (Payments); and
- (e) it is signed and dated by an Authorised Signatory.

Each Request must specify 1 (one) Loan only, but the Borrower may, subject to the other terms of this Agreement, deliver only 1 (one) Request per Business Day. Unless otherwise agreed by the Agent, no more than 14 (fourteen) Loans may be outstanding at any time. Any Separate Loan shall not be taken into account in this Clause 5.2. Where the Borrower wishes to draw down a Loan up to an amount of ZAR500,000,000 (five hundred million Rand), then it shall deliver a duly completed Request to the Agent by no later than 11h00 3 (three) Business Days before the proposed Drawdown Date. If, however, the Borrower wishes to draw down a Loan in excess of ZAR500,000,000 (five hundred million Rand), then it shall deliver a duly completed Request to the Agent by no later than 11h00 5 (five) Business Days before the proposed Drawdown Date.

5.3 Advance of Loan

- (a) The Agent shall promptly notify each Bank of the details of the requested Loan and the amount of its participation in the Loan.
- (b) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Bank shall make its participation in the Loan available to the Agent for the Borrower on the relevant Drawdown Date.
 - (c) The amount of each Bank's participation in the Loan will be equal to the proportion which its Commitment bears to the Total Commitments on the proposed Drawdown Date.

6. REPAYMENT

- (a) Subject to paragraph (e) below, the Borrower shall repay each Loan in full on its Maturity Date.

(b) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, amounts so repaid may be re-borrowed.

- (c) Without prejudice to the Borrower's obligation to repay the full amount of each Loan on its Maturity Date, if one or more Loans are made available to the Borrower:
 - (i) on the same day that a maturing Loan is due to be repaid by the Borrower; and
 - (ii) in whole or in part for the purpose of financing the maturing Loan,

then:

(A) if the amount of the maturing Loan exceeds the aggregate amount of the new Loan(s):

I. the Borrower will only be required to pay an amount in cash in the relevant currency equal to that excess; and

II. each Bank's share (if any) in the new Loans will be treated as having been made available and applied by the Borrower in or towards repayment of that Bank's share (if any) in the maturing Loan and that Bank will not be required to make its share in the new Loan(s) available in cash; and

(B) if the amount of the maturing Loan is equal to or less than the aggregate amount of the new Loan(s):

I. the Borrower will not be required to make any payment in cash; and

II. each Bank will be required to make its share in the new Loan(s) available in cash only to the extent that its share (if any) in the new Loan(s) exceeds that Bank's share (if any) in the maturing Loan and the remainder of that Bank's share in the new Loan(s) will be treated as having been made available and applied by the Borrower in or towards repayment of that Bank's share in the maturing Loan.

(d) No Loan may be outstanding after the Final Maturity Date.

- (e) At any time when a Bank becomes a Defaulting Bank, the maturity date of each of the participations of that Bank in the Loans then outstanding will be automatically extended to the Final Maturity Date and will be treated as separate Loans (the **Separate Loans**).

(f) The Borrower may prepay a separate Loan by giving 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent. The Agent will forward a copy of a prepayment notice received in accordance with this paragraph (f) to the Defaulting Bank concerned as soon as practicable on receipt.

(g) Interest in respect of a Separate Loan will accrue for successive Interest Periods selected by the Borrower by the time and date specified by the Agent (acting reasonably) and will be payable by the Borrower to the Defaulting Bank on the last day of each Interest Period of that Loan.

(h) The terms of this Agreement relating to Loans generally shall continue to apply to Separate Loans other than to the extent inconsistent with paragraphs (e) to (g) above, in which case those paragraphs shall prevail in respect of any Separate Loan.

7. PREPAYMENT AND CANCELLATION

7.1 Change of control

(a) If any person, or group of persons acting in concert, becomes, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of more than 50% (fifty per cent.) of the issued share capital of the Borrower:

(i) the Borrower shall promptly notify the Agent upon becoming aware of that event;

(ii) a Bank shall not be obliged to fund a Loan (except for a Rollover Loan); and

(iii) if a Bank so requires and notifies the Agent within 30 (thirty) days of the Borrower notifying the Agent of the event, the Agent shall, by not less than 10 (ten) Business Days' notice to the Borrower (and only by longer than 10 (ten) Business Days' notice if the relevant Bank agrees), cancel the Commitment of that Bank and declare the participation of that Bank in all outstanding Loans, together with accrued interest, and all other amounts accrued under the Finance Documents immediately due and payable, whereupon the Commitment of that Bank will be cancelled and all such outstanding amounts will become immediately due and payable.

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (a) above, **acting in concert** means, a group of persons who, pursuant to an agreement or understanding (whether formal or informal), actively co-operate, through the acquisition directly or indirectly of shares in the Borrower by any of them, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or consolidate control of the Borrower.

7.2 Voluntary prepayment

The Borrower may, by giving not less than 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent, prepay any Loan on any Business Day in whole or in part (but, if in part, in a minimum amount of ZAR100,000,000 (one hundred million Rand) and an integral multiple of ZAR10,000,000 (ten million Rand)), subject always to the payment or receipt of any applicable Breakage Costs or Breakage Gains.

7.3 Automatic cancellation

The Commitment of each Bank shall be automatically cancelled at the close of business in Johannesburg on the last day of the Commitment Period.

7.4 Voluntary cancellation

(a) The Borrower may, by giving not less than 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent, cancel the undrawn amount of the Total Commitments in whole or in part (but, if in part, in a minimum amount of ZAR100,000 000 (one hundred million Rand) and an integral multiple of ZAR10,000,000 (ten million Rand)).

(b) Any cancellation in part shall be applied against the available but undrawn Commitment of each Bank pro rata.

7.5 Breakage Costs and Breakage Gains

Any prepayment under this Agreement shall be made together with accrued interest on the amount prepaid and, subject to the addition of any Breakage Costs or the deduction of Breakage Gains by the Agent.

7.6 Additional right of replacement or prepayment and cancellation

- (a) If:
- (i) the Borrower is required to pay to a Bank any additional amounts under Clause 11 (Taxes); or
 - (ii) the Borrower is required to pay to a Bank any amount under Clause 13 (Increased Costs);
or
 - (iii) interest on a Bank's participation in a Loan is being calculated in accordance with Clause 12.3 (Alternative basis),
- then, without prejudice to the obligations of the Borrower under those Clauses, the Borrower may, whilst the relevant circumstances continue:
- (A) give a written notice of prepayment and cancellation to that Bank through the Agent; or
 - (B) give the Agent written notice of its intention to replace that Bank in accordance with paragraph (c) below.
- (b) On the date falling 5 (five) Business Days after the date on which a notice is given under paragraph (a)(A) above:
- (i) the Borrower shall prepay the relevant Bank's participation in all the Loans; and
 - (ii) the Commitment of the relevant Bank shall be cancelled.
 - (c) The Borrower may, in the circumstances set out in paragraph (a) above, on 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent and that Bank, replace that Bank by requiring that Bank to (and, to the extent permitted by law, that Bank shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties) all (and not part only) of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to a Bank or other bank or financial institution selected by the Borrower and consented to by the Banks (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed) which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations of the transferring Bank in accordance with Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties) for a purchase price in cash or other cash payment payable at the time of the transfer equal to the outstanding principal amount of such Bank's participation in the outstanding Loans and all accrued interest (to the extent that the Agent has not given a notification under Clause 26 (Changes to the Parties).
 - (d) Pro rata interest settlement, amounts payable under paragraph (a)(iv) of Clause 23.2 (Other indemnities) and other amounts payable in relation thereto under the Finance Documents.
- (e) The replacement of a Bank pursuant to paragraph (c) above shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (i) the Borrower shall have no right to replace the Agent;
 - (ii) neither the Agent nor any Bank shall have any obligation to find a replacement Bank;
 - (iii) the costs of the replacement of a Bank pursuant to paragraph (c) above shall be borne by the Borrower;

- (iv) in no event shall the Bank replaced under paragraph (c) above be required to pay or surrender any of the fees received by such Bank pursuant to the Finance Documents; and
- (v) the Bank shall only be obliged to transfer its rights and obligations pursuant to paragraph (c) above once it is satisfied that it has complied with all necessary know your customer requirements in relation to that transfer.
- (f) A Bank shall perform the checks described in paragraph (e)(v) above as soon as reasonably practicable following delivery of a notice referred to in paragraph (c) above and shall notify the Agent and the Borrower when it is satisfied that it has complied with those checks.

7.7 Right of cancellation in relation to a Defaulting Bank

- (a) If any Bank becomes a Defaulting Bank, the Borrower may, at any time whilst the Bank continues to be a Defaulting Bank, give the Agent 5 (five) Business Days' notice of cancellation of the undrawn Commitment of that Bank.
- (b) On the notice referred to in paragraph (a) above becoming effective, the undrawn Commitment of the Defaulting Bank shall immediately be reduced to zero.
- (c) The Agent shall as soon as practicable after receipt of a notice referred to in paragraph (a) above, notify all the Banks.

7.8 Miscellaneous provisions

- (a) Any notice of prepayment and/or cancellation under this Agreement is irrevocable. The Agent shall notify the Banks promptly of receipt of any such notice.
- (b) All prepayments under this Agreement shall be made together with accrued interest on the amount prepaid and, subject to Clause 23.2 (Other indemnities), without premium or penalty.
 - (c) No prepayment or cancellation is permitted except in accordance with the express terms of this Agreement.
- (d) No amount of the Total Commitments cancelled under this Agreement may subsequently be reinstated.
- (e) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, any amounts prepaid under Clause 7.2 (Voluntary prepayment) may be re-borrowed within the Commitment Period.

8. INTEREST PERIODS

8.1 Selection

- (a) Each Loan has 1 (one) Interest Period only. The Borrower shall select an Interest Period for a Loan in the relevant Request.
- (b) Subject to the following provisions of this Clause 8, each Interest Period will be 1 (one), 3 (three) or 6 (six) months or any other period agreed by the Borrower and the Banks.

8.2 Non- Business Days

If an Interest Period would otherwise end on a day which is not a Business Day, that Interest Period shall instead end on the next Business Day in that calendar month (if there is one) or the preceding Business Day (if there is not).

8.3 Coincidence with the Final Maturity Date

If an Interest Period would otherwise overrun the Final Maturity Date, it shall be shortened so that it ends on the Final Maturity Date.

8.4 Other adjustments

The Agent and the Borrower may enter into such other arrangements as they may agree for the adjustment of Interest Periods and/or the consolidation and/or splitting of loans.

8.5 Notification

The Agent shall notify the Borrower and the Banks of the duration of each Interest Period promptly after ascertaining its duration.

9. INTEREST

9.1 Interest rate

The rate of interest on each Loan for its Interest Period is the rate per annum determined by the Agent to be the aggregate of the applicable:

- (a) Margin;
- (b) JIBAR; and
- (c) Mandatory Costs.

9.2 Due dates

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, accrued interest on each Loan is payable by the Borrower on the last day of the Interest Period for that Loan and also, if the Interest Period is longer than 6 (six) months, on the dates falling at 6 (six)- monthly intervals after the first day of that Interest Period.

9.3 Default interest

- (a) If the Borrower fails to pay any amount payable by it under the Finance Documents, it shall, forthwith on demand by the Agent, pay interest on the overdue amount from the due date up to the date of actual payment, as well after as before judgment, at a rate (the **default rate**) determined by the Agent to be 2% (two per cent.) per annum above the higher of:
 - (i) the rate on the overdue amount under Clause 9.1 (Interest rate) immediately before the due date (if of principal); and
 - (ii) the rate which would have been payable if the overdue amount had, during the period of non- payment, constituted a Loan in the currency of the overdue amount for such successive Interest Periods of such duration as the Agent may determine acting

reasonably and in consultation with the Borrower, having regard to the likely period for which the amounts will remain overdue (each a **Designated Interest Period**).

- (b) The default rate will be determined by the Agent on each Business Day or the first day of, or 2 (two) Business Days before the first day of, the relevant Designated Interest Period, as appropriate.
- (c) If the Agent determines that deposits in the currency of the overdue amount are not at the relevant time being made available by the Reference Banks to leading banks in the Johannesburg Interbank Market, the default rate will be determined by reference to the cost of funds to the Agent from whatever sources it may reasonably select.
- (d) Default interest will be compounded at the end of each Designated Interest Period.

9.4 Notification of rates of interest

The Agent shall promptly notify each relevant Party of the determination of a rate of interest under this Agreement.

9.5 Breakage Costs

- (a) The Borrower shall, within 3 (three) Business Days of demand by the Agent, pay to that Agent the Breakage Costs due to a Bank and attributable to all or any part of a Loan or unpaid sum being paid by the Borrower.
- (b) Each Bank shall, within 3 (three) Business Days of demand by the Agent, provide a certificate confirming the amount of its Breakage Costs for any Interest Period in which they accrue.

9.6 Breakage Gains

- (a) The relevant Bank shall set-off any Breakage Gains due to the Borrower against all or any part of a Loan or unpaid sum payable by the Borrower to it.
- (b) Each Bank shall, within 3 (three) Business Days of demand by the Agent, provide a certificate confirming the amount of the Breakage Gains for any Interest Period in which they accrue.

10. PAYMENTS

10.1 Place

All payments by the Borrower or a Bank under the Finance Documents shall be made to the Agent to its account at such office or bank as it may notify to the Borrower or Bank for this purpose. Notwithstanding the above, all payments to be made by the Borrower under the Original Banks Raising Fee Letter pursuant to Clause 20 (Fees) shall be made by the Borrower direct to the Agent on behalf of the relevant parties in the manner agreed between them and the Borrower.

10.2 Funds

Payments under the Finance Documents to the Agent shall be made for value on the due date at such times and in such funds as the Agent may specify to the Party concerned as being customary at the time for the settlement of transactions in the relevant currency in the place for payment.

10.3 Distribution

- (a) Each payment received by the Agent under the Finance Documents for another Party shall, subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) below, be made available by the Agent to that Party by payment (on the date and in the currency and funds of receipt) to its account with such office or bank in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant currency as it may notify to the Agent for this purpose by not less than 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice.
- (b) The Agent may apply any amount received by it for the Borrower in or towards payment (on the date and in the currency and funds of receipt) of any amount due from the Borrower under this Agreement or in or towards the purchase of any amount of any currency to be so applied.
- (c) Where a sum is to be paid to the Agent under the Finance Documents for another Party, the Agent is not obliged to pay that sum to that Party until it has established that it has actually received that sum. The Agent may, however, assume that the sum has been paid to it in accordance with this Agreement, and, in reliance on that assumption, make available to that Party a corresponding amount. If the sum has not been made available but the Agent has paid a corresponding amount to another Party, that Party shall forthwith on demand by the Agent refund the corresponding amount together with interest on that amount from the date of payment to the date of receipt, calculated at a rate determined by the Agent to reflect its cost of funds.

10.4 Currency

- (a) Unless a Finance Document specifies that payments under it are to be made in a different manner, the currency of each amount payable under the Finance Documents is determined under this Clause 10.4.
- (b) Interest is payable in the currency in which the relevant amount in respect of which it is payable is denominated.
- (c) Amounts payable in respect of taxes, fees, costs and expenses are payable in the currency in which they are incurred.
- (d) A repayment or prepayment of any principal amount is payable in the currency in which that principal amount is denominated on its due date.
- (e) Any amount payable under the Finance Documents is, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, payable in ZAR.

10.5 Set-off and counterclaim

All payments made by the Borrower under the Finance Documents shall be made without set-off or counterclaim.

10.6 Non-Business Days

- (a) If any amount payable under the Finance Documents is due on a day which is not a Business Day, the due date for that payment shall instead be the next Business Day.
- (b) During any extension (as contemplated in (a) above) of the due date for payment of any principal under this Agreement interest is payable on that principal at the rate payable on the original due date.

10.7 Partial payments

- (a) If the Agent receives a payment insufficient to discharge all the amounts then due and payable by the Borrower under the Finance Documents, the Agent shall apply that payment towards the obligations of the Borrower under the Finance Documents in the following order:
 - (i) **first**, in or towards payment pro rata of any unpaid fees, costs and expenses of the Agent under the Finance Documents;
 - (ii) **secondly**, in or towards payment pro rata of any accrued interest due but unpaid, together with any Breakage Costs (if applicable), under this Agreement;
 - (iii) **thirdly**, in or towards payment pro rata of any principal due but unpaid, less any Breakage Gains (if applicable), under this Agreement; and
 - (iv) **fourthly**, in or towards payment pro rata of any other sum due but unpaid under the Finance Documents.
- (b) The Agent shall, if so directed by all the Banks, vary the order set out in subparagraphs (a)(ii) to (iv) above.
- (c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) above will override any appropriation made by the Borrower.

10.8 Impaired Agent

- (a) If, at any time, the Agent becomes an Impaired Agent, the Borrower or a Bank which is required to make a payment under the Finance Documents to the Agent in accordance with Clauses 10.1 (Place) and 10.2 (Funds) may instead pay that amount directly to the required recipient.
- (b) If it is not practical to pay that amount directly, the Party making the payment (the **Paying Party**) may pay that amount to an interest-bearing account held with an Acceptable Bank (other than the Impaired Agent), in the name of the Borrower or the Bank making the payment and designated as a trust account for the benefit of the Party or Parties beneficially entitled to that payment under the Finance Documents (the **Recipient Party** or **Recipient Parties**). In each case such payments must be made on the due date for payment under the Finance Documents.
- (c) All interest accrued on the amount standing to the credit of the trust account shall be for the benefit of the Recipient Parties pro rata to their respective entitlements.
- (d) A Party which has made a payment in accordance with this Clause 10.8 shall be discharged of the relevant payment obligation under the Finance Documents and shall not take any credit risk with respect to the amounts standing to the credit of the trust account.
 - (e) If a Paying Party makes a payment into a trust account in accordance with paragraph (b) above, that Paying Party shall promptly notify the Recipient Parties directly. Promptly upon request by a Recipient Party, and to the extent that it has been provided with the necessary information by that Recipient Party, the Paying Party shall give the requisite instructions to the bank with whom the trust account is held to transfer the amount (together with any accrued interest) to the relevant Recipient Party in accordance with Clause 10.3 (Distribution).

(f) Promptly upon the appointment of a successor Agent in accordance with Clause 19.14 (Replacement of the Agent), subject to paragraph (e) above, each Paying Party shall give all requisite instructions to the bank with whom the trust account is held to transfer the amount (together with any accrued interest) to the successor Agent for distribution to the Recipient Parties in accordance with Clause 10.3 (Distribution).

11. TAXES

11.1 Gross- up

- (a) All payments required to be made by the Borrower under the Finance Documents shall be made free and clear of and without any withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes, except to the extent that the Borrower is required by law to make payment subject to any taxes. Subject to paragraph (b) below, if any tax or amounts in respect of tax must be withheld or deducted by the Borrower from any amounts payable or paid by the Borrower, or deducted by the Agent from any amounts paid or payable by the Agent to a Bank, under the Finance Documents the amounts payable by the Borrower hereunder shall be increased such that the relevant Bank receives a net amount equal to the full amount which it would have received had such withholding or deduction of tax or amounts in respect of tax not been required.
- (b) The Borrower is not obliged to pay any additional amount pursuant to paragraph (a) above in respect of any (i) FATCA withholding or (ii) withholding or deduction which would not have been required if the relevant Finance Party had completed a declaration, claim, exemption or other form or formality which it was, at the relevant time, able to complete when requested to do so by the Borrower or the Agent.
- (c) The Borrower shall:
- (i) pay when due all taxes required by law to be deducted or withheld by it from any amounts paid or payable under the Finance Documents; and
- (ii) as soon as is reasonably practicable after receipt, deliver to the Agent for the relevant Bank the relevant tax receipt or a certified copy thereof (or if such receipt is not available, evidence reasonably satisfactory to that Bank) demonstrating that the required payment of taxes has been duly remitted to the appropriate taxation authority; and
- (iii) within 5 (five) Business Days of demand to the Borrower indemnify each Finance Party against any loss or liability which that Finance Party incurs as a consequence of the payment or non- payment of the taxes required to be paid in accordance with subparagraph (i) above.

11.2 Tax Credits

In the event that the Borrower makes an additional payment under Clause 11.1 (Gross- up) and the Finance Party for whose benefit such payment is made determines, acting reasonably, that it has received or been granted a credit against, relief or remission for, or repayment of, any tax paid or payable by it in respect of or calculated by reference to the deduction or withholding giving rise to such additional payment or by reference to the liability to which the payment relates, that Finance Party shall, to the extent that it can do so without prejudice to the retention of the amount of the credit, relief, remission or repayment, pay to the Borrower an amount equal to such amount thereof as that Finance Party shall have concluded in its absolute discretion to be attributable to such deduction or withholding or, as the case may be, the liability, as will leave such Finance Party (after

such reimbursement) in no worse position than it would have been in had the relevant deduction or withholding not been required to be made. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall interfere with the right of a Finance Party to arrange its tax affairs in whatever manner it thinks fit and, in particular, no Finance Party shall be under any obligation to make any disclosure of its tax affairs, or to claim any credit, relief, remission or repayment from or against its corporate profits or similar tax liability in respect of the amount of the deduction or withholding in priority to any other claims, reliefs, credits or deductions available to it.

11.3 U.S. Tax Forms

- (a) Each Party shall upon a reasonable request by another Party: (i) confirm to that other Party whether or not it is a FATCA Exempt Party; (ii) deliver to any other Party (in such number of copies as shall be requested by the recipient), upon the reasonable request of that Party, executed originals of any form prescribed by FATCA as a basis for claiming exemption from FATCA Withholding, duly completed, together with such supplementary documentation and other information (including that Party's "passthru payment percentage", if any, as calculated pursuant to FATCA) as may be prescribed by FATCA to permit such other Party to determine the applicable FATCA Withholding.
- (b) Paragraph (a) above shall not oblige any Finance Party to do anything which would or might in its reasonable opinion constitute a breach of:
 - (i) any law or regulation;
 - (ii) any policy of that Finance Party;
 - (iii) any fiduciary duty; or
 - (iv) any duty of confidentiality.
- (c) If any Finance Party determines that it is unable to submit to the Borrower and/or the Agent any form or certificate that such Finance Party is obliged to submit pursuant to this Clause 11.3, or that any information or declaration contained in any such form or certificate previously submitted has either ceased or will cease to be true, accurate and complete in all respects, such Finance Party shall promptly notify the Borrower and the Agent of such fact.

11.4 FATCA Withholding by Finance Parties

- (a) Each Finance Party may make any FATCA Withholding it is required by FATCA to make, and any payment required in connection with that FATCA Withholding, and no Finance Party shall be required to increase any payment in respect of which it makes such a FATCA Withholding or otherwise compensate the recipient of the payment for that FATCA Withholding.
- (b) Each Finance Party shall promptly upon becoming aware that it must make a FATCA Withholding (or that there is any change in the rate or the basis of such a FATCA Withholding) notify the Party to whom it is making the payment and, in addition, shall notify the Borrower, the Agent and the other Finance Parties

12. MARKET DISRUPTION

12.1 Absence of quotations

If JIBAR is to be determined by reference to the Reference Banks but a Reference Bank does not supply an offered rate by 12h00 on a Rate Fixing Day, the applicable JIBAR shall, subject to Clause 12.2 (Market disruption), be determined on the basis of the quotations of the remaining Reference Banks.

12.2 Market disruption

If:

- (a) JIBAR is to be determined by reference to the Reference Banks but no, or only one, Reference Bank supplies a rate by 12h00 on the Rate Fixing Day or the Agent (acting reasonably) otherwise determines that adequate and fair means do not exist for ascertaining JIBAR; or
- (b) the Agent receives notification by close of business on the Rate Fixing Day from Banks whose participations in a Loan exceed 35% (thirty five per cent.) of that Loan that:
 - (i) matching deposits will not be available to them in the Johannesburg Interbank Market in the ordinary course of business to fund their participations in that Loan for the relevant Interest Period; or
 - (ii) the cost to them of funding their participations in that Loan for the relevant Interest Period in the Johannesburg Interbank Market would be in excess of JIBAR for the relevant Interest Period,

the Agent shall promptly in writing notify the Borrower and the Banks of the fact and that Clause 12.3 is in operation.

12.3 Alternative basis

- (a) After any notification under Clause 12.2 (Market disruption) above, any Loan not yet drawn will be made with an Interest Period of 5 (five) Business Days and the next Interest Period relating to any outstanding Loan shall be 5 (five) Business Days, but the rate of interest applicable to each Bank's participation in the relevant Loan shall be the aggregate of the applicable:
 - (i) Margin;
 - (ii) the cost of each Bank of funding, from whatever sources it may reasonably select, its participation in the Loan during the relevant Interest Period; and
 - (iii) Mandatory Costs.
- (b) If the operation of paragraph (a) above results in 3 (three) consecutive Interest Periods of 5 (five) Business Days applying to the same Loan then the Borrower and the Agent shall negotiate in good faith for a period not exceeding 30 (thirty) days with a view to agreeing a substitute basis for determining the rate of interest.
 - (c) Any alternative basis agreed to pursuant to paragraph (b) above shall, with the prior written consent of all the Banks and the Borrower, be binding on all parties.

13. INCREASED COSTS

13.1 Increased costs

- (a) Subject to Clause 13.2 (Exceptions), the Borrower shall within 5 (five) Business Days of demand by a Finance Party to the Borrower pay to that Finance Party the amount of any increased cost incurred by it or any of its Affiliates as a result of:

(i) the introduction of, or any change in, or any change in the interpretation or application of, any law or regulation; or

(ii) compliance with any regulation made after the date of this Agreement,

including any law or regulation relating to taxation, change in currency of a country or reserve asset, special deposit, cash ratio, liquidity or capital adequacy requirements or any other form of banking or monetary control and all requests, rules, guidelines or directives thereunder or issued in connection with it shall be deemed to be a "change of law", regardless of the date enacted, adopted or issued.

(b) In this Agreement **increased cost** means:

(i) an additional cost incurred by a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates as a result of it having entered into, or performing, maintaining or funding its obligations under, any Finance Document; or

(ii) that portion of an additional cost incurred by a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates in making, funding or maintaining all or any advances comprised in a class of advances formed by or including that Finance Party's participations in the Loans made or to be made under this Agreement as is attributable to that Finance Party making, funding or maintaining those participations; or

(iii) a reduction in any amount payable to a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates or the effective return to a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates under this Agreement or (to the extent that it is attributable to this Agreement) on its capital; or

(iv) the amount of any payment made by a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates, or the amount of any interest or other return foregone by a Finance Party or any of its Affiliates, calculated by reference to any amount received or receivable by that Finance Party or any of its Affiliates from any other Party under this Agreement.

13.2 Exceptions

Clause 13.1 (Increased costs) does not apply to any increased cost:

(a) described within Clause 11 (Taxes);

(b) attributable to any change in the rate of, or change in the basis of calculating, tax on the overall net income of a Bank (or the overall net income of a division or branch of the Bank) imposed in the jurisdiction in which its principal office or Facility Office is situated; or

(c) attributable to FATCA; or

(d) incurred solely by reason of the negligence, breach or wilful default of the Finance Party concerned.

13.3 Notice

Any demand made by a Finance Party shall be accompanied by written evidence in reasonable detail of the amount and basis of the demand, provided that there is no requirement to disclose details of the organisation of its affairs, or any information which is confidential.

14. ILLEGALITY

Subject to the provisions of Clause 15 (Mitigation) if it is or becomes unlawful in any jurisdiction for a Bank to give effect to any of its obligations as contemplated by this Agreement or to fund or maintain its participation in any Loan, then:

- (a) that Bank may notify the Borrower through the Agent accordingly; and
- (b) the Borrower shall prepay the participations of that Bank in all the Loans either forthwith or, if such longer period is permitted by the relevant law, on the Maturity Date of the relevant Loan; and
- (c) the Commitment of that Bank shall be cancelled.

15. MITIGATION

15.1 Mitigation

If, in respect of any Bank, circumstances arise which would or would upon the giving of notice result in:

- (a) the Borrower being required to pay to or for the account of a Bank any additional amounts pursuant to Clause 11.1 (Gross- up) or 13.1 (Increased costs); or
- (b) the Borrower being obliged to prepay that Bank's participation in all the Loans and that Bank's Commitment being cancelled under Clause 14 (Illegality),

then, without in any way limiting, reducing or otherwise qualifying the obligations of the Borrower under Clauses 11 (Taxes), 13 (Increased Costs) or 14 (Illegality), such Bank shall promptly notify the Borrower and that Bank shall endeavour to take such reasonable steps as may be open to it to mitigate or remove those circumstances or the effect of those circumstances, including the transfer of its Facility Office to another jurisdiction or the assignment and transfer of its rights and obligations hereunder to another bank or financial institution unless, in that Bank's opinion (acting reasonably) such actions might have an adverse effect on its business, operations or financial condition or the management of its affairs or its return in relation to a Loan or be contrary to any applicable law.

15.2 Limitation of liability

The Borrower shall indemnify each Finance Party for all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by that Finance Party as a result of steps taken by it under Clause 15.1 (Mitigation).

16. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

16.1 Representations and warranties

The Borrower makes the representations and warranties set out in this Clause 16, in respect of itself and its Subsidiaries only, to each Finance Party and, in the case of Clause 16.4 (Legal validity), 16.6 (Pari passu ranking), 16.9 (Immunity), 16.10 (Jurisdiction/governing law) and 16.11 (Non-conflict) only, subject to the Reservations.

16.2 Status

- (a) It is a limited liability company, duly incorporated and of good standing and validly existing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation.

- (b) The Borrower and the Material Subsidiaries have the power to own their assets and carry on their business as it is being conducted.

16.3 Powers and authority

It has the power to enter into and perform, and has taken all necessary action to authorise the entry into, performance and delivery of, the Finance Documents to which it is or will be a party and the transactions contemplated by those Finance Documents.

16.4 Legal validity

Each Finance Document to which it is or will be a party constitutes, or when executed in accordance with its terms will constitute, its legal, valid and binding obligation enforceable in accordance with its terms.

16.5 Authorisations

All authorisations required in connection with the entry into, performance, validity and enforceability of the Finance Documents and the transactions contemplated by the Finance Documents have been obtained or effected and are in full force and effect.

16.6 Pari passu ranking

Its obligations under the Finance Documents rank and will rank at least pari passu with all its other unsecured obligations except for obligations mandatorily preferred by law.

16.7 Taxes on payments

All amounts payable by it under the Finance Documents shall be made free and clear of and without deduction for or on account of any tax.

16.8 Stamp duties

No stamp or registration duty or similar taxes or charges are payable in South Africa in respect of any Finance Document.

16.9 Immunity

(a) The execution by it of each Finance Document constitutes, and its exercise of its rights and performance of its material obligations under each Finance Document will constitute, private and commercial acts done and performed for private and commercial purposes.

- (b) It will not be entitled to claim immunity from suit, execution, attachment or other legal process in any proceedings taken in the jurisdiction of its incorporation in relation to any Finance Document.

16.10 Jurisdiction/governing law

The Borrower's:

- (a) irrevocable submission under Clause 34 (Jurisdiction) to the jurisdiction of the courts of South Africa;
- (b) agreement that this Agreement is governed by South African law; and

- (c) agreement not to claim any immunity to which it or its assets may be entitled,

are legal, valid and binding under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation.

16.11 Non- conflict

The entry into and performance by it of, and the transactions contemplated by, the Finance Documents do not and will not conflict with:

- (a) any law or regulation or judicial or official order; or
- (b) its constitutional documents; or
- (c) any document which is binding upon any member of the Group or any asset of any member of the Group,

and which is material in the context of this Agreement.

16.12 No Default

- (a) No Default is continuing or would result from the making of any Loan.
- (b) No other event is outstanding which constitutes (or with the giving of notice, lapse of time, determination of materiality or the fulfilment of any other applicable condition or any combination of the foregoing, would be likely to constitute) a default under any document which is binding on it or any of its assets to an extent or in a manner which has, or would be likely to have, a material adverse effect.

16.13 Litigation

No litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings are current or, to its knowledge, pending or threatened, which has, or would be reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect.

16.14 Accounts

- (a) The audited consolidated accounts of the Group most recently delivered to the Agent (which, at the date of this Agreement, are the Original Group Accounts):
 - (i) have been prepared in accordance with IAS consistently applied; and
 - (ii) fairly represent the consolidated financial condition of the Group as at the date to which they were drawn up.
- (b) As at the date of this Agreement, there has been no material adverse change in the business, condition (financial or otherwise), prospects or operations of the Group since the date to which the Original Group Accounts were drawn up.

16.15 Environmental issues

Except to the extent it does not have, and would not be reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect, each member of the Group is in compliance with all Environmental Laws and maintains and is in compliance with the terms and conditions of all Environmental Permits, in each case as may be necessary for the conduct of its business.

16.16 Environmental policy

(a) The Borrower has documented and adopted a corporate environmental policy for the Group which requires (in accordance with its terms) compliance with all Environmental Laws in all material respects.

(b) There is no Environmental Claim pending or to its knowledge threatened, and it is not aware of any past or present act, omission, event or circumstance that would be likely to form the basis of any Environmental Claim, which, in either case, would be likely to be adversely determined and, if so determined, would have a material adverse effect.

16.17 Economic Sanctions and Anti- Money Laundering

(a) In this Clause: **Money Laundering Laws** means all applicable anti- money laundering laws.

(b) No member of the Group, nor, to the knowledge of the Borrower, any of their respective Affiliates:

(i) is a Restricted Party;

(ii) as of the date of this Agreement, is in breach of any Sanctions;

(iii) to the knowledge of the Borrower after due inquiry, as of the date of this Agreement, has conducted or is conducting any trade, business or other activities with or for the benefit of any Restricted Party; or

(iv) as of the date of this Agreement, has received written notice of or is aware of any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation against it with respect to Sanctions by any Sanctions Authority.

(c) The operations of the Borrower and other member of the Group are in all material respects in compliance with Money Laundering Laws, and, as at the date of this Agreement, no claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation involving any member of the Group with respect to Money Laundering Laws is pending and, to the best of the Group's knowledge after due inquiry, threatened.

(d) The Borrower and each other member of the Group and, to the knowledge of the Borrower, their Affiliates have taken reasonable measures to ensure compliance with Sanctions and Money Laundering Laws.

16.18 Times for making representations and warranties

(a) The representations and warranties set out in this Clause 16 are made on the date of this Agreement.

(b) The Repeating Representations are deemed to be repeated by the Borrower on:

(i) the date of each Request;

(ii) each Drawdown Date,

in each case with reference to the facts and circumstances then existing.

(c) When a representation in Clause 16.12(a) is repeated on a Request for a Rollover Loan, the reference to a Default will be construed as a reference to an Event of Default.

17. UNDERTAKINGS

17.1 Duration

The undertakings in this Clause 17 remain in force from the date of this Agreement for so long as any amount is or may be outstanding under this Agreement or any Commitment is in force.

17.2 Financial information

The Borrower shall supply to the Agent in sufficient copies for all the Banks:

- (a) as soon as the same are available (and in any event within 120 (one hundred and twenty) days of the end of each of its financial years), the audited consolidated and company accounts of the Group for that financial year; and
- (b) as soon as the same are available (and in any event within 60 (sixty) days of the end of each financial quarter), the unaudited consolidated accounts of the Group for that financial quarter.

17.3 Information - miscellaneous

The Borrower shall supply to the Agent, in each case in sufficient copies for all the Banks, if the Agent so requests:

- (a) all documents despatched by it to its shareholders (or any class of them) or by it to its creditors (or any class of them) at the same time as they are despatched;
- (b) as soon as is reasonably practicable upon becoming aware of them, details of any litigation, arbitration or administrative proceedings, liquidation applications, winding up applications or business rescue applications made in respect of it and/or any member of the Group which are current, threatened or pending, and which have, or would be reasonably likely to have, in the opinion of the Majority Banks (acting reasonably) a material adverse effect;
- (c) as soon as is reasonably practicable, such further information in the possession or control of any member of the Group as any Finance Party may reasonably request, including information regarding its financial condition and operations and an up-to-date list of Material Subsidiaries; and
- (d) any notices to the changes in the Authorised Signatories, signed by a director or the company secretary of the Borrower, accompanied by a specimen signature(s) of the new Authorised Signatory/Signatories.

17.4 Notification of Default

The Borrower shall notify the Agent of any Default (and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it) promptly upon becoming aware of its occurrence.

17.5 Compliance certificates

- (a) The Borrower shall supply to the Agent:
 - (i) together with its most recent accounts specified in Clause 17.2 (Financial information); and

(ii) promptly at any other time, if the Agent (acting on the instructions of the Majority Banks (acting reasonably)) requests,

a certificate signed by two of its directors or Authorised Signatories on its behalf certifying that no Default is outstanding or, if a Default is outstanding, specifying the Default and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it.

(b) The Borrower shall supply to the Agent, together with the most recent Group accounts specified in Clause 17.2 (Financial information):

(i) at the end of each financial year, a certificate from its auditors; and

(ii) at the end of each half- year of each financial year, a certificate signed by two of its directors or Authorised Signatories,

in each case demonstrating computation (in reasonable detail) as to compliance with the terms of Clause 17.18 (Financial covenant) in relation to the relevant Group accounts, substantially in the form of Schedule 7 (Form of Compliance Certificate) (a **Compliance Certificate**).

17.6 Use of websites

(a) Except as provided below, the Borrower may deliver any information under this Agreement to a Bank by posting it on to an electronic website if:

(i) the Agent and the Bank agree;

(ii) the Borrower and the Agent designate an electronic website for this purpose;

(iii) the Borrower notifies the Agent of the address of and password for the website; and

(iv) the information posted is in a format agreed between the Borrower and the Agent.

The Agent must supply each relevant Bank with the address of and password for the website.

(b) Notwithstanding the above, the Borrower must supply to the Agent in paper form a copy of any information posted on the website together with sufficient copies for:

(i) any Bank not agreeing to receive information via the website; and

(ii) within 10 (ten) Business Days of request any other Bank, if that Bank so requests.

(c) The Borrower must, promptly upon becoming aware of its occurrence, notify the Agent if:

(i) the website cannot be accessed;

(ii) the website or any information on the website is infected by any electronic virus or similar software;

(iii) the password for the website is changed; or

(iv) any information to be supplied under this Agreement is posted on the website or amended after being posted.

If the circumstances in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) above occur, the Borrower must supply any information required under this Agreement in paper form.

17.7 Authorisations

The Borrower shall:

- (a) promptly obtain, maintain and comply with the terms of; and
- (b) as soon as is reasonably practicable, supply certified copies to the Agent of,

any authorisation required under any law or regulation to enable it to perform its obligations under, or for the validity or enforceability of, any Finance Document.

17.8 Pari passu ranking

The Borrower shall procure that its obligations under the Finance Documents do and will rank at least pari passu with all its other present and future unsecured obligations, except for obligations mandatorily preferred by law.

17.9 Negative pledge

- (a) The Borrower shall not, and shall procure that no other member of the Group will, create or permit to subsist any Security Interest on any of its assets.
- (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:
 - (i) any lien arising by operation of law in the ordinary course of business and securing amounts not more than 60 (sixty) days overdue;
 - (ii) any Security Interest listed in Schedule 9 (Existing Security) which secures Financial Indebtedness outstanding at the date of this Agreement;
 - (iii) any Security Interest created on an undertaking or asset of a member of the Group in favour of a governmental or quasi- governmental (whether national, local or regional) or supra- governmental body in respect of the financing of that undertaking or asset at a preferential rate which secures only the payment or repayment of the financing for that undertaking or asset;
 - (iv) any Security Interest over an asset in relation to which Project Finance Indebtedness has been incurred to secure that Project Finance Indebtedness;
 - (v) any Security Interest arising in relation to set- off arrangements between cash balances and bank borrowings with the same bank which arise in the ordinary course of business;
 - (vi) any Security Interest existing at the time of acquisition on or over any asset acquired by a member of the Group after the date of this Agreement which was not created in contemplation of or in connection with that acquisition, provided that the principal amount secured by such Security Interest and outstanding at the time of acquisition is not subsequently increased and the Security Interest is discharged within 6 (six) months;
 - (vii) in the case of any company which becomes a member of the Group after the date of this Agreement, any Security Interest existing on or over its assets when it becomes

a member of the Group which was not created in contemplation of or in connection with it becoming a member of the Group, provided that:

- A. the principal amount secured by such Security Interest and outstanding when the relevant company became a member of the Group is not increased;
 - B. no amount is secured by any such Security Interest which is not secured by the relevant Security Interest when the relevant company becomes a member of the Group; and
 - C. the Security Interest is discharged within 6 (six) months;
- (viii) any Security Interest replacing any of the Security Interests permitted by subparagraphs (vi) and (vii), provided that the amount secured by any replacement Security Interest shall not exceed the amount outstanding and secured by the original Security Interest at the time of the creation of the replacement Security Interest, the value of the replacement asset over which the replacement Security Interest is created does not exceed the value of the asset over which the original Security Interest was held, the replacement Security Interest secures the same obligations as the original Security Interest and such replacement Security Interest is discharged within the original 6 (six) month period specified in subparagraphs (vi) and (vii);
- (ix) any Security Interest in respect of any margin or collateral delivered or otherwise provided in connection with metal transactions; and
 - (x) any other Security Interest or transaction that would otherwise be prohibited by Clause 17.10 (Transactions similar to security) provided that at the time that the Security Interest is created or the transaction is effected, the aggregate amount of indebtedness secured by all Security Interests permitted under subparagraph (ix) and this subparagraph (x), and the aggregate market or book value (whichever is the higher) of the assets or receivables the subject of transactions under Clause 17.10 (Transactions similar to security) does not exceed U.S.\$400,000,000 (four hundred million US Dollars).

17.10 Transactions similar to security

The Borrower shall not, and shall procure that no other member of the Group will, in each case except as permitted by Clause 17.9(b)(x) (Negative Pledge):

- (a) sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its assets on terms whereby it is or may be leased to or re-acquired or acquired by a member of the Group or any of its related entities; or
- (b) sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its receivables on recourse terms, except for the discounting of bills or notes in the ordinary course of trading,

in circumstances where the transaction is entered into primarily as a method of raising finance or of financing the acquisition of an asset.

17.11 Disposals

- (a) The Borrower shall not, and shall procure that no other Material Subsidiary will, either in a single transaction or in a series of transactions, whether related or not and whether

voluntarily or involuntarily, sell, transfer, grant or lease or otherwise dispose of any of its assets.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(i) disposals made in the ordinary course of business of the disposing entity on arm's length terms;

(ii) disposals of assets in exchange for other assets comparable or superior as to type, value and quality;

(iii) disposals constituting part of any Permitted Reorganisation;

(iv) disposals of cash made in the ordinary course of business of the Group;

(v) disposals to shareholders by way of distribution or dividend payment; and

(vi) any other disposal of assets where the book value of the assets disposed of, when aggregated with all other disposals of assets by the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary made after the date of this Agreement (other than those listed in subparagraphs (i) to (iii) above), does not exceed U.S.\$1,000,000,000 (one billion US Dollars).

17.12 Change of business

The Borrower shall procure that no substantial change is made to the general nature or scope of the business of the Group as a whole from that carried on at the date of this Agreement.

17.13 Mergers and acquisitions

(a) The Borrower shall not enter into any amalgamation, demerger, merger or reconstruction other than a Permitted Reorganisation.

(b) The Borrower shall not, and shall procure that no other member of the Group will, acquire any assets or business or make any investment.

(c) Subparagraph (b) shall not apply to:

(i) any acquisition of assets or business or any investment made, in each case, on arm's length terms where the amount of the consideration for such assets, business or investment does not exceed the aggregate of:

A. U.S.\$750,000,000 (seven hundred and fifty million US Dollars), provided that such amount is funded directly by, or out of the proceeds of, an issue of shares in the Borrower; and

B. when aggregated with the aggregate amount of the consideration for all other assets or businesses acquired or investments made by any member of the Group after the date of this Agreement (other than amounts in respect of acquisitions or investments permitted under subparagraph (i)(A) above or subparagraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) below), U.S.\$1,300,000,000 (one billion three hundred million US Dollars) (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include, but is not limited to, amounts funded directly by, or out of the proceeds of, an issue of shares in the Borrower);

(ii) any acquisition made in the ordinary course of business of the acquiring entity;

(iii) any investment in the ordinary course of business of the Group of cash whose disposal is permitted under Clause 17.11(b)(iv) (Disposals); and

(iv) any acquisition constituting part of any Permitted Reorganisation.

17.14 Insurance

The Borrower shall, and shall procure that each other member of the Group will, in all material respects, maintain insurance with financially sound and reputable insurers with respect to its assets of an insurable nature against such risks and in such amounts as are normally maintained by persons carrying on the same or a similar class of business.

17.15 Maintenance of status

The Borrower shall, and shall procure that each Material Subsidiary will:

(a) do all such things as are necessary to maintain its corporate existence; and

(b) ensure that it has the right and is duly qualified to conduct its business, in all material respects, as it is conducted in all applicable jurisdictions.

17.16 Compliance with laws

The Borrower shall, and shall procure that each member of the Group will comply with all applicable laws and regulations of any governmental authority, whether domestic or foreign, having jurisdiction over it or any of its assets, where failure to comply with any such laws or regulations would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect.

17.17 Compliance with Environmental Laws

The Borrower shall, and shall procure that each member of the Group will:

(a) comply with all Environmental Laws and maintain and comply with the terms and conditions of all Environmental Permits applicable from time to time to any of its businesses or assets or to any of its property where failure to comply would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect;

(b) promptly notify the Agent of any breach of any Environmental Laws which has, or would be reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect;

(c) not cause, or exacerbate any condition resulting from, a release of any hazardous, toxic, harmful or dangerous chemicals, substances or wastes that would reasonably be expected to lead to a competent authority or a third party taking action or making a claim under any Environmental Laws, (including the requirement to clean up any contaminated land, or the revocation, suspension, variation or non-renewal of any Environmental Permits), which would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect; and

(d) promptly upon the receipt of the same, notify the Agent of any claim, notice or other communications served on it in respect of:

(i) any modification, suspension or revocation of any Environmental Permit applicable to it; or

(ii) any alleged breach of any Environmental Laws,

which has, or would be reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect.

17.18 Financial covenant

(a) In this Clause 17.18:

Convertible Bonds means any bonds issued by a member of the Group which are convertible into shares of the Borrower.

Covenant Step- Up Fee means a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% (zero point two five per cent.) of the aggregate amount of the Loans outstanding under the Facility as at the Covenant Step- Up Start Date.

Covenant Step- Up Start Date means the date on which the Borrower delivers the relevant Compliance Certificate to the Agent in respect of the Covenant Step- Up Test Date.

Covenant Step- Up Test Date has the meaning given to it in paragraph (g) of this Clause 17.18 (Financial covenant).

EBITDA means, in respect of any Measurement Period, the consolidated pre- taxation income before depreciation, amortisation and Net Interest Expense of the Group for that Measurement Period, adjusted:

(i) to reverse entries made in order to comply with IAS 37, IAS 39 and IFRS 9 or their successor standards requiring the marking to market of hedging transactions undertaken in the normal course of business;

(ii) to reverse entries made for fair value adjustments relating to the option component of the Convertible Bonds;

(iii) to reverse entries made for the translation gains and losses on monetary items in accordance with accounting standard IAS 21 or its successor standard;

(iv) to reverse entries made following the early delivery or early unwinding and settlement in full of hedge transactions including non- hedge derivatives that are scheduled to mature at dates later than such Measurement Period and not due to any other events; and

(v) for exceptional items resulting from the sale or any impairment or revaluation of mining assets or the restructuring of mining operations; and

(vi) to reverse entries made for fair value adjustments relating to the US\$1,250,000,000 bonds due 2020 issued by AGAH, or any other fair value adjustment on any bond issued subsequent to the date of this Agreement.

IAS 21 means International Accounting Standard 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, as issued by the IASC and adopted and revised by the IASB.

IAS 37 means International Accounting Standard 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as issued by the IASC and adopted and revised by the IASB.

IAS 39 means International Accounting Standard 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, as issued by the IASC and adopted and revised by the IASB.

IFRS 9 means International Financial Reporting Standard 9, Financial Instruments.

Leverage means, in relation to any Test Date, the ratio of Total Net Financial Indebtedness as at that Test Date to EBITDA for the Measurement Period ending on that Test Date.

Measurement Period means the period of 12 (twelve) months up to and ending on either the last day of a financial year of the Borrower or a half year of a financial year of the Borrower, as applicable.

Net Interest Expense means, in respect of any Measurement Period, all interest, acceptance commission and any other continuing, regular or periodic costs and expenses in the nature of interest (whether paid, payable or capitalised and including payments made in respect of interest rate hedging arrangements which in the normal course of business will not be marked- to- market) on a consolidated basis incurred in effecting, servicing or maintaining indebtedness of any of the types set out in subparagraphs (i) to (vii) of the definition of Net Financial Indebtedness during that period, minus all interest or amounts in the nature of interest received (other than amounts from other members of the Group) during that period.

Net Financial Indebtedness means at any time the aggregate (without double counting) of the following:

- (i) the outstanding principal amount of any moneys borrowed by any company and any outstanding overdraft debit balance of such company;
- (ii) the outstanding principal amount of any debenture, bond, note, loan stock or other security of any company (including redeemable preference shares but excluding any Convertible Bonds provided that shareholder approval has been obtained for the terms and conditions of those Convertible Bonds and that the Convertible Bonds are mandatorily convertible into shares of the Borrower upon maturity or any early redemption of such Convertible Bonds (for any reason including, without limitation, redemption upon a change of control or an event of default, howsoever described));
- (iii) the outstanding principal amount of any acceptance under any acceptance credit opened by a bank or other financial institution in favour of any company;
- (iv) the outstanding principal amount of all moneys owing to a company in connection with the sale or discounting of receivables (except to the extent they are on a non- recourse basis);
- (v) the outstanding principal amount of any indebtedness of any company arising from any advance or deferred payment agreements arranged primarily as a method of raising finance or financing the acquisition of an asset;
- (vi) the capitalised element of indebtedness of any company in respect of a lease entered into primarily as a method of raising finance or financing the acquisition of the asset leased (except for (1) any lease which would be accounted for as an operational lease under the International Financial Reporting Standards published on 1 January 2009 and (2) the operating lease in respect of the corporate office of the Borrower located at 76 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg);
- (vii) any fixed or minimum premium payable on the repayment or redemption of any instrument referred to in subparagraph (ii) above; and

(viii) the outstanding principal amount of any indebtedness of any person of a type referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (vii) above which is the subject of a guarantee, indemnity and/or other form of assurance against financial loss by any company, provided that any guarantee and/or counter indemnity given in support of a letter of credit issued to environmental authorities and/or other form of assurance against financial loss in respect of potential environmental liabilities shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this definition until such time as a call is made under any such letter of credit,

less the aggregate amount of all credit balances (including interest accrued but not yet received or paid) on accounts of that company with any bank or financial institution.

Test Date means the last day of a financial year of the Borrower or a half year of a financial year of the Borrower.

Total Net Financial Indebtedness means at any time the consolidated (without double counting) Net Financial Indebtedness of all members of the Group.

(b) All terms used in this Clause 17.18 which are not otherwise defined are to be interpreted in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as at 1 January 2013.

(c) All terms used in this Clause 17.18 are to be calculated in accordance with the accounting principles applied in the audited consolidated accounts of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014.

(d) If there is a dispute as to any interpretation of or computation for paragraph (a) above, the interpretation or computation of independent auditors approved by the Agent prevails.

(e) The financial ratio specified in paragraph (f) below shall be tested as at the last day of each Measurement Period, by reference to the U.S. Dollar figures (and not figures in any other currency) and other information appearing in the relevant financial statements delivered to the Agent under Clause 17.2 (Financial information) in respect of the relevant period.

(f) Subject to paragraph (g) below, the Borrower shall ensure that Leverage as at each Test Date does not at any time exceed 3.5:1.

(g) In relation to one Test Date only during the life of the Facility (the **Covenant Step- Up Test Date**), if Leverage as at that Test Date exceeds 3.5:1 but is less than 4.5:1 and (A) EBITDA for the Measurement Period ending on the Covenant Step- Up Test Date is less than EBITDA for the immediately preceding Measurement Period, and (B) Leverage on the Covenant Step- Up Test Date would have been 3.5:1 or less if EBITDA for the Measurement Period ending on the Covenant Step- Up Test Date had been the same as for the immediately preceding Measurement Period, then no Default shall occur provided that:

(i) on and from the Covenant Step- Up Start Date, no Loan (other than a Rollover Loan) may be made to a Borrower unless and until the Borrower delivers to the Agent a Compliance Certificate in relation to the next following Test Date demonstrating that Leverage as at that Test Date does not exceed 3.5:1; and

(ii) the Borrowers pay to the Agent, for the account of the Banks as at the Covenant Step- Up Start Date (pro rata to such Banks' participations in the outstanding Loans as at the Covenant Step- up Start Date), the Covenant Step- Up Fee within 5 Business Days of the Covenant Step- Up Start Date.

(h) If, at the next Test Date immediately following the Covenant Step- Up Test Date, Leverage exceeds 3.5:1, an Event of Default shall immediately occur.

17.19 Know your customer requirements

- (a) If:
- (i) the introduction of or any change in (or in the interpretation, administration or application of) any law or regulation made after the date of this Agreement;
 - (ii) any change in the status of the Borrower after the date of this Agreement; or
 - (iii) a proposed assignment or transfer by a Bank of any of its rights and obligations under this Agreement to a party that is not a Bank prior to such assignment or transfer,

obliges the Agent or any Bank (or in the case of subparagraph (iii) above, any prospective new Bank) to comply with know your customer requirements in circumstances where the necessary information is not already available to it, the Borrower shall promptly upon the request of the Agent or any Bank supply, or procure the supply of, such documentation and other evidence as is reasonably requested by the Agent (for itself or on behalf of any Bank) or any Bank (for itself or, in the case of the event described in subparagraph (iii) above, on behalf of any prospective new Bank) in order for the Agent, such Bank or, in the case of the event described in subparagraph (iii) above, any prospective new Bank to carry out and be satisfied it has complied with all necessary know your customer requirements with respect to the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents.

- (b) Each Bank must promptly on the request of the Agent supply to the Agent any documentation or other evidence which is reasonably required by the Agent to carry out and be satisfied with the results of all know your customer requirements with respect to the transactions contemplated in the Finance Documents.

17.20 Use of proceeds

The Borrower shall not, directly or indirectly, use, lend, make payments of, contribute or otherwise make available, all or part of the proceeds of any Loan for the purpose of funding any trade, business or other activities:

- (a) to the knowledge of the Borrower after due and careful inquiry, involving or for the benefit of any Restricted Party;
or
- (b) in any other manner that would result in the Borrower or any Bank being in breach of any applicable Sanctions.

17.21 Obuasi Remediation

Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Obuasi Remediation will be permitted to be carried out, provided for the avoidance of doubt that:

- (a) the Group remains in compliance with Clause 17.18 (Financial covenant); and
- (b) each member of the Group (other than AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited, to the extent arising out of or in connection with the Obuasi Remediation) remains in compliance with all other provisions of this Agreement.

18. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Each of the events set out in this Clause 18 is an Event of Default (whether or not caused by any reason whatsoever outside the control of the Borrower or any other person).

18.1 Non- payment

The Borrower does not pay on the due date any amount payable by it under the Finance Documents at the place and in the currency in which it is expressed to be payable unless:

(a) its failure to pay is caused by:

(i) an administrative or technical error; or

(ii) a Disruption Event; and

(b) payment is made within:

(i) in the case of (a)(i) above, 3 (three) Business Days of its due date; or

(ii) in the case of (a)(ii) above, 3 (three) Business Days of its due date.

18.2 Breach of financial covenant

The Borrower does not comply with Clause 17.18(f) (Financial covenant).

18.3 Breach of other obligations

The Borrower does not comply with any provision of the Finance Documents (other than those referred to in Clause 18.1 (Non- payment) and 18.1(b) (Breach of financial covenant)) and such failure to comply (if it is capable of remedy) is not remedied within 30 (thirty) days of the earlier of the Agent giving notice and the Borrower becoming aware of non- compliance.

18.4 Misrepresentation

A representation, warranty or statement made or repeated in any Finance Document or in any Request delivered by or on behalf of the Borrower is incorrect in any material respect when made or deemed to be made or repeated by reference to the circumstances then subsisting, and if the circumstances giving rise to such misrepresentation are capable of remedy, the Borrower shall have failed to remedy such circumstances within 30 (thirty) days of its being made or deemed to be made.

18.5 Cross- default

(a) Any Financial Indebtedness, other than Project Finance Indebtedness, of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary is not paid when due originally or within any applicable grace period provided for in the relevant documentation;

(b) an event of default howsoever described occurs under any document relating to Financial Indebtedness of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary and is not remedied or waived irrevocably within 5 (five) Business Days;

(c) any Financial Indebtedness, other than Project Finance Indebtedness, of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary becomes prematurely due and payable prior to its specified maturity (or is placed on demand) as a result of an event of default (howsoever described) under the document relating to that Financial Indebtedness;

(d) without prejudice to paragraph (c) above, any Financial Indebtedness of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary becomes capable of being declared due and payable prior to its specified maturity and the circumstances enabling such Financial Indebtedness to be capable of being declared due and payable are not remedied or waived irrevocably within 5 (five) Business Days; or

(e) without prejudice to paragraphs (c) and (d) above, any Security Interest securing Financial Indebtedness over any asset of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary becomes enforceable, by reason of the occurrence of an event of default (howsoever described) provided that it is not remedied or waived irrevocably within 5 (five) Business Days,

provided that no Event of Default shall occur under this Clause 18.5 unless the aggregate amount of all the Financial Indebtedness with respect to which an event or events under paragraphs (a) to (e) above occurs or occur is at least U.S.\$50,000,000 (fifty million US Dollars) (or its equivalent in other currencies).

18.6 Insolvency

(a) The Borrower or any Material Subsidiary is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or becomes insolvent, or admits inability to pay its debts as they fall due.

(b) The Borrower or any Material Subsidiary suspends making payments on all or any class of its debts or announces an intention to do so, or a moratorium is declared in respect of any of its indebtedness.

(c) The Borrower or any Material Subsidiary is or is deemed for the purposes of any applicable law to be "Financially Distressed" (as defined in the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008)).

(d) The Borrower or any Material Subsidiary, by reason of financial difficulties, begins negotiations with its creditors generally (or any class of them) with a view to the readjustment or rescheduling of any of its indebtedness.

18.7 Insolvency proceedings

(a) Any corporate action, legal proceedings or other procedure or step (including petition, proposal or convening a meeting) is taken in relation to:

(i) the suspension of payments, the commencement of business rescue proceedings, a moratorium of any indebtedness, liquidation, winding-up, dissolution, administration or reorganisation (by way of voluntary arrangement, scheme of arrangement or otherwise) of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary;

(ii) a composition, compromise, assignment or arrangement with any creditors of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary;

(iii) the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, compulsory manager, business rescue practitioner or other similar officer in respect of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary,

or any analogous procedure or step is taken in any jurisdiction by any person (other than the Borrower or a Material Subsidiary) and is not contested in good faith or withdrawn or dismissed within 30 (thirty) days or, if a shorter period is provided for contesting such

procedure or proceedings under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction, by the second Business Day before the date for hearing of the relevant petition or legal proceedings.

- (b) A meeting of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary is convened for the purpose of considering any resolution for (or to petition for) its winding-up, its administration, its dissolution, or for the appointment of a liquidator, business rescue practitioner, provisional liquidator, trustee or administrator to it, or any such resolution is passed.
- (c) Any person presents a petition for the winding up of, administration of, dissolution of or for the appointment of a liquidator, provisional liquidator, trustee or administrator or business rescue practitioner to the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary which step, if taken by any person other than the Borrower or a Material Subsidiary, is not withdrawn or dismissed within 30 (thirty) days or, if earlier, by the second Business Day before the date for hearing the petition or legal proceedings.
- (d) An order for the winding-up or administration or commencement of business rescue proceedings of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary is made.
- (e) Provided that no Event of Default will occur under clauses (a) to (d) (both inclusive), in respect of (i) a solvent liquidation of a member of the Group (other than the Borrower) or (ii) pursuant to a Permitted Reorganisation.

18.8 Appointment of receivers and managers

- (a) Any liquidator, trustee in bankruptcy, judicial custodian, compulsory manager, receiver, receiver-manager, administrative receiver, administrator, business rescue practitioner or the like is appointed in respect of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary or any material part of its assets.
- (b) The directors of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary requests the appointment of a liquidator, trustee in bankruptcy, judicial custodian, compulsory manager, receiver, receiver-manager, administrative receiver, administrator, business rescue practitioner or the like.
 - (c) Provided that no Event of Default will occur under clauses (a) and (b) above, in respect of (i) a solvent liquidation of a member of the Group (other than the Borrower) or (ii) pursuant to a Permitted Reorganisation.

18.9 Creditors' process

Any attachment, sequestration, distress, execution, implementation of any business rescue plan or legal process affects the whole or any substantial part of the property, undertaking or assets of the Borrower or any Material Subsidiary and is not discharged within 30 (thirty) days.

18.10 Cessation of business

The Borrower or any Material Subsidiary ceases, or threatens to cease, to carry on all or a substantial part of its business, other than in accordance with a disposal permitted under Clause 17.11 (Disposals).

18.11 Unlawfulness

It is or becomes unlawful for the Borrower to perform any of its payment or other material obligations under the Finance Documents.

18.12 Official Consents

Any authorisation, approval or consent required in connection with the entry into, performance, validity and enforceability of, and the transactions contemplated by, the Finance Documents is revoked where such revocation would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect.

18.13 Repudiation

The Borrower repudiates a Finance Document or evidences an intention to repudiate a Finance Document.

18.14 Material adverse change

In the opinion of the Majority Banks (acting reasonably) a material adverse change occurs:

- (a) in the business or financial condition of the Borrower or the Group as a whole;
or
- (b) in the ability of the Borrower to perform its payment obligations under any of the Finance Documents or its obligations under Clause 17.18(f) (Financial covenant).

18.15 Acceleration

On and at any time after the occurrence of an Event of Default which is continuing the Agent may, and shall if so directed by the Majority Banks, by notice to the Borrower:

- (a) cancel the Total Commitments;
- (b) declare that all or part of the Loans, together with accrued interest and all other amounts accrued or outstanding under the Finance Documents be immediately due and payable, whereupon they shall become immediately due and payable; and/or
- (c) declare that all or part of the Loans be payable on demand, whereupon they shall immediately become payable on demand by the Agent acting on the instructions of the Majority Banks.

19. THE AGENT

19.1 Appointment and duties of the Agent

- (a) Each Finance Party (other than the Agent) irrevocably appoints the Agent to act as its agent under and in connection with the Finance Documents.
- (b) Each Party appointing the Agent irrevocably authorises the Agent on its behalf to:
 - (i) perform the duties and to exercise the rights, powers and discretions that are specifically delegated to it under or in connection with the Finance Documents, together with any other incidental rights, powers and discretions; and
 - (ii) execute each Finance Document expressed to be executed by the Agent on that Party's behalf.
- (c) The Agent has only those duties which are expressly specified in this Agreement. Those duties are solely of a mechanical and administrative nature.

19.2 Relationship

The relationship between the Agent and the other Finance Parties is that of agent and principal only. Nothing in this Agreement constitutes the Agent as trustee or fiduciary for any other Party or any other person and the Agent need not hold in trust any moneys paid to it for a Party or be liable to account for interest on those moneys.

19.3 Majority Banks' instructions

- (a) The Agent will be fully protected if it acts in accordance with the instructions of the Majority Banks in connection with the exercise of any right, power or discretion or any matter not expressly provided for in the Finance Documents. Any such instructions given by the Majority Banks will be binding on all the Banks. In the absence of such instructions, the Agent may act as it considers to be in the best interests of all the Banks.
- (b) The Agent is not authorised to act on behalf of a Bank (without first obtaining that Bank's consent) in any legal or arbitration proceedings relating to any Finance Document.

19.4 Delegation

The Agent may act under the Finance Documents through its personnel and agents.

19.5 Responsibility for documentation

The Agent is not responsible to any other Party for:

- (a) the execution, genuineness, validity, enforceability or sufficiency of any Finance Document or any other document;
- (b) the collectability of amounts payable under any Finance Document; or
- (c) the accuracy of any statements (whether written or oral) made in or in connection with any Finance Document.

19.6 Default

- (a) The Agent is not obliged to monitor or enquire as to whether or not a Default has occurred. The Agent will not be deemed to have knowledge of the occurrence of a Default. However, if the Agent receives notice from a Party referring to this Agreement, describing the Default and stating that the event is a Default or if it has actual knowledge of a Default, it shall promptly notify the Banks.
- (b) The Agent may require the receipt of security satisfactory to it, whether by way of payment in advance or otherwise, against any liability or loss which it will or may incur in taking any proceedings or action arising out of or in connection with any Finance Document before it commences those proceedings or takes that action.

19.7 Exoneration

- (a) Without limiting paragraph (b) below, the Agent will not be liable to any other Party for any action taken or not taken by it under or in connection with any Finance Document, unless directly caused by its gross negligence or wilful misconduct.
- (b) No Party may take any proceedings against any officer, employee or agent of the Agent in respect of any claim it might have against the Agent or in respect of any act or omission of

any kind (including gross negligence or wilful misconduct) by that officer, employee or agent in relation to any Finance Document.

19.8 Reliance

The Agent may:

- (a) rely on any notice, representation or document believed by it to be genuine and correct and to have been signed by, or with the authority of, the proper person;
- (b) rely on any statement made by a director, Authorised Signatory or employee of any person regarding any matters which may reasonably be assumed to be within his knowledge or within his power to verify; and
- (c) engage, pay for and rely on legal or other professional advisers selected by it (including those in the Agent's employment and those representing a Party other than the Agent).

19.9 Credit approval and appraisal

Without affecting the responsibility of the Borrower for information supplied by it or on its behalf in connection with any Finance Document, each Bank confirms that it:

- (a) has made its own independent investigation and assessment of the financial condition and affairs of the Borrower and its related entities in connection with its participation in this Agreement and has not relied exclusively on any information provided to it by the Agent in connection with any Finance Document; and
- (b) will continue to make its own independent appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Borrower and its related entities while any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.

19.10 Information

- (a) The Agent shall promptly forward to the person concerned the original or a copy of any document which is delivered to the Agent by a Party for that person.
 - (b) The Agent shall promptly supply a Bank with a copy of each document received by the Agent under Clause 4 (Conditions Precedent), upon the request and at the expense of that Bank.
 - (c) Except where this Agreement specifically provides otherwise, the Agent is not obliged to review or check the accuracy or completeness of any document it forwards to another Party.
- (d) Except as provided above, the Agent has no duty:
- (i) either initially or on a continuing basis to provide any Bank with any credit or other information concerning the financial condition or affairs of the Borrower or of its related entities, whether coming into its possession before, on or after the date of this Agreement; or
 - (ii) unless specifically requested to do so by a Bank in accordance with a Finance Document, to request any certificates or other documents from the Borrower.

19.11 The Agent

- (a) If it is also a Bank, the Agent has the same rights and powers under this Agreement as any other Bank and may exercise those rights and powers as though it were not the Agent.
- (b) The Agent may:
 - (i) carry on any business with the Borrower or its related entities;
 - (ii) act as agent or trustee for, or in relation to any financing involving, the Borrower or its related entities; and
 - (iii) retain any profits or remuneration in connection with its activities under this Agreement or in relation to any of the foregoing.
- (c) In acting as the Agent, the agency division of the Agent will be treated as a separate entity from its other divisions and departments. Any information acquired by the Agent which, in its opinion, is acquired by it otherwise than in its capacity as the Agent may be treated as confidential by the Agent and will not be deemed to be information possessed by the Agent in its capacity as such.
- (d) The Borrower irrevocably authorises the Agent to disclose to the other Finance Parties any information which is received by it in its capacity as the Agent.
- (e) The Agent may deduct from any amount received by it for the Banks pro rata any unpaid fees, costs and expenses of the Agent incurred by it in connection with the Finance Documents.

19.12 Indemnities

- (a) Without limiting the liability of the Borrower under the Finance Documents, each Bank shall within 3 (three) Business Days from written demand indemnify the Agent for that Bank's proportion of any liability or loss incurred by the Agent in any way relating to or arising out of its acting as the Agent, except to the extent that the liability or loss arises directly from the Agent's gross negligence or wilful misconduct.
- (b) A Bank's proportion of the liability or loss set out in paragraph (a) above will be the proportion which its participation in the Loans (if any) bears to all the Loans on the date of the demand. However, if there are no Loans outstanding on the date of demand, then the proportion will be the proportion which its Commitment bears to the Total Commitments at the date of demand or, if the Total Commitments have then been cancelled, bore to the Total Commitments immediately before being cancelled.

19.13 Compliance

- (a) The Agent may refrain from doing anything which might, in its opinion, constitute a breach of any law or regulation or be otherwise actionable at the suit of any person, and may do anything which, in its opinion, is necessary or desirable to comply with any law or regulation of any jurisdiction.
- (b) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a) above, the Agent may disclose the identity of a Defaulting Bank to the other Finance Parties and the Borrower and shall promptly disclose the same upon the written request of the Borrower or the Majority Banks.

(c) Without limiting paragraph (a) above, the Agent need not disclose any information relating to the Borrower or any of its related entities if the disclosure might, in the opinion of the Agent, constitute a breach of any law or regulation or any duty of secrecy or confidentiality or be otherwise actionable at the suit of any person. The Borrower will not impose any duty of secrecy or confidentiality on the Agent (with respect to the Banks) in relation to information provided to the Agent in its capacity as such.

19.14 Replacement of the Agent

- (a) Notwithstanding its irrevocable appointment and after consultation with the Borrower, the Majority Banks may, by giving 30 (thirty) days' notice to the Agent (or, at any time the Agent is an Impaired Agent, by giving any shorter notice determined by the Majority Banks) replace the Agent by appointing a successor Agent.
- (b) The retiring Agent shall (at its own cost if it is an Impaired Agent and otherwise at the expense of the Banks) make available to the successor Agent such documents and records and provide such assistance as the successor Agent may reasonably request for the purposes of performing its functions as Agent under the Finance Documents.
- (c) The appointment of the successor Agent shall take effect on the date specified in the notice from the Majority Banks to the retiring Agent. As from this date, the retiring Agent shall be discharged from any further obligation in respect of the Finance Documents but shall remain entitled to the benefit of this Clause 19 (and any agency fees for the account of the retiring Agent shall cease to accrue from (and shall be payable on) that date).
- (d) Any successor Agent and each of the other Parties shall have the same rights and obligations amongst themselves as they would have had if such successor had been an original Party.

19.15 Resignation of the Agent

- (a) Notwithstanding its irrevocable appointment, the Agent may resign by giving notice to the Banks and the Borrower, in which case the Agent may forthwith appoint one of its Affiliates as successor Agent or, failing that, the Majority Banks may, after consultation with the Borrower, appoint one of the Original Banks as successor Agent.
- (b) If the appointment of a successor Agent is to be made by the Majority Banks but they have not, within 30 (thirty) days after notice of resignation, appointed a successor Agent which accepts the appointment, the Agent may appoint a successor Agent.
- (c) The resignation of the Agent and the appointment of any successor Agent will both become effective only upon the successor Agent notifying all the Parties that it accepts its appointment. On giving the notification, the successor Agent will succeed to the position of the Agent and the term **Agent** will mean the successor Agent.
- (d) The retiring Agent shall, at its own cost, make available to the successor Agent such documents and records and provide such assistance as the successor Agent may reasonably request for the purposes of performing its functions as the Agent under this Agreement.
- (e) Upon its resignation becoming effective, this Clause 19 shall continue to benefit the retiring Agent in respect of any action taken or not taken by it under or in connection with the Finance Documents while it was the Agent, and, subject to paragraph (d) above, it shall have no further obligations under any Finance Document.

- (f) The Majority Banks may, by notice to the Agent, require it to resign in accordance with paragraph (a) above. In this event, the Agent shall resign in accordance with paragraph (a) above but it shall not be entitled to appoint one of its Affiliates as successor Agent.
- (g) The Agent shall resign in accordance with paragraph (a) above (and, to the extent applicable, shall use reasonable endeavours to appoint a successor Agent pursuant to paragraph (b) above) if on or after the date which is 3 (three) months before the earliest FATCA Application Date relating to any payment to the Agent under the Finance Documents:
- (i) the Agent fails to respond to a request under Clause 11.3(a) (U.S. Tax Forms) and the Borrower or a Bank reasonably believes that the Agent will not be (or will have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on, or at any time at which any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents after, that FATCA Application Date;
 - (ii) the information supplied by the Agent pursuant to Clause 11.3(a) (U.S. Tax Forms) indicates that the Agent will not be (or will have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on, or at any time at which any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents after, that FATCA Application Date; or
- (iii) the Agent notifies the Borrower and the Banks that the Agent will not be (or will have ceased to be) a FATCA Exempt Party on, or at any time at which any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents after, that FATCA Application Date,
- and (in each case) the Borrower or a Bank believes that a Party may be required to make a FATCA Withholding that would not be required if the Agent were a FATCA Exempt Party, and the Borrower or that Bank, by notice to the Agent, requires it to resign.

19.16 Confidentiality

- (a) In acting as agent for the Finance Parties, the Agent shall be regarded as acting through its agency division which shall be treated as a separate entity from any other of its divisions or departments.
- (b) If information is received by another division or department of the Agent, it may be treated as confidential to that division or department and the Agent shall not be deemed to have notice of it.

19.17 Banks

- (a) The Agent may treat each Bank as a Bank, entitled to payments under this Agreement and as acting through its Facility Office(s) until it has received not less than 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice from that Bank to the contrary.
- (b) The Agent may at any time, and shall if requested to do so by the Majority Banks, convene a meeting of the Banks.

19.18 Extraordinary management time and resources

The Borrower shall forthwith on demand pay the Agent for the reasonable cost of utilising its management time or other resources in connection with:

- (a) any amendment, waiver, consent or suspension of rights (or any proposal for any of the foregoing) requested by or on behalf of the Borrower and relating to a Finance Document or a document referred to in any Finance Document;
- (b) the occurrence of a Default; or
- (c) the proper enforcement of, or the preservation of any rights under, any Finance Document.

Any amount payable to the Agent under this Clause will be calculated on the basis of such reasonable daily or hourly rates as the Agent may notify to the Borrower, and is in addition to any fee paid or payable to the Agent under Clause 20 (Fees).

19.19 Know your customer

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall oblige the Agent, to satisfy any know your customer requirements in relation to the identity of any person on behalf of any Finance Party.
- (b) Each Finance Party confirms to the Agent, that it is solely responsible for any know your customer requirements it is required to carry out and that it may not rely on any statement in relation to those requirements made by any other person.

20. FEES

20.1 Raising fees

The Borrower shall pay to the Agent, on the earlier of the first Drawdown Date and 30 (thirty) days from the date of this Agreement, the raising fees in the amounts agreed in the Original Banks Raising Fee Letter. These fees shall be distributed by the Agent among the Original Banks in accordance with the arrangements agreed by them with the Agent prior to the date of this Agreement.

20.2 Agent's fee

The Borrower shall pay to the Agent for its own account an agency fee in the amount agreed in the Agent's Fee Letter. The agency fee is payable annually in advance. The first payment of this fee is payable within 5 (five) Business Days of the date of this Agreement and each subsequent payment is payable on each anniversary of the date of this Agreement for so long as any amount is or may be outstanding under this Agreement or any Commitment is in force.

20.3 Commitment fee

- (a) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the Borrower shall pay a commitment fee computed at the rate of 0.45% (zero point four five per cent.) on the undrawn, uncanceled amount of each Bank's Commitment during the Commitment Period.
- (b) Accrued commitment fee is payable quarterly in arrear until the Final Maturity Date. Accrued commitment fee is also payable to the Agent for a Bank on the date that Bank's Commitment is cancelled in full.

(c) No commitment fee is payable to the Agent (for the account of a Bank) on the undrawn Commitment of that Bank for:

- (i) the period from the date of this Agreement to and including the date falling 7 (seven) Business Days after the date of this Agreement; and

(ii) any day on which that Bank is a Defaulting Bank.

20.4 Utilisation fee

(a) The Borrower shall pay to the Agent for the account of each Bank a utilisation fee computed at the rate of:

- (i) for each day on which the aggregate amount of the Loans then outstanding is less than one third of the Total Commitments, 0.2% (zero point two per cent.) per annum;

(ii) for each day on which the aggregate amount of the Loans then outstanding equals or exceeds one third of the Total Commitments but is less than two thirds of the Total Commitments, 0.4% (zero point four per cent.) per annum; and

- (iii) for each day on which the amount of the Loans then outstanding equals or exceeds two thirds of the Total Commitments, 0.6% (zero point six per cent.) per annum,

on the amount of that Bank's participation in the Loans.

(b) Accrued utilisation fee is payable quarterly in arrear until the Final Maturity Date. Accrued utilisation fee is also payable to the Agent for the account of a Bank on the date that a Bank's Commitment is cancelled in full.

20.5 VAT

(a) All amounts set out or expressed to be payable under a Finance Document by any Party to a Finance Party which (in whole or in part) constitute the consideration for any supply for VAT purposes are deemed to be exclusive of any VAT which is or becomes chargeable on that supply, and accordingly, subject to paragraph (b) below, if VAT is chargeable on any supply made by any Finance Party to any Party under a Finance Document and the Finance Party is required to account for the VAT, that Party must pay to the Finance Party (in addition to the consideration for such supply) an amount equal to the amount of the VAT (and such Finance Party shall promptly provide an appropriate VAT invoice).

- (b) If VAT is or becomes chargeable on any supply made by any Finance Party (the **Supplier**) to any other Finance Party (the **Recipient**) under a Finance Document, and any Party other than the Recipient (the **Relevant Party**) is required by the terms of any Finance Document to pay an amount equal to the consideration for that supply to the Supplier (rather than being required to reimburse or indemnify the Recipient in respect of that consideration):

(i) (where the Supplier is the person required to account to the relevant tax authority for the VAT) the Relevant Party must also pay to the Supplier (at the same time as paying that amount) an additional amount equal to the amount of the VAT. The Recipient must (where this paragraph (i) applies) promptly pay to the Relevant Party an amount equal to any credit or repayment the Recipient receives from the relevant tax authority which the Recipient reasonably determines relates to the VAT chargeable on that supply; and

- (ii) (where the Recipient is the person required to account to the relevant tax authority for the VAT) the Relevant Party must promptly, following demand from the Recipient, pay to the Recipient an amount equal to the VAT chargeable on that supply but only to the extent that the Recipient reasonably determines that it is not entitled to credit or repayment from the relevant tax authority in respect of that VAT.
- (c) Where a Finance Document requires any Party to reimburse or indemnify a Finance Party for any costs or expenses, that Party must also at the same time reimburse and indemnify (as the case may be) the Finance Party against all VAT incurred by the Finance Party in respect of such costs or expenses but only to the extent that the Finance Party (reasonably) determines that neither it nor any member of any group of which it is a member for VAT purposes is entitled to credit or repayment from the relevant tax authority in respect of the VAT.
- (d) If VAT is chargeable on any supply made by a Finance Party to any Party under a Finance Document and if reasonably requested by the Finance Party, the Party must promptly give the Finance Party details of its VAT registration number and any other information as is reasonably requested in connection with the Finance Party's reporting requirements for the supply.

21. EXPENSES

21.1 Initial and special costs

The Borrower shall, within 5 (five) Business Days of notice by the Agent to the Borrower, pay the Agent the amount of all reasonable costs and expenses (including legal fees) incurred by any of them in connection with:

- (a) the negotiation, preparation, printing and execution of:
- (i) this Agreement and any other documents referred to in this Agreement; and
- (ii) any other Finance Document (other than a Transfer Certificate) executed after the date of this Agreement; and
- (b) any amendment, waiver, consent or suspension of rights (or any proposal for any of the foregoing) requested by or on behalf of the Borrower and relating to a Finance Document or a document referred to in any Finance Document.

21.2 Enforcement costs

The Borrower shall, within 5 (five) Business Days of notice by the Agent to the Borrower, pay to each Finance Party the amount of all costs and expenses (including legal fees) properly incurred by it in connection with the enforcement of, or the preservation of any rights under, any Finance Document.

22. STAMP DUTIES

The Borrower shall pay, and within 5 (five) Business Days of notice by the Agent to the Borrower indemnify each Finance Party against any liability it incurs in respect of, any stamp, registration and similar tax which is or becomes payable in connection with the entry into, performance or enforcement of any Finance Document, except for any such tax payable in connection with the entry into of a Transfer Certificate.

23. INDEMNITIES

23.1 Currency indemnity

- (a) If a Finance Party receives an amount in respect of the Borrower's liability under the Finance Documents or if that liability is converted into a claim, proof, judgment or order in a currency other than the currency (the **contractual currency**) in which the amount is expressed to be payable under the relevant Finance Document:
- (i) the Borrower shall indemnify that Finance Party as an independent obligation against any loss or liability arising out of or as a result of the conversion;
- (ii) if the amount received by that Finance Party, when converted into the contractual currency at a market rate in the usual course of its business is less than the amount owed in the contractual currency, the Borrower shall forthwith on demand pay to that Finance Party an amount in the contractual currency equal to the deficit; and
- (iii) the Borrower shall forthwith on demand pay to the Finance Party concerned any exchange costs and taxes payable in connection with any such conversion.
- (b) The Borrower waives any right it may have in any jurisdiction to pay any amount under the Finance Documents in a currency other than that in which it is expressed to be payable.

23.2 Other indemnities

- (a) The Borrower shall forthwith on demand indemnify each Finance Party against any loss or liability which that Finance Party incurs as a consequence of:
- (i) the occurrence of any Default;
- (ii) any failure by the Borrower, any member of the Group or any of their respective Affiliates to comply, in all material respects, with Money Laundering Laws and Sanctions;
- (iii) the operation of Clause 18.15 (Acceleration);
- (iv) any payment of principal or an overdue amount being received from any source otherwise than on the last day of a relevant Interest Period or Designated Interest Period (as defined in Clause 9.3 (Default interest)) relative to the amount so received; or
- (v) a Loan (or part of a Loan) not being prepaid in accordance with a notice of prepayment or (other than by reason of negligence or default by that Finance Party) a Loan not being made after the Borrower has delivered a Request.

The Borrower's liability in each case includes any loss of margin or other loss or expense on account of funds borrowed, contracted for or utilised to fund any amount payable under any Finance Document, any amount repaid or prepaid or any Loan.

- (b) Each Bank shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after a demand by the Agent, provide a certificate confirming the amount of loss or liability referred to in paragraphs (a)(iv) and (v) above for any Interest Period in which such loss or liability accrued.

24. EVIDENCE AND CALCULATIONS

24.1 Accounts

Accounts maintained by a Finance Party in connection with this Agreement are prima facie evidence of the matters to which they relate.

24.2 Certificates and determinations

Any certification or determination by a Finance Party of a rate or amount under the Finance Documents is prima facie evidence of the matters to which it relates.

24.3 Calculations

Interest and Commitment fees accrue from day to day and are calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed and a year of 365 days.

25. AMENDMENTS AND WAIVERS

25.1 Procedure

(a) Subject to Clause 25.2 (Exceptions), any term of the Finance Documents may be amended or waived with the agreement of the Borrower and the Majority Banks. The Agent may effect, on behalf of any Finance Party, an amendment or waiver permitted under this Clause.

(b) The Agent shall promptly notify the other Parties of any amendment or waiver effected under paragraph (a) above, and any such amendment or waiver shall be binding on all the Parties.

25.2 Exceptions

(a) An amendment or waiver which relates to:

(i) the definition of **Majority Banks** in Clause 1.1 (Definitions);

(ii) an extension of the date for, or a decrease in an amount or a change in the currency of, any payment to a Bank under the Finance Documents (including the Margin);

(iii) an increase or extension in a Bank's Commitment (other than in accordance with Clause 2.2 (Increase)) or any requirements that a cancellation of Commitments reduces the Commitments of the Banks rateably;

(iv) a change to the identity of the Borrower;

(v) a term of a Finance Document which expressly requires the consent of each Bank; or

(vi) Clause 2.3 (Nature of a Finance Party's rights and obligations), Clause 2.4 (Nature of the Borrower's obligations), Clause 29 (Pro Rata Sharing) or this Clause 25,

may not, subject to Clause 25.4 (Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Banks) and Clause 25.5 (Excluded participations), be effected without the consent of each Bank.

(b) An amendment or waiver which affects the rights and/or obligations of the Agent may not be effected without the agreement of the Agent.

25.3 Waivers and remedies cumulative

The rights and remedies of each Finance Party under the Finance Documents:

- (a) may be exercised as often as necessary and no single or partial exercise of any right or remedy shall prevent any further or other exercise or the exercise of any other right or remedy;
- (b) are cumulative and not exclusive of its rights under the general law; and
- (c) may be waived only in writing and specifically.

Delay in exercising or non- exercise of any such right or remedy of a Finance Party is not a waiver of that right or remedy and does not constitute an election to affirm any of the Finance Documents. No election to affirm any of the Finance Documents on the part of any Finance Party shall be effective unless it is in writing.

25.4 Disenfranchisement of Defaulting Banks

(a) For so long as a Defaulting Bank has any undrawn Commitment, in ascertaining the Majority Banks or whether any given percentage (including, without limitation, unanimity) of the Total Commitments has been obtained in relation to any request for a consent, waiver, amendment or other vote under the Finance Documents:

- (i) that Defaulting Bank's Commitments will be reduced by the amount of its undrawn Commitment; and
 - (ii) the Defaulting Bank will not be counted as a Bank for the purposes of Clause 25.2 (Exceptions) if it has no participation in any outstanding Loans.
- (b) For the purposes of this Clause 25.4, the Agent may assume that the following Banks are Defaulting Banks:

- (i) any Bank which has notified the Agent that it has become a Defaulting Bank; or
- (ii) any Bank in relation to which it is aware that any of the events or circumstances referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of "Defaulting Bank" has occurred,

unless it has received notice to the contrary from the Bank concerned (together with any supporting evidence reasonably requested by the Agent) or the Agent is otherwise aware that the Bank has ceased to be a Defaulting Bank.

25.5 Excluded participations

If any Defaulting Bank fails to respond to a request for a consent, waiver, amendment or other vote under the Finance Documents within 10 (ten) Business Days (or any longer period stipulated by the Agent with the agreement of the Borrower in relation to that request) of that request being made:

- (a) its participation in all outstanding Loans shall not be included for the purpose of calculating the aggregate amount of all Loans then outstanding when ascertaining whether any relevant percentage of the aggregate amount of all Loans then outstanding has been obtained to approve that request; and
- (b) it will not count as a Bank for the purposes of Clause 25.2 (Exceptions).

25.6 Replacement of a Defaulting Bank

- (a) The Borrower may, at any time a Bank has become and continues to be a Defaulting Bank, by giving 5 (five) Business Days' prior written notice to the Agent and such Bank:
 - (i) replace such Bank by requiring such Bank to (and such Bank shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 26 (Changes to Parties) all (and not part only) of its rights and obligations under this Agreement; or
 - (ii) require such Bank to (and such Bank shall) transfer pursuant to Clause 26 (Changes to Parties) all (and not part only) of the undrawn Commitment of the Bank,

to a Bank, other bank or financial institution (a **Replacement Bank**) selected by the Borrower, and which confirms its willingness to assume and does assume all the obligations or all the relevant obligations of the transferring Bank (including the assumption of the transferring Bank's participations or unfunded participations (as the case may be) on the same basis as the transferring Bank) for a purchase price in cash payable at the time of transfer equal to the outstanding principal amount of such Bank's participation in the outstanding Loans and all accrued interest, amounts payable under paragraph (a)(iv) of Clause 23.2 (Other indemnities) and other amounts payable in relation thereto under the Finance Documents.

- (b) Any transfer of rights and obligations of a Defaulting Bank pursuant to this Clause shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) the Borrower shall have no right to replace the Agent;

(ii) neither the Agent nor the Defaulting Bank shall have any obligation to the Borrower to find a Replacement Bank;

- (iii) the transfer must take place no later than 20 (twenty) Business Days after the notice referred to in paragraph (a) above;
and

(iv) in no event shall the Defaulting Bank be required to pay or surrender to the Replacement Bank any of the fees received by the Defaulting Bank pursuant to the Finance Documents.

26. CHANGES TO THE PARTIES

26.1 Transfers by the Borrower

The Borrower may not assign, transfer, novate or dispose of any of, or any interest in, its rights and/or obligations under the Finance Documents.

26.2 Cessions and delegations by the Banks

Subject to this Clause 26, a **Bank** (the **Existing Bank**) may cede and/or delegate (a **Transfer**) any or all of its rights and/or obligations under this Agreement and/or under any other Finance Document to another bank or financial institution listed in Schedule 10 (a **Permitted Transferee**). The Borrower consents to any splitting of claims which may arise as a result of a Transfer permitted by this Agreement.

26.3 Conditions of Transfer

(a) The consent of the Borrower is not required for a Transfer by an Existing Bank to any Permitted Transferee. The consent of the Borrower is required for a Transfer to any other prospective transferee.

(b) Where the consent of the Borrower to a Transfer is required in terms of paragraph (a) of this clause, that consent must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. The Borrower will be deemed to have given its consent 5 (five) Business Days after the Existing Bank has requested it unless consent is expressly refused by the Borrower within that time.

(c) A Transfer will only be effective if the procedure set out in Clause 26.5 (Procedure for transfer) is complied with.

(d) If:

(i) a Bank Transfers any of its rights or obligations under the Finance Documents or changes its Facility Office; and

(ii) as a result of circumstances existing at the date the Transfer or change occurs, the Borrower would be obliged to make a payment to the Permitted Transferee or Bank acting through its new Facility Office under Clause 11 (Taxes) or Clause 13 (Increased Costs),

then the Permitted Transferee or Bank acting through its new Facility Office is only entitled to receive payment under those Clauses to the same extent as the Existing Bank or Bank acting through its new Facility Office would have been if the Transfer or change had not occurred. This paragraph (d) shall not apply in respect of a Transfer made in the ordinary course of the primary syndication of the Facilities.

(e) Each Permitted Transferee, by executing the relevant Transfer Certificate confirms, for the avoidance of doubt, that the Agent has authority to execute on its behalf any amendment or waiver that has been approved by or on behalf of the requisite Bank or Banks in accordance with this Agreement on or prior to the date on which the Transfer becomes effective in accordance with this Agreement and that it is bound by that decision to the same extent as the Existing Bank would have been had it remained a Bank.

26.4 Limitation of responsibility of Existing Banks

(a) Unless expressly agreed to the contrary, an Existing Bank makes no representation or warranty and assumes no responsibility to a Permitted Transferee for:

(i) the legality, validity, effectiveness, adequacy or enforceability of the Finance Documents or any other documents;

(ii) the financial condition of the Borrower;

(iii) the performance and observance by the Borrower of its obligations under the Finance Documents or any other documents; or

(iv) the accuracy of any statements (whether written or oral) made in or in connection with any Finance Document or any other document,

and any representations or warranties implied by law are excluded.

- (b) Each Permitted Transferee confirms to the Existing Bank and the other Finance Parties that it:
 - (i) has made (and shall continue to make) its own independent investigation and assessment of the financial condition and affairs of the Borrower and its related entities in connection with its participation in this Agreement and has not relied exclusively on any information provided to it by the Existing Bank in connection with any Finance Document; and
 - (ii) will continue to make its own independent appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Borrower and its related entities whilst any amount is or may be outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.
- (a) Nothing in any Finance Document obliges an Existing Bank to:
 - (iii) accept a re- Transfer from a Permitted Transferee of any of the rights and obligations Transferred under this Clause 26; or
 - (iv) support any losses directly or indirectly incurred by the Permitted Transferee by reason of the non- performance by the Borrower of its obligations under the Finance Documents or otherwise.

26.5 Procedure for transfer

- (a) Subject to the conditions set out in Clause 26 (Changes to Parties) a Transfer is effected in accordance with paragraph (c) below when the Agent executes an otherwise duly completed Transfer Certificate delivered to it by the Existing Bank and the Permitted Transferee. The Agent shall, subject to paragraph (b) below, as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt by it of a duly completed Transfer Certificate appearing on its face to comply with the terms of this Agreement and delivered in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, execute that Transfer Certificate.
- (b) The Agent shall only be obliged to execute a Transfer Certificate delivered to it by the Existing Bank and the Permitted Transferee once it is satisfied it has complied with all necessary “know your customer” or other similar checks under all applicable laws and regulations that apply to it (if any) in relation to the transfer to such Permitted Transferee.
- (c) On the Transfer Date:
 - (i) the Transfer shall take effect under the Finance Documents so that the rights and/or obligations which are the subject of the Transfer shall be ceded and delegated by the Existing Bank to the Permitted Transferee (being the **Transferred Rights and Obligations**);
 - (ii) the Borrower shall perform their obligations and exercise their rights in relation to the Transferred Rights and Obligations in favour of or against the Permitted Transferee, as the case may be;
 - (iii) the Agent, the new Bank and other Banks shall acquire the same rights and assume the same obligations between themselves as they would have acquired and assumed had the Permitted Transferee been an Original Bank with the rights and/or obligations comprising the Transferred Rights and Obligations;
 - (iv) the Existing Bank shall be released from further obligations to each other Bank under the Finance Documents to the extent of the Transferred Rights and Obligations; and

(v) the Permitted Transferee shall become a Party as a **Bank**.

26.6 Copy of Transfer Certificate to Borrower

The Agent shall send to the Borrower a copy of each Transfer Certificate executed by it in accordance with Clause (a) (Procedure for transfer) as soon as reasonably practicable after it has executed any such Transfer Certificate.

26.7 Pro rata interest settlement

If the Agent has notified the Banks that it is able to distribute interest payments on a pro rata basis to Existing Banks and Permitted Transferees then (in respect of any transfer pursuant to Clause 26 (Changes to Parties) the Transfer Date of which is after the date of such notification and is not on the last day of an Interest Period):

(a) any interest or fees in respect of the relevant participation which are expressed to accrue by reference to the lapse of time shall continue to accrue in favour of the Existing Bank up to but excluding the Transfer Date (**Accrued Amounts**) and shall become due and payable to the Existing Bank (without further interest accruing on them) on the last day of the current Interest Period; and

(b) the rights assigned or transferred by the Existing Bank will not include the right to the Accrued Amounts so that, for the avoidance of doubt:

(i) when the Accrued Amounts become payable, those Accrued Amounts will be payable for the account of the Existing Bank; and

(ii) the amount payable to the Permitted Transferee on that date will be the amount which would, but for the application of this Clause 26 have been payable to it on that date, but after deduction of the Accrued Amounts.

26.8 Affiliates of Banks

(a) Each Bank may fulfil its obligations in respect of any Loan through an Affiliate if:

(i) the relevant Affiliate is specified in this Agreement as a Bank or becomes a Bank by means of a Transfer Certificate or an Increase Confirmation in accordance with this Agreement; and

(ii) the Loans in which that Affiliate will participate are specified in this Agreement or in a notice given by that Bank to the Agent and the Borrower.

In this event, the Bank and the Affiliate will participate in Loans in the manner provided for in subparagraph (ii) above.

(b) If paragraph (a) above applies, the Bank and its Affiliate will be treated as having a single Commitment and a single vote, but, for all other purposes, will be treated as separate Banks.

26.9 Reference Banks

If a Reference Bank (or, if a Reference Bank is not a Bank, the Bank of which it is an Affiliate) ceases to be a Bank, the Agent shall (with the consent of the Borrower) appoint another Bank or an Affiliate of a Bank to replace that Reference Bank.

26.10 Security over Bank's rights

In addition to the other rights provided to Banks under this Clause 26, each Bank may, without consulting with or obtaining consent from the Borrower, at any time charge, assign or otherwise create a Security Interest in or over (whether by way of collateral or otherwise) all or any of its rights under any Finance Document to secure obligations of that Bank including, without limitation any charge, assignment or other Security Interest to secure obligations to a federal reserve or central bank except that no such charge, assignment or Security Interest shall:

- (a) release a Bank from any of its obligations under the Finance Documents or substitute the beneficiary of the relevant charge, assignment or other Security Interest for the Bank as a party to any of the Finance Documents; or
- (b) require any payments to be made by the Borrower or grant to any person any more extensive rights than those required to be made or granted to the relevant Bank under the Finance Documents.

26.11 Register

The Agent, acting solely for this purpose as the agent of the Borrower, shall keep a register of the names and addresses of each Bank and the Commitment of, and the principal amount owing to, each Bank from time to time (the **Register**). The entries in the Register shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes, absent manifest error, and the Borrower, the Agent and the Banks shall treat each person whose name is recorded in the Register as a Bank hereunder for all purposes of this Agreement. The Register shall be available for inspection by the Borrower or any Agent or any Bank at any reasonable time and from time to time upon reasonable prior written notice.

27. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

(a) In this Clause:

Permitted Parties means a Bank and any of its Affiliates.

- (b) A Bank may disclose a copy of any Finance Document (and any information which that Bank has acquired under or in connection with any Finance Document) to:
 - (i) its Affiliates;
 - (ii) any person with whom it is proposing to enter, or has entered into, any kind of transfer, participation or other agreement in relation to this Agreement;
 - (iii) any person to whom or for whose benefit that Bank charges, assigns or otherwise creates a Security Interest (or may do) pursuant to Clause 26.10 (Security over Bank's rights);
 - (iv) professional advisers and service providers of the Permitted Parties who are under a duty of confidentiality to the Permitted Parties;
 - (v) any ratings agency, insurer or insurance broker of the Permitted Parties, or direct or indirect provider of credit protection to any Permitted Party;
or
 - (vi) any court or tribunal or regulatory, supervisory, governmental or quasi- governmental authority with jurisdiction over the Permitted Parties.

(c) Any Finance Party may disclose to any national or international numbering service provider appointed by that Finance Party to provide identification numbering services in respect of this Agreement, the Facilities and/or one or more of the Borrower the following information:

- (i) name of the Borrower;
- (ii) country of domicile of the Borrower;
- (iii) place of incorporation of the Borrower;
- (iv) date of this Agreement;
- (v) the names of the Agent;
- (vi) date of each amendment and restatement of this Agreement;
- (vii) amount of Total Commitments;
- (viii) currency of the Facility;
- (ix) type of Facility (i.e. that it is a revolving credit facility);
- (x) Final Maturity Date of the Facility;
- (xi) changes to any of the information previously supplied pursuant to paragraphs (i) to (x) above; and
- (xii) such other information agreed between such Finance Party and the Borrower,

to enable such numbering service provider to provide its usual syndicated loan numbering identification services.

(d) The Parties acknowledge and agree that each identification number assigned to this Agreement, the Facility and/or the Borrower by a numbering service provider and the information associated with each such number may be disclosed to users of its services in accordance with the standard terms and conditions of that numbering service provider.

(e) The Borrower represents that none of the information set out in paragraphs (i) to (v) and (vii) to (x) of paragraph (c) above is, nor will at any time be unpublished price-sensitive information.

(f) The Agent shall notify the Borrower and other Finance Parties of:

- (i) the name of any numbering service provider appointed by the Agent in respect of this Agreement, the Facility and/or the Borrower; and
- (ii) the number or, as the case may be, the numbers assigned to this Agreement, the Facility and/or the Borrower by such numbering service provider.

28. SET-OFF

A Finance Party may set off any matured obligation owed by the Borrower under the Finance Documents (to the extent beneficially owned by that Finance Party) against any obligation (whether or not matured) owed by that Finance Party to the Borrower, regardless of the place of payment, booking branch or currency of either obligation. If the obligations are in different currencies, the

Finance Party may convert either obligation at a market rate of exchange in its usual course of business for the purpose of the set-off. If either obligation is unliquidated or unascertained, the Finance Party may set off in an amount estimated by it in good faith to be the amount of that obligation.

29. PRO RATA SHARING

29.1 Redistribution

If any amount owing by the Borrower under the Finance Documents to a Finance Party (the **recovering Finance Party**) is discharged by payment, set-off or any other manner other than through the Agent in accordance with Clause 10 (Payments) (a **recovery**), then:

- (a) the recovering Finance Party shall, within 3 (three) Business Days, notify details of the recovery to the Agent;
 - (b) the Agent shall determine whether the recovery is in excess of the amount which the recovering Finance Party would have received had the recovery been received by the Agent and distributed in accordance with Clause 10 (Payments);
 - (c) subject to Clause 29.3 (Exceptions), the recovering Finance Party shall, within three Business Days of demand by the Agent, pay to the Agent an amount (the **redistribution**) equal to the excess;
- (d) the Agent shall treat the redistribution as if it were a payment by the Borrower under Clause 10 (Payments) and shall pay the redistribution to the Finance Parties (other than the recovering Finance Party) in accordance with Clause 10.7 (Partial payments); and
- (e) after payment of the full redistribution, the recovering Finance Party will be subrogated to the portion of the claims paid under paragraph (d) above and the Borrower will owe the recovering Finance Party a debt which is equal to the redistribution, immediately payable and of the type originally discharged.

29.2 Reversal of redistribution

If under Clause 29.1 (Redistribution):

- (a) a recovering Finance Party must subsequently return a recovery, or an amount measured by reference to a recovery, to the Borrower; and
- (b) the recovering Finance Party has paid a redistribution in relation to that recovery,

each Finance Party shall, within 3 (three) Business Days of demand by the recovering Finance Party through the Agent, reimburse the recovering Finance Party all or the appropriate portion of the redistribution paid to that Finance Party together with interest on the amount to be returned to the recovering Finance Party for the period whilst it held the re-distribution. Thereupon, the subrogation in Clause 29.1(e) (Redistribution) will operate in reverse to the extent of the reimbursement.

29.3 Exceptions

- (a) A recovering Finance Party need not pay a redistribution to the extent that it would not, after the payment, have a valid claim against the Borrower in the amount of the redistribution pursuant to Clause 29.1(e) (Redistribution).

- (b) A recovering Finance Party is not obliged to share with any other Finance Party any amount which the recovering Finance Party has received or recovered as a result of taking legal proceedings, if the other Finance Party had an opportunity to participate in those legal proceedings but did not do so or did not take separate legal proceedings.

30. SEVERABILITY

If a provision of any Finance Document is or becomes illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, that shall not affect:

- (a) the validity or enforceability in that jurisdiction of any other provision of the Finance Documents; or
- (b) the validity or enforceability in other jurisdictions of that or any other provision of the Finance Documents.

31. COUNTERPARTS

Each Finance Document may be executed in any number of counterparts, and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of the Finance Document.

32. NOTICES

32.1 Giving of notices

All notices or other communications under or in connection with the Finance Documents shall be given in writing and, unless otherwise stated, may be made by letter, facsimile or e-mail. Any such notice will be deemed to be given as follows:

- (a) if by letter, when delivered personally or on actual receipt; and
- (b) if by facsimile or e-mail, when received in legible form.

However, a notice given in accordance with the above but received on a non Business Day or after Business Hours in the place of receipt will only be deemed to be given on the next Business Day in that place.

32.2 Electronic communication

(a) Any communication between any two Parties under or in connection with the Finance Documents may be made by e-mail or other electronic means, to the extent that those two Parties:

- (i) agree and such agreement is not revoked by either Party;
- (ii) notify each other in writing of their e-mail address and/or any other information required to enable the sending and receipt of information by electronic means; and
- (iii) notify each other of any change to the address or information referred to in subparagraph (ii) above.

(b) Any electronic communication made between those two Parties under paragraph (a) above will only be effective when received in legible form and, in the case of any electronic communication made by a Party to the Agent only, if it is addressed in accordance with the Agent instructions.

32.3 Addresses for notices

(a) The address and facsimile number of each Party (other than the Borrower and the Agent) for all notices under or in connection with this Agreement are:

(i) those notified by that Party for this purpose to the Agent on or before the date it becomes a Party; or

(ii) any other notified by that Party for this purpose to the Agent by not less than 5 (five) Business Days' notice.

(b) The address, telephone and facsimile numbers of the Borrower are:

Address: 76 Jeppe Street
Newtown
Johannesburg
2001
Fax: +2786 678 9333
Telephone: +2711 637 6285
E- mail: rhaves@anglogoldashanti.com
For the attention of: Rob Hayes

or such other as the Borrower may notify to the Agent by not less than 5 (five) Business Days' notice.

(c) The address, telephone and facsimile numbers of the Agent are:

Address: 6th Floor, Block I
Nedbank 135 Rivonia Campus
135 Rivonia Road
Sandown
2196
South Africa
Fax: +2711 294 1333

For the attention of: Transaction Management

or such other as the Agent may notify to the other Parties by not less than 5 (five) Business Days' notice.

(d) The Agent shall, promptly upon request from any Party, give to that Party the address or facsimile number of any other Party applicable at the time for the purposes of this Clause 32.

32.4 Communication when Agent is Impaired Agent

If the Agent is an Impaired Agent the Parties may, instead of communicating with each other through the Agent, communicate with each other directly and (while the Agent is an Impaired Agent) all the provisions of the Finance Documents which require communications to be made or notices to be given to or by the Agent shall be varied so that communications may be made and notices given to or by the relevant Parties directly. This provision shall not operate after a replacement Agent has been appointed.

33. LANGUAGE

- (a) Any notice given under or in connection with any Finance Document shall be in English.
- (b) All other documents provided under or in connection with any Finance Document shall be:
 - (i) in English; or
 - (ii) if not in English, accompanied by a certified English translation and, in this case, the English translation shall prevail unless the document is a statutory or other official document.

34. JURISDICTION

34.1 Submission

For the benefit of each Finance Party, the Borrower agrees that the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg has jurisdiction to settle any disputes in connection with any Finance Document and accordingly submits to the jurisdiction of such court.

34.2 Forum convenience and enforcement abroad

The Borrower:

- (a) waives objection to the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg on grounds of inconvenient forum or otherwise as regards proceedings in connection with a Finance Document; and
- (b) agrees that a judgment or order of the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg in connection with a Finance Document is conclusive and binding on it and may be enforced against it in the courts of any other jurisdiction.

34.3 Non- exclusivity

Nothing in this Clause 34 limits the right of a Finance Party to bring proceedings against the Borrower in connection with any Finance Document:

- (a) in any other court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (b) concurrently in more than one jurisdiction.

35. WAIVER OF IMMUNITY

The Borrower irrevocably and unconditionally:

- (a) agrees that if a Finance Party brings proceedings against it or its assets in relation to a Finance Document, no immunity from those proceedings (including, without limitation, suit, attachment prior to judgment, other attachment, the obtaining of judgment, execution or other enforcement) will be claimed by or on behalf of itself or with respect to its assets;
- (b) waives any such right of immunity which it or its assets now has or may subsequently acquire; and
- (c) consents generally in respect of any such proceedings to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in connection with those proceedings, including, without limitation, the

making, enforcement or execution against any assets whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) of any order or judgment which may be made or given in those proceedings.

36. INTEGRATION

The Finance Documents contain the complete agreement between the Parties on the matters to which they relate and supersede all prior commitments, agreements and understandings, whether written or oral, on those matters.

37. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement and any non- contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by South African law.

THIS AGREEMENT has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of this Agreement.

Schedule 1

BANKS AND COMMITMENTS

Banks	Commitment (ZAR)
Nedbank Limited (acting through its Corporate Banking division)	1,000,000,000
Absa Bank Limited	400,000,000
Total Commitments	1,400,000,000

Schedule 2

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT DOCUMENTS

1. A copy of the constitutional documents of the Borrower.
 2. A certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the Borrower:
 - (a) approving the terms of, and the transactions contemplated by, this Agreement; and
 - (b) authorising a specified person or persons to execute this Agreement on its behalf.
 3. A specimen of the signature of each person authorised to sign this Agreement on behalf of the Borrower and to sign and/or despatch all documents and notices to be signed and/or despatched by the Borrower under or in connection with this Agreement.
 4. A list of current Material Subsidiaries.
 5. A copy of the Original Group Accounts, the audited consolidated accounts of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014.
 6. Evidence that all official consents, licences and approvals required in connection with the entry into and performance of the Facility have been obtained.
 7. A copy of any other authorisation or other document, opinion or assurance which the Agent reasonably considers to be necessary or desirable in connection with the entry into and performance of, and the transactions contemplated by, any Finance Document or for the validity and enforceability of any Finance Document, and of which the Borrower has been notified at least 5 (five) Business Days prior to the date of this Agreement.
 8. A certificate confirming that the Borrower is not in breach of the financial covenant as set out in clause 17.18.
 9. An original of each Fee Letter, duly executed by all parties thereto.
 10. Evidence that all fees and expenses remaining due and payable immediately prior to the first Request from the Borrower under the Finance Documents have been or will be paid on or before the first Drawdown Date.
 11. A certificate of an Authorised Signatory of the Borrower:
 - (a) confirming that borrowing the Total Commitments would not cause any borrowing limit binding on the Borrower to be exceeded; and
 - (b) certifying that each copy document delivered under this Schedule 2 is correct, complete and in full force and effect as at a date no earlier than the date of this Agreement.
 12. A copy of the current structure chart of the Group.
 13. Evidence that all documentation and other information required by regulatory authorities under applicable "know your customer" or similar identification procedures under applicable laws and regulations (including the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001), to the extent requested prior to the date of this Agreement, has been received in relation to the Borrower in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent.
-

14. A legal opinion of Bowman Gilfillan Inc., legal advisers to the Borrower, addressed to the Finance Parties, in respect of the power, capacity and authority of the Borrower to enter into the Finance Documents.
15. A legal opinion of Bowman Gilfillan Inc., addressed to the Finance Parties in respect of, inter alia, the enforceability of this Agreement.

Schedule 3

CALCULATION OF THE MANDATORY COSTS

1. General

- (a) The Mandatory Cost is to compensate a Bank for the cost of compliance with the requirements of the South African Reserve Bank.
- (b) The Mandatory Cost is expressed as a percentage rate per annum.
- (c) The Mandatory Cost is the weighted average (weighted in proportion to the percentage share of each Bank in the relevant Loan) of the rates for the Banks calculated by the Agent in accordance with this Schedule on the first day of an Interest Period (or as soon as possible after then).
- (d) The Agent must distribute each amount of Mandatory Cost among the Banks on the basis of the rate for each Bank or Reference Bank.
- (e) Any determination by the Agent pursuant to this Schedule will be, in the absence of manifest error, conclusive and binding on all the Parties.

2. For a Bank lending from a Facility Office in South Africa

- (a) The relevant rate for a Bank lending from a Facility Office in South Africa is the percentage rate per annum notified by that Bank to the Agent. This percentage rate per annum must be certified by that Bank in its notice to the Agent as its reasonable determination of the cost (expressed as a percentage of that Bank's share in all Loans made from that Facility Office) of complying with the minimum reserve requirements of the South African Reserve Bank (as applicable) in respect of Loans made from that Facility Office.
- (b) If a Bank fails to specify a rate under paragraph (a) above, the Agent will assume that the Bank has not incurred any such cost.

3. Changes

- (a) The Agent may, after consultation with the Borrower and the Banks, determine and notify all the Parties of any amendment to this Schedule 3 which is required to reflect:
 - (i) any change in law or regulation; or
 - (ii) any requirement imposed by the South African Reserve Bank (or, in any case, any successor authority).
-

Schedule 4

FORM OF REQUEST

To: Nedbank Limited (acting through its Corporate Banking division) as Agent

From: AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: []

AngloGold Ashanti Limited – ZAR1,400,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility Agreement dated [] 2015

1. We request a Loan as follows:

(a) Drawdown Date: []

(b) Amount: ZAR [] ([] Rand)

(c) Interest Period: []

(d) Payment instructions: [].

2. We confirm that each condition specified in Clause 4.2 (Further conditions precedent) is satisfied on the date of this Request.

By:

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Authorised Signatory

Schedule 5

FORM OF TRANSFER CERTIFICATE

To: [] as Agent

From: [The Existing Bank] (the "Existing Bank") and [the new Bank] (the "New Bank")

Dated:

AngloGold Ashanti Limited – ZAR1,400,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility Agreement dated [] 2015

1. We refer to the Agreement. This is a Transfer Certificate. Terms defined in the Agreement have the same meaning in this Transfer Certificate unless given a different meaning in this Transfer Certificate.
2. We refer to Clause 26.5 (Procedure for transfer):
 - (a) The Existing Bank and the New Bank agree to the Existing Bank transferring to the New Bank by cession and delegation all or part of the Existing Bank's Commitment, rights and obligations referred to in the Schedule in accordance with Clause 26.5 (Procedure for transfer).
 - (b) The proposed Transfer Date is [•].
 - (c) The [Facility Office/office]¹ and address through which the New Bank will perform its obligations, fax number and attention details for notices of the New Bank for the purposes of Clause 32.3(Addresses) are set out in the Schedule.
3. The New Bank expressly acknowledges the limitations on the Existing Bank's obligations set out in paragraph (c) of Clause 26.4 (Limitation of responsibility of Existing Bank).
4. The New Bank agrees that it shall assume the same obligations towards each other Finance Party under the Finance Documents as if it had been the Original Bank.
5. This Transfer Certificate may be executed in any number of counterparts and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of this Transfer Certificate.
6. This Transfer Certificate [and any non- contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it] [is/are] governed by South African law.
7. This Transfer Certificate has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of this Transfer Certificate.

¹ Delete as applicable.

THE SCHEDULE

Commitment/rights and obligations to be transferred

[insert relevant details]

[[Facility Office/Office],² address, fax number and attention details for notices and account details for payments,]

[Existing Bank] [New Bank]

By: By:

This Transfer Certificate is accepted by the Agent and the Transfer Date is confirmed as [].

[Agent]

By:

² Delete as applicable.

Schedule 6

BORROWER'S OBLIGATIONS

1. Reinstatement

- (a) Where any discharge (whether in respect of the obligations of the Borrower or any security for those obligations or otherwise) is made in whole or in part or any arrangement is made on the faith of any payment, security or other disposition which is avoided or must be restored on insolvency, liquidation or otherwise without limitation, the liability of the other Borrower under this Agreement shall continue as if the discharge or arrangement had not occurred.
- (b) Each Finance Party may concede or compromise any claim that any payment, security or other disposition is liable to avoidance or restoration.

2. Waiver of defences

The obligations of the Borrower under this Agreement will not be affected by an act, omission, matter or thing which, but for this provision, would reduce, release or prejudice any of its obligations under this Agreement or prejudice or diminish those obligations in whole or in part, including (whether or not known to it or any Finance Party):

- (a) any time or waiver granted to, or composition with, the Borrower or any other person;
- (b) the taking, variation, compromise, exchange, renewal or release of, or refusal or neglect to perfect, take up or enforce, any rights against, or security over assets of, the Borrower or any other person or any non- presentation or non- observance of any formality or other requirement in respect of any instrument or any failure to realise the full value of any security;
- (c) any incapacity or lack of powers, authority or legal personality of or dissolution or change in the members or status of the Borrower or any other person;
- (d) any variation (however fundamental) or replacement of a Finance Document or any other document or security so that references to that Finance Document in this Agreement shall include each variation or replacement;
- (e) any unenforceability, illegality or invalidity of any obligation of any person under any Finance Document or any other document or security, to the intent that the Borrower's obligations under this Agreement shall remain in full force, as if there were no unenforceability, illegality or invalidity; or
- (f) any postponement, discharge, reduction, non- provability or other similar circumstance affecting any obligation of the Borrower under a Finance Document resulting from any insolvency, liquidation or dissolution proceedings or from any law, regulation or order so that each such obligation shall for the purposes of the Borrower's obligations under this Agreement be construed as if there were no such circumstance.

3. Immediate recourse

The Borrower waives any right it may have of first requiring any Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) to proceed against or enforce any other rights or security or claim payment from any person before claiming from the Borrower under the terms of this Agreement.

4. Appropriations

Until all amounts which may be or become payable by the Borrower under or in connection with the Finance Documents have been irrevocably paid in full, each Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) may:

- (a) refrain from applying or enforcing any other moneys, security or rights held or received by that Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) in respect of those amounts, or apply and enforce the same in such manner and order as it sees fit (whether against those amounts or otherwise) and no Borrower shall be entitled to the benefit of the same; and
- (b) hold in a suspense account any moneys received from the Borrower or on account of the Borrower's liability under this Agreement, bearing interest at an appropriate rate.

5. Non- competition

Until all amounts which may be or become payable by the Borrower under or in connection with the Finance Documents have been irrevocably paid in full, the Borrower shall not, after a claim has been made or by virtue of any payment or performance by it under this Agreement be subrogated to any rights, security or moneys held, received or receivable by any Finance Party (or any trustee or agent on its behalf) or be entitled to any right of contribution or indemnity in respect of any payment made or moneys received on account of the Borrower's liability under this Agreement, unless the Agent otherwise directs. The Borrower shall hold in trust for and forthwith pay or transfer to the Agent for the Finance Parties any payment or distribution or benefit of security received by it contrary to this paragraph 5 or as directed by the Agent.

Schedule 7

FORM OF COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

To: Nedbank Limited (acting through its Corporate Banking division) as Agent

From: AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: []

**AngloGold Ashanti Limited – ZAR1,400,000,000 Revolving Loan Facility Agreement dated [] 2015
(the Agreement)**

1. We refer to the Agreement. This is a Compliance Certificate.
2. We confirm that as at [relevant testing date] Total Net Financial Indebtedness was []; and EBITDA was []; therefore, the ratio of Total Net Financial Indebtedness to EBITDA was [] to 1.
3. We set out below calculations establishing the figures in paragraph 2 above:

[].
4. [We confirm that the following companies were Material Subsidiaries at [relevant testing date]:

[].]
5. We confirm that no Default is outstanding as at [relevant testing date].³

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

By:

Name of director	N a m e o f director
------------------	-------------------------

[insert applicable certification language]

for

[auditors of the Borrower]

³ If this statement cannot be made, the certificate should identify any Default that is outstanding and the steps, if any, being taken to remedy it.

Schedule 8

FORM OF INCREASE CONFIRMATION

To: Nedbank Limited (acting through its Corporate Banking division) as Agent

From: [] (the Increase Bank)

Dated:

**AngloGold Ashanti Limited– ZAR1,400,000,000 Revolving Loan Facility Agreement dated [] 2015
(the Agreement)**

1. We refer to the Agreement. This is an Increase Confirmation.
 2. We refer to Clause 2.2 (Increase) of the Agreement.
 3. The Increase Bank agrees to assume and will assume all of the obligations corresponding to the Commitment specified in the Schedule (the **Relevant Commitment**) as if it was an Original Bank under the Agreement.
 4. The proposed date on which the increase in relation to the Increase Bank and the Relevant Commitment is to take effect (the **Increase Date**) is [].
 5. On the Increase Date, the Increase Bank becomes party to the relevant Finance Documents as a Bank.
 6. The Facility Office and address, fax number and attention details for notices to the Increase Bank for the purposes of Clause 32.3 (Address for notices) of the Agreement are set out in the Schedule.
 7. The Increase Bank expressly acknowledges the limitations on the Banks' obligations referred to in paragraph (e) of Clause 2.2 (Increase) of the Agreement.
 8. This Increase Confirmation may be executed in any number of counterparts and this has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of this Increase Confirmation.
 9. This Increase Confirmation and any non- contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by South African law.
 10. This Increase Confirmation has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of this Increase Confirmation.
-

THE SCHEDULE

Relevant Commitment/rights and obligations to be assumed by the Increase Bank

[insert relevant details]

[Facility office address, fax number, e- mail address and attention details for notices and account details for payments]

[Increase Bank]

By:

This Increase Confirmation is accepted as an Increase Confirmation for the purposes of the Agreement by the Agent and the Increase Date is confirmed as [].

Agent

By:

Schedule 9

EXISTING SECURITY

1. A South African Rand denominated finance lease arrangement with Turbine Square Two Proprietary Limited securing an amount of ZAR246,622,965 (two hundred and forty six million six hundred and twenty two thousand nine hundred and sixty five Rand) as at 31 March 2015.
 2. A Brazilian real denominated finance lease arrangement with CSI Latina Arrendamento Mercantil S.A. securing an amount of BRL1,670,831 (one million six hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and thirty one Brazilian Real) as at 31 March 2015.
 3. A US\$ denominated finance lease with California First National Bank securing an amount of US\$13,131,057 (thirteen million one hundred and thirty one thousand and fifty seven US dollars) as at 31 March 2015.
 4. Wildebeestpan Lease: A South African Rand denominated finance lease arrangement with The Wildebeestpan (Portion 9 & 10) Communal Property Association securing an amount of ZAR 26 676 191 (Twenty six million six hundred and seventy six thousand one hundred and ninety one) as at 31 March 2015.
-

Schedule 10

PERMITTED TRANSFEREES

Name of Lender of institution

1. Barclays Bank
 1. BNP Paribas
 2. Citibank N.A., South African Branch
 3. Royal Bank of Scotland
 4. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC) Johannesburg Branch
 5. The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
 6. Royal Bank of Scotland plc
 7. UBS AG
 8. Absa Bank Limited
 9. The Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited
 10. Investec Bank Limited
 11. Nedbank Limited
 12. Standard Chartered Bank Limited
 13. FirstRand Bank Limited
-

SIGNATORIES

Borrower

**ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI
LIMITED**

By: Christine Ramon By: Ria Sanz
Title: Chief Financial Officer Title: EVP: Group Legal, Commercial and Governance
/s/ Christine Ramon /s/ Ria Sanz

Banks

**NEDBANK LIMITED (ACTING THROUGH ITS
CORPORATE BANKING DIVISION)**

By: Desigan Soobramoney By: Rael Dirmeik
Title: Executive Title: Senior Credit Manager
/s/ Desigan Soobramoney /s/ Rael Dirmeik

ABSA BANK LIMITED

By: Anthony Sam By: Amitha Chetty
Title: Authorised Signatory Title: Authorised Signatory
/s/ Anthony Sam /s/ Amitha Chetty

Agent

**NEDBANK LIMITED (ACTING
THROUGH ITS CORPORATE
BANKING DIVISION)**

By: Charmaine Pillay By:
Title: Head: Pricing & CVM Title:
/s/ Charmaine Pillay



CECIDE
Centre de Commerce
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Développement



Involuntary Resettlement for the Extension of a Gold Mine in Kintinian:

Kintinian, Guinea – Fact-Finding Mission Report

January 2017

English translation of the French original

Advocates for
Community
Alternatives 

 **COMMUNITIES
FIRST**

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PREFACE

In December 2015, worrying headlines from Upper Guinea appeared in the international news – “Guinea: To evict Kintinian’s inhabitants, drastic means” – hinting at actions consistent with a forced eviction in an already fragile context of poor relations among affected communities and the mining company involved, AngloGold Ashanti. This report stems from those headlines. It seeks to shed light on how the actors involved – both the State and the company – acted in a manner consistent or not with their responsibilities under national and international law. Such light is critical to hold both the company and the State accountable for their actions – especially when each of them professes to be acting in accordance with the law and international standards.

The company involved, AngloGold Ashanti, is one that claims to follow international standards such as the IFC Performance Standards. The company had recently supported an initiative in Guinea, led by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, on supporting community rights, including key rights to information, participation, and involuntary resettlement in accordance with international norms. The government involved, the Republic of Guinea, is one whose representatives had participated in international meetings of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, and whose government is implementing the Responsible Mineral Development Initiative process. We hope this report can contribute not only to improving the situation of communities affected by the Area One resettlement, but also to broader governance reform within AngloGold Ashanti and the Guinean State, especially in light of its recent draft decree regarding expropriation in the public interest currently under consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The NGOs CECIDE and MDT would first like to thank the 11th Hour Project, a program of the Schmidt Family Foundation in the United States, for its support, without which this project could not have been realized.

Second, we would like to express our sincere thanks and congratulations to Communities First in the United States and Advocates for Community Alternatives in Ghana, respectively represented by Lien De Brouckere, Principal, and Jonathan Kaufman, Executive Director, for their invaluable technical support to produce this document.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all those who, from near and far, have made valuable contributions to the realization of this report: local Kintinian communities in general and the communities affected by the Area One project in particular; the administrative authorities of Siguiri; the managers of AngloGold Limited of South Africa and even those of AngloGold in Guinea, in spite of everything. We shared, out of courtesy, a draft of this report with the company, to ensure that we did not misrepresent what AngloGold or SAG said or wrote. Unfortunately, the company did not provide feedback on time.

We cannot forget here other actors of Guinean civil society and journalists from community radio who marked the formalization of this project with their informed contributions. These include Mr. DIALLO Aboubacar Akoumba, a journalist specialized in mining issues on ESPACE FM radio, and Mr. BAH Amadou, President of the NGO Action Mines. We remain grateful for the collaboration, at the start of this project, of the Ministry of Mines and Geology and SOGUIPAMI for their human resources. We add to this list of thanks, the delegation of the Kintinian communities, especially those who did not hesitate to make the trip from Conakry during the especially tense moments for a series of meetings that involved CECIDE, civil society actors and journalists.

We thank with deep gratitude the dynamic youth of Kintinian who facilitated the mobilization of the community members affected by the Area One resettlement for the fact-finding inquiry that forms the foundation of this report.

We would also like to thank Mr. CISSE Kabinet for his contributions to the report, as well as the collaborators of Communities First, Virna Rizzo and Camille Oberkamp, for their indispensable support.

The editorial team is made up of: Aboubacar DIALLO, Coordinator of CECIDE's Community Rights Program, Frédéric Foromo LOUA, President of MDT, Lien De Brouckere, Principal of Communities First, and Jonathan Kaufman, Executive Director of Advocates for Community Alternatives. This team was supported on the ground by: Raphael Golota LAMAH of SOLEIL FM radio, Fatoumata KANTE of the online press, and René LOUA of the NGO Mains Solidaires.

For all those who have not been listed here, by simple omission, please find here our sincere congratulations for the inestimable efforts made.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AngloGold	AngloGold Ashanti Limited
AP	Armed Post
BGEEE	Bureau Guinéen d'Etudes et d'Evaluation Environnementale (Guinean Bureau of Environmental Assessment and Studies)
CECIDE	Centre de Commerce International pour le Développement (NGO - Center of International Trade for Development)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MDT	Les Mêmes Droits pour Tous (NGO – Same Rights for All)
PAP	Project Affected People
PS	Performance Standards
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SAG	Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée
SOGUIPAMI	Société Guinéenne du Patrimoine Minier (Mining Asset Management Company of Guinea)
UN	United Nations
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

I. SUMMARY

Since the announcement in March 2015 by *Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée* ("SAG") that its operations at the gold mine of Siguiri would end in May 2016 if it remained limited to its current perimeter, the mining company and public authorities have tried everything to ensure the extension of SAG's operations to at least one area within its concession: "Area One". Such an extension required the resettlement of around 380 Kintinian families. The resettlement process was marked by several improprieties, including the involvement of the military and other security forces during the census and inventory process.

The findings of the field mission led by two Guinean NGOs regarding wrongdoings in the resettlement process conducted by SAG revolve around six main points: (1) physical violence and intimidation; (2) contested legality of signed resettlement agreements; (3) lack of legally required information and consultation; (4) paltry compensation; (5) inadequate measures to restore the communities' livelihoods; (6) serious barriers to access to remedy.

(1) *Physical violence and intimidation.* Divisions within affected communities reflect the clear opposition of many residents to the extension of operations to Area One. Negotiations led by residents asking for, among other things, local job creation, have failed and led to the arrest and imprisonment of negotiators. A few weeks later, security forces, including the Red Berets (*bérets rouges*), arrived on site and effectively held the village of Kintinian "hostage" for the remainder of 2015. The arrival of security forces was accompanied by theft, violence and waves of arrests. While security forces allege that the main reason for their presence was their intervention against illegal semi-industrial mining, a second motive was to force the residents of Area One to accept the inventory of their lands and other possessions, which they had refused to do for a long time. Instead of waiting for security forces to leave, SAG took advantage of their presence and started the inventory process on December 5, 2015. The involvement of security forces during the inventory process is extensively documented.

The data and testimony collected on-site support the conclusion that security forces and SAG collaborated to proceed with the inventory at Area One. In doing so, the State of Guinea has failed to fulfil its Constitutional obligation to protect. Facts uncovered during the investigation confirm the occurrence of thefts, violence and other damage perpetrated by security forces during the inventory, including in private homes. SAG also failed to meet its obligations under the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) as well as its own human rights policy in terms of risk assessment. Its failure to use its influence to limit the use of force and to help remedy any negative impact related to its operations is similarly reprehensible.

(2) Contested legality of signed resettlement agreements. SAG acknowledged that no public interest decree had been issued in this case, which means that the resettlement orchestrated by SAG at Area One falls outside of the legal framework of a public interest expropriation. Thus, the relevant legal framework is one that would govern any voluntary transaction between a seller—who is not obligated to sell—and a buyer—who may not fall back on expropriating the seller if the negotiations fail.¹ Around one hundred households of Area One refused to sign the resettlement agreements offered by SAG. The Prefect, however, managed to convince these residents that he would defend their best interests during a meeting in April 2016, and the representatives of the above-mentioned households eventually felt obligated to sign by “respect for the Prefect” and not by choice. In any event, the irregularities surrounding the census and inventory (which took place in a climate of violence and intimidations and in the absence of many inhabitants who had fled the area) necessarily impact the validity of the resettlement agreements, because the inventory is the foundation of any resettlement agreement. Most households failed to understand the content of the agreement and never received assistance to understand it or to defend their rights and interests. It was also impossible for signatories to fully understand certain clauses of the agreement because they did not have access to the documents they referenced, such as the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

We can conclude from these facts that all affected people were forced to sign the agreements and to enter so-called voluntary transactions. The lack of voluntary consent is glaring. Without a public interest decree, each resident should be free to refuse to sign the agreement – here, no one felt they could refuse to sign. In addition, the context of violence surrounding the inventory process as well as the presence of security forces during it appears incompatible with such a voluntary approach. **This means that the agreements may be considered null and void, and the mining company maybe found liable for any damages.**

(3) Lack of legally required information and consultation. **It is clearly established that key affected communities were left out of the consultations to develop the RAP.²** Consultations led by SAG with the local negotiation committee did not include Area One communities in general. In fact, virtually no one at Area One ever heard of a RAP. Further, no access to the RAP was provided to residents who may have wished to see it. We can conclude from these facts that **the State of Guinea failed to meet its responsibility to ensure that SAG respect articles 37-II, 130 and 142 of the Mining Code**, which require, consistent with international principles, the participation and consultation of local communities. **SAG failed to fulfil its responsibilities based on the International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) to ensure that the local negotiation**

¹ Land Code arts. 57-60; Mining Code art. 125.

² Resettlement Action Plan: Seguelen Project, October 2013 pp. 18-19.

committee would communicate the results of consultations to the members of relevant communities. SAG also failed to share relevant information in violation of the IFC PS and of its own policy on involuntary resettlement.

(4) Paltry compensation. Directly affected local communities were not consulted in the design of the matrix to be used to calculate their resettlement compensation while the local legal framework was widely insufficient. Once the compensation matrix was established, local communities were not properly informed about it. And since the inventory process was tainted, any compensation established on that basis is necessarily insufficient and paltry. It is further established that the compensation matrix has not been updated since its creation in 2013 to reflect the current cost of living. **The compensation offered by SAG will not enable the communities to recover their livelihood**, especially given the current situation. Indeed, the resettlement site isn't ready and the communities have been forced to live in temporary housing for an indefinite period of time. It is worth noting here that SAG offers a monthly stipend to certain heads of affected household to cover rental costs.

(5) Inadequate measures to restore the communities' livelihoods. The arrest and imprisonment of community members brought the negotiations regarding the resettlement and improvement of livelihood, including through local job creation, to an end. No plan was put in place to restore the livelihood of Area One's affected communities. SAG failed to fulfil its responsibility to design and put in place such a plan, in violation of IFC PS5. More broadly, SAG failed to fulfil its obligation to respect human rights by its inaction when local community members were arrested following the failure of the negotiations during which they had asked for the creation of more local jobs.

(6) Serious barriers to access to remedy. Most of the individuals who participated in the investigation stated that they did not know whether SAG had a grievance mechanism. Yet, the dispute resolution clause in the resettlement agreements provides that disputes will be resolved by that very grievance mechanism. **SAG therefore failed to put in place a grievance mechanism that would meet the international standard or its own internal human rights policy.** The dispute resolution clause constitutes an excessive limitation on communities' access to remedy. **SAG failed to comply with the VPSHR, which require companies to record and report any credible allegation of human rights violation by public security in their areas of operation.** SAG took no steps regarding the massive presence on its concession of security forces and the military, including the Red Berets (*bérets rouges*), while it was proceeding with the inventory at Area One as part of the resettlement process.

Based on these findings, we make the following recommendations to the key players listed below:

To the State of Guinea:

- Remedy any harm caused by your military and security forces and ensure that human rights are respected;
- Provide a clear legal framework that is respectful of local communities' customary rights in terms of compensation;
- Ensure better compliance with the Mining Code.

To SAG and its parent company, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AngloGold"):

- AngloGold should conduct a public audit to assess and remedy SAG's involuntary resettlement of Area One, including the negotiation and implementation of a livelihood restoration plan for communities affected by Area One;
- AngloGold and SAG should facilitate affected communities' access to remedy;
- AngloGold should strengthen its supervision of SAG with regards to human rights, involuntary resettlement and the VPSHR;
- SAG should improve its consultation and access to information processes;
- SAG should define with more clarity the limits of its mining concession.

To the local Kintinian community:

- Act peacefully in defense of the community's interests;
- Avoid a social divide and engage in reconciliation with the traditional chiefdom;
- Stop artisanal gold mining activities on SAG's concession;
- Avoid any behavior that would nurture or foster conflicts with SAG;
- Encourage responsible mining practices.

II. INTRODUCTION

Since *AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée* (SAG) announced in 2015 that its operations at the gold mine of Siguiri would end in May 2016 if it remained limited to its current perimeter, the mining company and public authorities have done everything possible to ensure the extension of SAG's operations to at least one more area within SAG's concession, "Area One". Extension of SAG's operations required the resettlement of around 380 Kintinian families.

Faced with the commercial, economic and political necessity to avoid closure of the mine – in a context of tensions between the community and the mining company – it appears that the State of Guinea and the multinational mining company failed to comply with their national and international legal obligations. Instead, both players used abusive means to ensure the resettlement of Area One communities, thereby favoring national and commercial interests to the detriment of the rights of local communities.

1. About the mining company

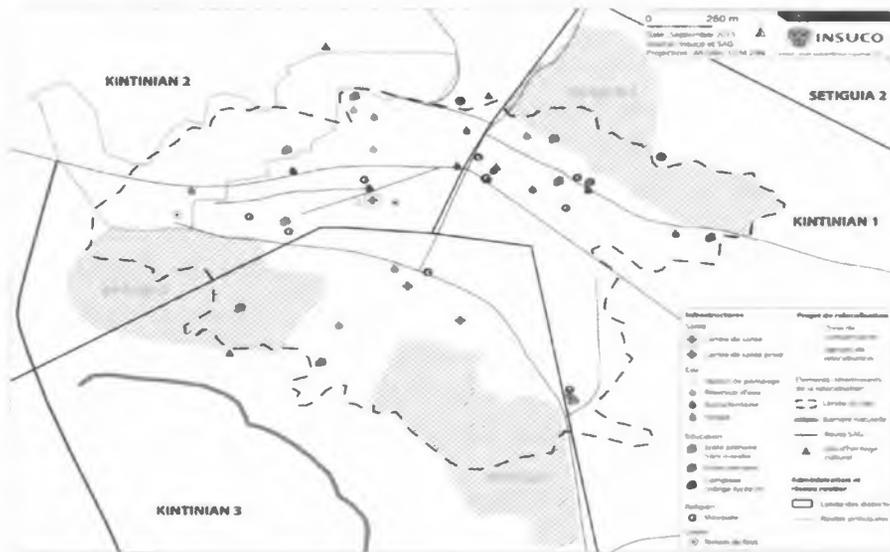
AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AngloGold") is a South African mining company listed on the Johannesburg stock exchange that operates in South America, Australia and other African countries. In Guinea, AngloGold holds 85% of *Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée* ("SAG"), a partially state-owned public limited liability company created in 1996, which has owned a mining concession in Kintinian since 1998. Kintinian, previously called "Bouré, the gold capital of the ancient empire of Ghana" is located in the Prefecture of Siguiri, in North-East Guinea. SAG is the first producer of gold in the country, processing around 30,000 tons of gold per day³ and reaching an average annual production of 421,670 oz. over the last ten years.⁴ The second and only other shareholder of SAG is the State of Guinea, which owns 15% of the company through shares managed by SOGUIPAMI (the Mining Asset Management Company of Guinea). AngloGold retains complete operational control over SAG's activities. SAG's operations are based in Siguiri, a Prefecture in North-East Guinea in which "Area One" is located on SAG's mining concession. More specifically, "Area One" is located in the district of Kintinian 2 (14,65 km²), in the rural town of Kintinian.

³ AngloGold Ashanti, About Us, <http://www.anglogoldashanti.com/en/About-Us/Regionsandoperations/Guinea/Pages/default.aspx>.

⁴ Mosaïque Guinée, « Situation à Kintinian : Le gouvernement encourage les autorités locales, les forces de défense et de sécurité à poursuivre l'opération d'assainissement de la zone, » 11 December 2015.

FIGURE 1 MAP OF THE AREA TO BE RESETTLED AND THE POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT SITE

Among AngloGold’s internal policies, its Human Rights Policy (which reflects the company’s commitment to respect human rights and is inspired by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights)



and its policy on Land Access and Resettlement (reflecting its commitment to Performance Standard 5 (“PS5”) of the International Finance Corporation (“IFC”) among other standards) are relevant to the investigation⁵. AngloGold also adheres to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (“VPSHR”) and is a member of the United Nations Global Compact.

2. About the NGOs leading the investigation

NGOs *Centre de Commerce International pour le Développement* (“CECIDE”) (created in 2000) and *Mêmes Droits pour Tous* (“MDT”) (created in 2004) operate throughout Guinea. CECIDE’s mission is to promote and defend the social, economic and cultural rights of communities, and their involvement in the design and implementation of public policies for development. MDT focuses on the defense and promotion of human rights; it was founded by Guinean lawyers and young professionals in the legal industry to fight human rights violations in Guinea. These organizations have been accompanying Kintinian communities since 2010 on issues such as the promotion and defense of rights and obligations, prevention and conflict management, and capacity building for legal experts and local government. These two Guinean NGOs, backed by journalists and expert researchers on mining issues, were supported financially by the **11th Hour Project** (US-based) and technically by Lien De Brouckere (Communities First, USA) and Jonathan Kaufman (Advocates for Community Alternatives, Ghana – Network Coordinator for Public Interest Lawyering Initiative for West Africa (PILIWA)).

⁵ AngloGold Ashanti, *Human Rights Policy*, 5 August 2013; AngloGold Ashanti, *Land Access and Resettlement Standard*, 19 October 2011.

3. Context

In early 2013, SAG began to develop a Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan (“RAP”) for the Seguelen project (concerning an affected area called “Area One”, shown on Figure 1), which was performed by INSUCO, a consulting firm.⁶ *According to the RAP, Kintinian and Setiguia communities, which were the most affected by the resettlement, were not consulted.*⁷ In May and June 2013, INSUCO conducted a field investigation to deepen its understanding of agricultural goods’ prices and to collect other necessary information to proceed with the calculation of farmers’ compensation – yield of crops, income related to woody species, etc. The investigation also covered real estate transactions and the value of the village’s infrastructure.⁸ INSUCO shared its study with SAG in October 2013, and SAG presented the RAP to the Guinean Office of Environmental Studies and Evaluations (Bureau Guinéen d’Etudes et d’Evaluation Environnementale (“BGEEE”)) in February 2014.⁹

On March 14, 2014, the Guinean government approved SAG’s RAP.¹⁰ The same month, the BGEEE adopted the terms of reference for the inventory of goods and affected people.¹¹ In May 2014, a prefectural committee for the implementation of the RAP was allegedly created.¹² Nearly a year later, in March 2015, pressure mounted: SAG requested that Area One be made available to it before the end of August or it would be forced to close the Siguiri mine in May 2016.¹³

On August 22, 2015, President Alpha Condé arrived in Kintinian and gave a speech about the conflict that had been opposing the Kintinian communities and SAG for a long time. The speech was well received by an elated crowd, which was supposed to ensure the agreement of affected communities to surrender the targeted area to SAG.¹⁴ It is worth noting, however, that the President’s visit occurred in a post-election context and that Kintinian is one of the most populated strongholds of the governing party. The presence of “Area One”’s Project Affected Persons (PAP) was not verified.¹⁵ Regardless, the acclamation of an ecstatic crowd collectively overjoyed does not reflect the consent of communities that is required by national law and international standards.

⁶ INSUCO, *RAP: AngloGold Seguelen Project*, October 2013, p. 15.

⁷ INSUCO, *RAP: AngloGold Seguelen Project*, October 2013, pp. 18-19.

⁸ INSUCO, *RAP: AngloGold Seguelen Project*, October 2013, Annex 1-3 « Compensation details and methodology».

⁹ Email from SAG and AngloGold dated 28 May 2016.

¹⁰ Email from SAG and AngloGold dated 28 May 2016.

¹¹ Email from SAG and AngloGold dated 28 May 2016.

¹² Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One, dated 27 August 2015.

¹³ Memorandum regarding the situation of SAG and its relationship with Siguiri communities, SAG, not dated.

¹⁴ Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One, dated 27 August 2015, p. 2.

¹⁵ Guinée 50, « Dossier: Les clés pour comprendre le conflit minier qui oppose la SAG à la communauté de Kintinian, » 13 January 2016.

On August 27, 2015, a Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One was allegedly signed by SAG and “representatives” of the affected communities, the latter being represented by the traditional chief of the Kintinian village, El Hadj Namory Camara, as the president of the Local Negotiations Committee.¹⁶ The Master Agreement provides that SAG will conduct an inventory of assets—“in order to identify all individuals and the entirety of their assets that may be impacted by the project—between September 11 and October 6, 2015.”¹⁷ The legitimacy of the president of the Local Negotiations Committee will later be questioned, which led to delays in the implementation of the RAP, arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, and the aggressive deployment of security forces in Kintinian.¹⁸

III. METHODOLOGY

To fulfil its mandate in an objective fashion, the investigation team led by CECIDE and MDT adopted the following methodology:

Documentary research. A large number of documentary sources were reviewed ahead of the field mission in Kintinian, including press articles covering the investments of AngloGold in Guinea and the involuntary resettlement of the Kintinian communities, a baseline study on artisanal gold mining in the Prefecture, a socio-economic baseline study about the village of Kintinian, AngloGold’s RAP for its mining project, several individual resettlement and compensation agreements, certain documents reflecting AngloGold’s internal policies and standards on Human Rights and on the resettlement of affected communities, etc.¹⁹

Communications with government entities, SAG and its parent company, AngloGold. Since the beginning of the investigation, CECIDE and MDT have been in contact with government entities, SAG and AngloGold. CECIDE met with the deputy CEO of SOGUIPAMI and the legal advisor of the Ministry of Mines and Geology in December 2015 to discuss the situation at “Area One”. These individuals facilitated the first field mission that took place in May 2015 in Kintinian, involving CECIDE, MDT and SAG. Contacts with the mining companies were initially made by Lien De Brouckere of Communities First through email exchanges and teleconferences with senior officials from SAG in Guinea and AngloGold in South Africa, starting in February 2016. Communications intensified at the end of August 2016 when a press conference was held by CECIDE and MDT in Conakry listing grievances

¹⁶ Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One, dated 27 August 2015.

¹⁷ Master Agreement regarding the transfer of Area One, dated 27 August 2015, p. 2.

¹⁸ CECIDE, Memorandum of 9 December 2015 meeting between CECIDE and SOGUIPAMI; Guinée 50, *Dossier: les clés pour comprendre le conflit minier qui oppose la SAG à la communauté de Kintinian*, 13 January 2016.

¹⁹ These documents along with other documents referenced hereafter, are listed at the end of the report in a detailed bibliography.

that were further described in a Declaration issued the same day.²⁰ SAG responded to this declaration at the request of the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre.²¹

Field Missions. In May 2015, as part of a project supported by the 11th Hour Project, CECIDE and MDT conducted their first field mission to reframe their activities and better assist the affected communities of Area One. The two NGOs noted the efforts made by the authorities to find a solution to the communities' persistent objection to hand over their land, but also found a number of violations to the rights of these communities, starting with the violent intervention of the military and security forces and the lack of consent from many individuals regarding their resettlement.

A second fact-finding field mission took place in September 2016. A team made up of Aboubacar Diallo (CECIDE), Frédéric Foromo Loua (MDT), Lien De Brouckere (Communities First), Jonathan Kaufman (Advocates for Community Alternatives), Raphaël Golota Lamah (journalist at Soleil FM), René Loua (Mains Solidaires), Fatoumata Kante (journalist at Guinée58) with the assistance of several local facilitators, was mandated to conduct an objective field investigation and collect relevant data from the communities affected by SAG's mining project. The investigation team informed the mining company of its intentions to proceed with this field mission, and SAG welcomed the initiative as an opportunity to clarify the facts.²² The field mission proceeded along the following main steps:

- September 14, 2016: the investigation team met with Mohamed Lamine Keita, Prefect of Siguiri since March 15, 2016, who welcomed them and signed their mission order.
- September 14-18, 2016: a detailed questionnaire regarding the profile of the affected communities and their knowledge about and experience with SAG's plan to expand to "Area One" enabled the team to collect important data from about 90 individuals within the affected communities. Impacted community members mobilized to participate actively in the investigation.
- September 18, 2016: the investigation team met with Kintinian elders at their headquarters to introduce the scope of the team's field mission that took place in their town.
- September 19, 2016: the investigation team concluded its mission with a meeting with SAG's officials to clarify certain points. SAG answered these questions in

²⁰ CECIDE and MDT Press Release, *Pression Violente Pour les Expulsions en Guinée Afin de Prolonger les Opérations d'AngloGold Ashanti*, 18 August 2016.

²¹ Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, « *Guinea: NGOs say hundreds of households to be displaced by AngloGold Ashanti were intimidated, threatened – company responds* », 13 September, 2016.

²² Meeting with AngloGold, July 2016; Teleconference with SAG and AngloGold, 31 August 2016.

writing (in English) on September 28, 2016.

IV. FINDINGS

The investigation led to the following six main conclusions:

- 1) physical violence and intimidation;
- 2) contested legality of signed resettlement agreements;
- 3) lack of legally required information and consultation;
- 4) paltry compensation;
- 5) inadequate measures to restore communities' livelihoods; and
- 6) serious barriers to access to remedy.

1. Physical violence and intimidation

a. Factual findings

A divided community. The legitimacy of the local negotiation committee was questioned several times. A letter signed by over 22 local clan leaders and elders illustrates a clear objection to SAG's operations on Area One: "We, clan leaders of the village, feel obligated to inform you of the consensus reached by the entire population regarding the non-exploitation of Area One."²³

Failed negotiations about local job creation and other demands communicated to SAG. A delegation of eleven negotiators allegedly met with the then-Siguiri Prefect, M. Cheick Mohamed Diallo ("former Prefect") on several occasions in September and October 2016. It is reported that the former Prefect purportedly told them that the land belonged to the State and the State can decide who gets the lots. The negotiators, on behalf of a "council of Kintinian Area 1 residents" presented several demands including regarding unemployment and youth employment. A series of petitions reflect the pressing appeal from Area One residents for SAG to create local jobs: "hiring one (1) person per concession [household] for an unlimited period."²⁴ In fact, when looking closer at this issue, the number of local jobs seems to have been a key item in the negotiations between SAG and local communities for a long time. Affected communities remember that 5 years ago, SAG had offered 45 jobs for the Seguelen project. Then, for Damani-Tinti Kan 2 or 3 years later, SAG offered 75 jobs (for an unlimited period). For this third project, «Area One », it was therefore expected that more jobs would be created. This persistent demand for more jobs was confirmed during the investigation. For example, many interviewees asked us how we could help them get a job with SAG. Communities also made other demands, including:

²³ Letter from clan Elders, *Consensus de tous les clans du village de Kintinian sur l'attribution de la bande d'Area-One à la Société Ashanti Goldfield (SAG) à des fins d'exploitation de l'or*, signed by 23 clan chiefs, not dated.

²⁴ Area One Residents' Council, *Aide-Mémoire pour l'exploitation du reste de la Colline d'Area 1*.

FIGURE 2 PROTESTS IN KINTINIAN IN LATE OCTOBER



- Payment of 500,000,000 GNF resettlement premium to each concession
- Connection to drinking water and electricity for the entire village of Kintinian
- Construction projects to be finalized
- Coverage of all health needs for 5 years, etc.²⁵

Negotiators arrested after negotiations failed.

The last meeting

between the eleven negotiators and the Siguiri Prefect occurred on October 29, 2015. The then-Prefect, M. Cheick Mohamed Diallo, and the negotiators were in disagreement and the Prefect enabled their arrest, which led to protests against the « dictatorship » of the Prefect and his deputy (see Figure 2).²⁶ It was reported that the former Prefect would have informed the President that the negotiations had failed. On October 30, residents set two security forces vehicles on fire and blocked the road the entire day. Several victims were hospitalized after stones were thrown and significant property damage was reported.²⁷

FIGURE 3 BERETS ROUGES IN KINTINIAN AT THE END OF 2015



Arrival of military and security forces, including Red Berets (bérêts rouges). On November 23, 2015, a delegation of 210 men from the regional military services (including from the Third Military Region of Kankan, but also *bérêts rouges* from the national army, see Figure 3) arrived on site with the official mandate to oust foreign gold miners (predominantly from Burkina Faso and Mali) who were engaged in semi-industrial gold mining without

²⁵ Area One Residents' Council, *Aide-Mémoire pour l'exploitation du reste de la Colline d'Area 1*, 11 April 2016.

²⁶ Guinée Matin, *Deux véhicules endommagés à Kintinian : Les onze 'négociateurs' sont libérés*, 30 October 2015 ; Aminata, *Siguiri : deux véhicules de la police calcinés et des blessés dans un affrontement entre forces de l'ordre et population*, 31 October 2016 ; Guinée 50, *Dossier : Les clés pour comprendre le conflit minier qui oppose la SAG à la communauté de Kintinian*, 13 January 2016.

²⁷ Guinée Matin, *Deux véhicules endommagés à Kintinian : Les onze 'négociateurs' sont libérés*, 30 October 2015.

authorization.²⁸ The delegation included all military units as was confirmed by the communities that were interviewed and who recalled having seen “a lot of soldiers: *bérets rouges*, military, policemen.” The reputation of the *bérets rouges* for their violation of human rights is widely known among Guineans; notably, they were implicated in serious human rights abuses during the 28 September 2009 massacre.²⁹

Violence perpetrated by security forces. Several witnesses report a true “hostage situation” for the community at the end of 2015, accompanied by theft, violence and arrests forcing many residents to flee the area.³⁰ Sources report that approximately five hundred (500) people fled Kintinian and slept in the bush during that time. The arrival of security forces was accompanied by theft, violence and arrests.³¹ Witnesses describe the military and security forces looting businesses, taking all kinds of merchandise (motorcycles, telephones, rice bags, large sums of money, etc.). Property owners recall having been beaten by officers before spending several days in jail. Residents were apparently not spared as armed forces used tear gas in their homes, beating their occupants and even, on occasion, overturning the food that was being prepared.

These acts of violence continued and live bullets were shot resulting in several victims, including a young woman who was shot in the chest.³² The military and security forces reportedly set huts on fire and looting was widespread. Security forces scuffled with the local community.³³ The mayor of Kintinian, El Hadj Lancei Camara, and other public officials fled to Siguiri.³⁴

Reasons for the presence of security forces in Kintinian. While a report by the Captain of the 3rd Military Region asserts that the official purpose for the presence of the armed forces was to stop semi-industrial miners, residents stated almost unanimously that “it wasn’t true” and that another motive was to bring the residents of the area to accept the inventory of their lands and other assets, which they had refused for a long time. Consistently, in early December 2015, the press widely reported that the military presence was also a response to

²⁸ Eviction Mission Report by the Captain of the 3rd military region of Kankan, 28 November 2015.

²⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Guinée : Le massacre du 28 septembre était prémédité*, 27 October 2009.

³⁰ Guinée News, *Guinée : Forces de l’ordre et populations s’affrontent*, à Siguiri, 5 December 2015 ; RFI, *Guinée : Pour expulser les habitants de Kintinian, les grands moyens*, 6 December 2015 ; AFP, *Guineans under pressure to quit gold mining hub*, 2 December 2015 ; RFI, *Guinée : les habitants de Kintinian chassés par l’exploitation de l’or*, 4 December 2015.

³¹ AFP, *Guineans under pressure to quit goldmining hub*, 2 December 2015 ; Conakry Planète, *Siguiri : des militaires assiègent Kintinian!*, 4 December 2015.

³² RFI, *Guinée : Pour expulser les habitants de Kintinian, les grands moyens*, 6 December 2015 ; AGP, *Des échauffourées entre les forces de l’ordre et un groupe de femmes à Kintinian dans la préfecture de Siguiri*, 7 December 2015.

³³ Guinée News, *Guinée : Forces de l’ordre et populations s’affrontent*, à Siguiri, 5 December 2015.

³⁴ RFI, *Guinée : Pour expulser les habitants de Kintinian, les grands moyens*, 6 December 2015.

Area One residents' refusal to leave.³⁵

Military and security forces' involvement in the inventory process. The following week, on December 5, 2015, while the military and security forces were still present in the area, SAG began the inventory process – a process strongly criticized by Area One's property owners. The involvement of the military and security forces during the inventory is heavily documented.³⁶ The report by the Captain of the 3rd military region of Kankan mentions

FIGURE 4 TEXT MESSAGE SENT ON DECEMBER 7



regular visits to SAG, and a field visit including Area One. According to the report, the delegation from the 3rd military region went on SAG's land, including to SAG's AP, which was the meeting point: "We conducted a field visit together on the entire SAG perimeter, including Area One."³⁷ The

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"Why did they demolish my house and why won't SAG hire me?"
– PAP from "Area One"

tions necessary collaboration between SAG and the military: "To secure SAG's perimeter, the prefectural authority, prefectural security services and SAG's management itself have to be involved."³⁸

According to witnesses, the military "surrounded the village and were looking for residents one by one to force them to participate in the inventory process" (see also Figure 4). Every witness who was interviewed (those who were present during the inventory) testified that members of the military were with SAG during the inventory. As stated by 65 individuals who were present during the inventory of their house, SAG's agents with their GPS were accompanied by at least 2 or 3 and up to 7 or 8 soldiers. One witness noted that: "during the inventory, there were more soldiers than family members." The soldiers were carrying various weapons:

³⁵ Guinée News, *Siguiro : Accord entre la SAG et les habitants cinq mois après les violences de Kintinian*, 12 April 2016.

³⁶ Guinée News, *Guinée : Forces de l'ordre et populations s'affrontent, à Siguiro*, 5 December 2015.

³⁷ Eviction Mission Report by the Captain of the 3rd military region of Kankan, Addendum No 2 to Colonel Diane Mohamed's Report, 30 Novembre 2015.

³⁸ Eviction Mission Report by the Captain of the 3rd military region of Kankan, Addendum No 2 to Colonel Diane Mohamed's Report, 30 Novembre 2015.

guns, war weapons, pistols, rifles, tear gas, handcuffs, etc. Soldiers entered concessions and houses with SAG agents. They surrounded the individuals subject to the inventory and placed them in quincunx (one soldier on all four sides with the individual in the middle with the fifth soldier) to threaten them. One witness recalled: “the soldiers told me that they were there to avoid protests and prevent any resistance.” Others recall vividly the proximity of soldiers during the inventory “at 0 meters with threatening faces” or “side by side.” One witness declared: “the military told me that if I refused to sign [the inventory summary] I would die.” Others stated: “the military participated in the inventory process to scare affected people.” Only one individual testified that military did not come inside his house during the inventory.

Interviewees expressed their dissatisfaction with the inventory process to the extent that armed military were present along with SAG’s inventory agents, thereby intimidating and influencing the process.³⁹ On this point, several witnesses said: “they forced us to sign [the inventory summary] under military supervision and with intimidation.” Others even added “people were forced to sign [the inventory summary] in the presence of military who argued that we should bother SAG too much.” Witnesses allege that the military presence in Kintinian only ended once the inventory process was completed. According to SAG, the inventory was completed on December 31, 2015.

It is worth noting that several interviewees allege that SAG was distributing food to security forces. One witness specifically recalled seeing SAG’s “Land Cruiser” vehicles distribute sardine cans and water to the military.

b. Responses from other actors

❖ SAG

SAG confirms that security forces were present in Kintinian during the inventory but believes that “there was never any coordination between SAG and the military” and that the military “did not, under any circumstances, participate in the inventory process.”⁴⁰ SAG admits, however, that several walls that had been built after the beginning of the inventory were taken down.⁴¹ Without denying allegations that it had provided food to security forces, SAG states that it did not house, transport or pay a stipend to the military during its stay in Kintinian. SAG asserts that it never knew of “any demonstration planned in Kintinian when it began to proceed with the asset inventory.”⁴²

❖ *Guinean State*

³⁹ Guinée News, *Forces de l’ordre et populations s’affrontent à Siguiri*, 5 December 2015.

⁴⁰ Letter from SAG dated 28 September 2016.

⁴¹ Letter from SAG dated 28 September 2016.

⁴² Letter from SAG dated 28 September 2016.

On December 6, 2015, Albert Damantang Kamara, Minister of Labor and Professional Training and spokesperson for the Guinean government stated that it “was the responsibility of the government to ensure that the agreement it had with this company [SAG] was enforced” and acknowledged that “there had been some violence.”⁴³ While he believed that the August 2016 Declaration of CECIDE and MDT was “the truth”, the Siguiri Prefect, Ibrahima Kalil Keita (nominated on March 15, 2016), informed the investigators that, despite wrongdoings by security forces, the intervention by the 3rd military region mission had been necessary. In his view, the Siguiri Prefecture had become a Republic within a Republic and without this intervention, he could never have governed it. Mr. Keita was nonetheless disappointed to see that the [CECIDE and MDT] Declaration had failed to mention the positive measures taken by the State to reach a peaceful resolution of the Kintinian crisis.

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

Consistent statements made by interviewees, press articles published at the end of 2015, the personal impression of the Siguiri Prefect about the truthfulness of the Declaration issued by CECIDE and MDT, and the mission report authored by the Captain of the 3rd military region of Kankan, all support concluding a certain level of collaboration between SAG and security forces during the inventory process at the end of 2015. SAG’s isolated position, denying all the allegations against it without any reliable element of proof, cannot stand in the face of witness statements and contemporaneous reports. SAG’s position further fails to answer two key questions: (1) Why did SAG wait for security forces to arrive on November 24 to start the inventory on December 5, a process it had planned to begin on September 11 and end on October 6? (2) Why did SAG not wait for the complete and final withdrawal of all security forces to launch its inventory process?

❖ *SAG’s responsibility*

Whether the collaboration between SAG and the military was direct or indirect, whether it was intentional or not, SAG failed to fulfil its obligation to conduct a human rights risk assessment, to use its influence to limit the use of force and to help remedy any negative impact related to its operations. This responsibility is derived from AngloGold’s Human Rights policy as well as its adherence to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR).

❖ *Guinean State’s responsibility*

The violence and intimidation perpetrated by security forces during the inventory process also implicate the liability of the State. The Guinean Constitution protects each Guinean

⁴³ RFI, *Guinée : Pour expulser les habitants de Kintinian, les grands moyens*, 6 December 2015.

citizen's dignity and physical integrity, as well as the unalienable nature of their homes.⁴⁴ The facts as they were established during the investigation confirm that violence, thefts and other damage were perpetrated by the military during the inventory process, including in private houses. The State of Guinea has therefore failed to fulfil its duty to protect as prescribed by the Constitution.

2. Contested legality of signed resettlement agreements

a. Factual findings

Lack of public interest decree. SAG acknowledges the absence of a public interest decree as provided in articles 56 and 57 of the Guinean Land Code in the context of an expropriation. Indeed, SAG confirmed that "SAG's mining activities were not declared Project of National Interest (PNI). Accordingly, no public interest declaration was granted in relation to this project."⁴⁵

History of the resettlement agreements. According to SAG, on January 25, 2016, sample resettlement agreements were allegedly finalized and approved by the former Prefect, his secretary general, and the directors of mines, urbanism, the environment and agriculture.⁴⁶ The presentation of the agreement and signature by the affected individuals occurred between February and May 2016, with the last agreement signed at the end of May 2016.

Refusal to sign the resettlement agreements. At the time, around one hundred households were refusing to sign the resettlement agreements as they were presented to them. In order to convince the household heads to sign the agreements, the new Prefect organized a meeting on April 8, during which he promised to protect and defend their interests. After this meeting, which sadly did not bring any change to the substance of the agreements, the hundred households who had refused to sign until then finally decided to sign the agreements in the youth center. SAG donated cattle to celebrate the signatures. Several witnesses confirmed having attended the meeting with the Prefect and signed the agreements not by choice but out of respect for the new Prefect, himself a local from Siguiri.

Flawed inventory, yet the basis for the resettlement agreements. In addition, although the inventory was the basis for the resettlement agreements that provide the conditions and compensation relating to the resettlement, irregularities tainting the former necessarily impacted the validity of the latter. The inventory process took place without warning or sufficient initial information, making it incomprehensible for most affected people. Several interviewees explained that they had never been informed about the upcoming inventory, "received no date" and that SAG "only came with force to proceed with the inventory."

⁴⁴ Guinean Constitution, arts. 5-6, 12.

⁴⁵ Letter from SAG dated 28 September 2016.

⁴⁶ Email from SAG and AngloGold dated 28 May 2016.

Further, as detailed above, the inventory took place in a context of violence and intimidation, and therefore without the communities' freely given consent. Finally, the inventory process took place without substantial involvement of women, thereby truncating the asset pool for each household.

Beyond the violence and intimidation that tainted the inventory, the process was obviously incomplete. A number of interviewees testified that they were not present at the time because they had fled or were imprisoned. Others – including women – deplore an incomplete or non-existent inventory. For example, one woman explained that having recently lost her husband, she had left Kintinian to observe the period of mourning. Several women stated that they had no knowledge about the resettlement steps or their rights in the process, and note that they were not involved during the inventory, which was managed by their son or husband.

Signatories did not understand the substance of the agreements. Regarding the resettlement agreements, interviewees confirmed that most of them did not know how to read or write. Thus, when the documents were presented to them, they were unable to understand them. Out of 90 interviewees, only two stated that they received assistance from SAG to understand the substance of the contract. None of the others received any help, and a few people were assisted by friends or acquaintances – often only after signing the agreement.

Impossibility for signatories to understand certain clauses of the agreements because they had no access to the RAP. The people involved had no access to the RAP – which is referenced in the individual agreements – or the compensation matrix and therefore were not in a position to make an informed decision. Over 75% of interviewees confirmed having never heard of a RAP, let alone one that would be relevant to this mining project as referenced in the agreements.

Households were forced to sign the agreements. It is also relevant that most interviewees did not feel like the terms of the agreement were negotiable or that they could refuse to sign. One can hardly identify a single individual who understood that signing the agreement and handing over his land were his choice to make. For example, property owners said that “it was take it or leave it,” “they told me that if I didn’t accept I would lose” or “no question, we were threatened.” In certain instances, negotiation or discussion cannot have occurred since several people reported having signed the agreement the day it was presented to them.

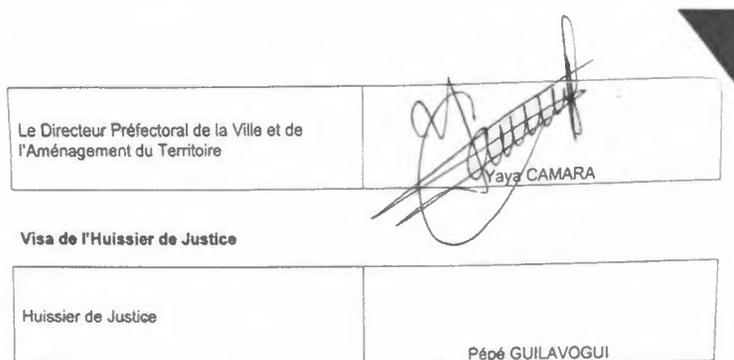
Lack of legal protection for affected people. Most of the resettlement agreements that were reviewed during the investigation were signed by the household head, the head of SAG, as well as town representatives and the prefectural director for the town and urbanism. None was signed by a bailiff, despite the presence of a specific placeholder (see Figure 5). It is also

worth noting that in **FIGURE 5 BAILIFF DID NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENTS**

February – when the first agreements were handed out – SAG preferred not to facilitate access to legal support, fearing it would cause additional delays for the project.⁴⁷

Temporary housing. At the end of 2016, virtually every family

was asked to leave their house and find temporary housing. SAG started destroying local houses in June 2016 to proceed with the excavation. Families had to find rental housing and SAG planned on paying stipends.



b. Responses from other actors

SAG acknowledges that no public interest decree was issued. AngloGold further admits that no efforts were made to raise awareness among the community regarding the RAP before the inventory process.⁴⁸ AngloGold affirms however, that SAG representatives and the Prefect explained the substance of the resettlement agreement to affected people and advised that they take time to think about it and consult each other before signing. AngloGold also believes that no agreements were signed on the day they were handed out. AngloGold highlights that some people asked for additional information, which was provided by state officials and Kintinian's village chief.⁴⁹

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

Voluntary transaction, not expropriation. All parties agree that the resettlement of Area One residents does not fall within the legal framework of an expropriation. Indeed, Guinean law requires three steps for any involuntary resettlement to qualify as legal expropriation: a public interest decree, a land study and a transferability decree.⁵⁰ Outside of this strictly defined legal framework, a mining project may not affect anyone's constitutionally-protected right to property⁵¹ without the voluntary consent of its holder.⁵² The relevant legal

⁴⁷ Teleconference with SAG, end of February 2016.

⁴⁸ Meeting with AngloGold, 8 July 2016; Teleconference with AngloGold, 31 August 2016.

⁴⁹ Teleconference with AngloGold, 31 August 2016.

⁵⁰ Land Code, arts. 57-60.

⁵¹ Guinean Constitution, arts. 13, 19, 39.

⁵² Mining Code, art. 123. Most systems and modes of occupation in Guinea are based on customary law, which is dominant in rural areas and recognized in article 39 of the Land Code.

framework for the resettlement agreements is therefore not one of expropriation, but rather a voluntary transaction between a seller, who is not obligated to sell, and a buyer who cannot resort to expropriation proceedings if negotiations fail.⁵³

Irregularities in the signed agreements impact their legality. Everyone was forced to sign the agreements memorializing an allegedly voluntary transaction. The lack of consent is blatant here, as detailed in the factual findings section above. Yet, without a public interest decree, each property owner should have been free to refuse to sign the agreement – here, no one felt like they could refuse to sign. Prior to the signature phase, a number of irregularities were found in the agreements that directly impact their legality. The Guinean Civil Code provides that legal agreements require the parties' consent, consent that is not valid if given by mistake (e.g., without understanding the scope or subject matter of the contract) or obtained through violence, including the threat of physical violence or harassment.⁵⁴ The facts uncovered during the investigation confirm that the Area One resettlement agreements were signed based on incomplete – sometimes inexistent – information and in a context of threat and intimidation. In addition, the resettlement agreements include provisions referring to documents that were unavailable to signatories. Indeed, the agreements refer to the RAP on several occasions even though the RAP was not shared with the affected communities. Signatories cannot be held to contractual provisions they were unable to understand – or know, even – and that they agreed to by mistake. This means that the agreements may be null and void and that SAG may be liable for damages.

Inventory for an allegedly voluntary transaction in a context of violence. The context of violence and the military presence during the inventory appears incompatible with a voluntary process. Articles 650 and 652 of the Guinean Civil Code provides that consent may not be extorted through violence whether physical or psychological. The devastating testimony of many property owners describe the intimidation, threats and for some of them the physical violence that tainted the inventory process, thereby confirming that residents could not have freely signed the inventory summary, and that resettlement agreements based on that inventory are null and void.⁵⁵ Any inventory conducted without the relevant property owners (who had fled or were imprisoned) is necessarily incomplete and unenforceable. For example, in several cases, women were not invited to participate in the inventory process, which was sometimes managed by a son or husband, but sometimes without any alternative.

It is important to note here that article 653 of the Guinean Civil Code provides that “violence renders a contract null and void if it was exercised by a person other than the one benefiting

⁵³ Land Code arts. 57-60; Mining Code art. 125.

⁵⁴ Civil Code, arts. 649 à 655.

⁵⁵ Civil Code art. 649.

from the agreement.” Thus, even if SAG was not the direct perpetrator of the violent actions, the resettlement agreements would be null and void.

3. Lack of legally required information and consultation

a. Factual findings

Key affected communities were excluded from consultations regarding the RAP. The RAP itself states that the villages of Kintinian and Setiguia were “excluded” from consultations during INSUCO’s work on the RAP.⁵⁶ The document notes “the impossibility to conduct any consultation in the villages of Kintinian and Setiguia” and affirms that “no consultation was conducted [in Kintinian].”⁵⁷

Consultations between SAG and the local negotiation committee failed. AngloGold informed the investigators that the RAP had been duly explained to a local negotiation committee from the impacted areas to enable the consultation of all affected communities. AngloGold specified that government officials and village chiefs had, in this context, answered questions raised by residents.⁵⁸ This local negotiation committee did not, however, conduct any additional consultation with the wider community. In addition, there was only one local committee, even though the RAP informed SAG that “the evolution of the situation does not enable us to envision whether a single consultative organ could represent in one voice the community as a whole.”⁵⁹ The RAP advised that “various interest groups [should be] approached separately” in order to ensure that diverging interests within the community are represented.⁶⁰ The attempted negotiation with the communities at the end of October ended with the arrest of eleven negotiators. This blatant lack of community consultation has a detrimental impact, including on women, who are particularly vulnerable in the resettlement context.

No one heard of the RAP. Based on the field investigation, nearly 76% of interviewees stated having never heard of the RAP and only 3% had a vague idea of what it covered. This minority explained that SAG officials had told them about the content of the Plan, mainly in Malinké (local dialect).

No local access to the RAP. At the start of the investigation, CECIDE and MDT contacted SAG to request a copy of the RAP. Despite several requests by telephone and email, SAG did not provide the document. SAG also failed to respond to similar demands made by Communities First. It took an in-person meeting between Communities First and an AngloGold official during an IFC workshop in Washington DC for the civil society

⁵⁶ RAP, October 2013, pp. 18-19.

⁵⁷ RAP, October 2013, pp. 18-19.

⁵⁸ Teleconference with AngloGold, 31 August 2016.

⁵⁹ RAP, October 2013, p. 82.

⁶⁰ RAP, October 2013, p. 82.

organizations to finally obtain a copy of the RAP, without its annexes. It took another four months for them to receive all annexes to the RAP.

b. Responses from other actors

AngloGold admitted that nothing had been done to raise awareness within the community about the RAP prior to the inventory process.⁶¹ Representatives of AngloGold further admitted that the consultation they had conducted had its limits, acknowledging that they had relied on the restricted committee to take care of the wider consultation with the communities as a whole, which evidently never happened. In effect, AngloGold admits that most of the directly affected parties were never consulted during the RAP development process.

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

Violation of Guinean law. Articles 37 and 142 of the Mining Code clearly require that a RAP be established for any exploitation license, including international principles of participation and consultation of local communities. Because it failed to involve affected local communities, the RAP could not have incorporated a compensation mechanism compliant with international principles of participation and consultation, in violation of article 142 of the Mining Code. Indeed, residents of Kintinian and Setiguia were not informed about their rights and options regarding the resettlement. The consultation was insufficient because it provided no information on the anticipated project, and no plan regarding the resettlement and rehabilitation was made available to local communities and civil society at a relevant time and in an accessible format.

Failure to verify effective consultation by local community representatives. SAG failed to follow the RAP's recommendation that a single committee would not be sufficient to represent the different interests and opinions within the affected communities. Regardless of this advice, SAG created only one local negotiation committee. SAG also disregarded the IFC Performance Standards (PS) that it committed to respect. Under PS1: "when the stakeholder engagement process depends substantially on community representatives, the client will make every reasonable effort to verify that such persons do in fact represent the views of Affected Communities and that they can be relied upon to faithfully communicate the results of consultations to their constituents."⁶² Here, SAG does not appear to have satisfied itself that the representatives of the community had expressed the opinion of affected communities.

The standard further requires that "the client will undertake a process of consultation in a manner that provides the Affected Communities with opportunities to express their views

⁶¹ Meeting with AngloGold, 8 July 2016.

⁶² IFC PS1, paragraph 27.

on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them.”⁶³ Here, affected communities were not allowed to express their views; the former Prefect detained their alleged representatives when they came to express their opinion.

In addition, no special measure was taken to ensure the full and effective involvement of women and other vulnerable people of Area One, contrary to the requirements of the IFC PS.⁶⁴

Failure to share relevant information. The PS require that SAG share relevant information regarding the project. IFC PS5 provides: “Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this Performance Standard.” As widely documented in the factual findings established during the investigation, no such information was shared with the affected communities, including the substance of the RAP which determined each step of the process and should have been publicly available.⁶⁵

4. Paltry compensation

a. Factual findings

Failure to inform affected communities about the compensation matrix. Annex 1-3 of the RAP regarding the compensation matrix provides that “restrictions on movement in Kintinian during the field mission as well as the prohibition to discuss the topic of compensation with local authorities and key stakeholders seriously restricted the scope of action during the investigation regarding property values in the relevant area.”⁶⁶

Lack of transparency regarding the compensation price scale. The compensation matrix was not shared with the communities, and nothing was done to raise awareness about it – which would have been key to explain the entitlement amounts included by SAG in each resettlement agreement. In fact, for some impacted persons, when they tried to negotiate the compensation amount, SAG refused to discuss any terms of the resettlement agreement. Interviewees stated that negotiating was not an option and for those who tried to negotiate, SAG refused.

Flawed inventory process. The compensation of affected persons depends on the inventory outcome. The reliability and quality of these processes were widely insufficient for several

⁶³ IFC PS1, paragraph 30.

⁶⁴ IFC PS5, paragraph 10; IFC PS1.

⁶⁵ IFC PS1, paragraph 29.

⁶⁶ RAP, Annex 1-3 *Détail et justification des calculs de compensation*, October 2013, p. 57.

reasons: first, the context of violence surrounding the inventory tainted its credibility, especially when witnesses describe the destruction of assets such as huts set on fire by security forces. Further, the inventory process failed to include residents who had fled or were imprisoned during the “hostage situation” that affected the entire village of Kintinian at the end of November. Finally, the inventory was not conducted by experts or specialists who could have ensured that the process was conducted in compliance with international standards. The consulting firm INSUCO was supposed to manage the inventory. But when local communities refused to allow the inventory to proceed and after several weeks of delay, SAG eventually completed the inventory itself with a team that did not include specialists and with the involvement of public officials who did not master international standards.

Insufficient compensation. Interviewees do not believe that the compensation that they were offered is sufficient to restore their livelihoods, and over 96% of them consider the compensation to be unfair. Interviewees describe insufficient amounts, agreements failing to include “all our concerns and assets” and “a blatant injustice with a complete omission of certain assets.” Several residents also noted that they had not received any financial compensation from SAG to date.

Attempts to resettle affected persons before the completion of the resettlement site. Moreover, SAG had planned on beginning to resettle the affected persons on the new site built between Bokaria and Kintinian in September, the day before the investigation team’s visit. Construction was far from completed on that date. Indeed, interviewees explained that SAG had offered to hand them the keys for the new housing, but they had refused because the houses were not finished, they were not connected to running water, electricity, or sewage, some houses did not have kitchens, etc. Residents also noted that the surface area of the houses was reduced, rooms were too small. For example, one woman explained “we refused to accept the keys because the houses don’t suit our needs, there is no running water and they told us that motor-tricycles would deliver water on the site, which is not acceptable. They want to send us over there and simply forget about us.” Another interviewee stated “people from SAG went to see the authorities so they could ask the community to go live in the new houses ... When he arrived on site, even the Prefect understood that SAG had not met its commitments.” In September 2016, seven months after the settlement agreements were signed, no one knew when they would have access to their new houses.

b. Responses from other actors

SAG asserts that it has met all of its commitments. AngloGold denies all allegations regarding flaws in the inventory process and notes that Siguiri’s Planning director and the

director of urbanism had been involved.⁶⁷ Lots in the village were compensated at 10,000 GNF/m² (less than USD1/m²) for land located inside the village and 8,000 GNF/m² (less than USD0.8/m²) for lots located outside the village.⁶⁸ In all, the mining company allegedly paid USD 600,000 in financial compensation to affected communities.⁶⁹ The mining company alleges that the land value on the resettlement site is higher than that of the original land. AngloGold acknowledged that the inventory was not conducted by INSUCO because all access to Area One was blocked. Instead, SAG conducted the inventory with the involvement of the Director of urbanism and members of the committee created by the village chief and the Prefect.⁷⁰

The Prefect acknowledged the communities' demands regarding basic services: insufficient water, missing kitchen, no sewage, no electricity while the cables for the Bokaria District run right outside the new houses.⁷¹

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

The compensation matrix was not updated to reflect the increased cost of living. Based on available information, the only value that was modified from the matrix included in the 2013 RAP was property value. Despite several requests by NGOs for SAG to provide the RAP's annexes, including any revisions to the documents, SAG did not share the updated version. One can only conclude that SAG applied at the end of 2015 a compensation matrix that had been designed in 2013 and not been updated to reflect an increased cost of living. This means that SAG did not comply with the RAP, which reads: "it appears necessary that SAG take into consideration the evolving cost of living in Guinea when designing the compensation matrix for affected persons if the resettlement and compensation program lasts several trimesters or several years. We recommend that SAG revise the compensation amounts to incorporate the level of inflation in the country on a regular basis (bi-annual or annual)."⁷²

We recommend that SAG revise the compensation amounts and take into account the level of inflation in the country on a regular basis (bi-annual or annual).

The current level of compensation does not enable communities to restore their livelihoods. The mining company failed to ensure that property owners would keep their assets, be resettled or compensated for the loss of their housing and means of subsistence in order to restore or improve their livelihood, in violation of its commitment to respect IFC Performance Standard 5. Area One residents were offered no compensation for lost assets at

⁶⁷ Notes of August 1, 2016 meeting with AngloGold.

⁶⁸ SAG's responses to questions raised about Area One, 28 September 2016, Response 3.6.

⁶⁹ Email from AngloGold, 31 May 2016.

⁷⁰ Teleconference with AngloGold, 31 August 2016.

⁷¹ Meeting with the Prefect, 16 September 2016.

⁷² RAP, Annex 1-3 *Détail et justification des calculs de compensation*, October 2013, pp. 68-69.

their real value, nor financial help sufficient to restore or improve their livelihood or to resettle in the appropriate manner (IFC PS5, paragraph 9 and 20(iii)). No consideration was given to the creation of similar professional activities on the new site.

Lack of transparency regarding the compensation matrix. SAG also failed to meet its transparency obligation regarding the applicable compensation standard by sharing insufficient information with affected residents (IFC PS5 paragraph 5).

Attempts to resettle residents before the new facilities were ready. SAG also violated IFC PS5, paragraph 10 when it asked the affected communities to accept the keys of their new housing before said housing was ready and before appropriate compensation was paid.

5. Inadequate measures to restore communities' livelihoods

a. Factual findings

Negotiations regarding the restoration of communities' livelihoods ended with the arrest and imprisonment of some of its members. As explained above, regarding the communities' means of subsistence – local jobs—they had been a key element of negotiations between the community and SAG for a long time. The community remembers that in 2011, SAG created 45 local jobs as part of the Seguelen project; two or three years later, SAG created 75 local jobs (unlimited duration) as part of the extension project of Damani-Tintikan. It was therefore expected that communities would demand the creation of approximately 200 local jobs for this extension to Area One, which is much larger than the other two projects. Instead of working on the negotiations, the Prefect detained the negotiators.

No livelihood restoration plan. No plan was designed to restore the affected communities' livelihoods – a plan that should be established prior to the resettlement.

b. Response from SAG

SAG stated that it found the communities' demands regarding livelihood "unreasonable", especially a demand from the youth to hire 200 people. Considering that SAG was already too heavily staffed, this would have been a deal breaker for the company.⁷³ SAG admits that "no formal livelihood restoration plan was established because Area One is mainly a residential area with only a small number of businesses operated by tenants working out of rented facilities."⁷⁴

When asked about projects designed to compensate communities' project-related damages, SAG answered: "an economic development program was designed for the larger area of Siguiiri, that will also benefit affected residents of Area One. The economic development program includes: the production of fruit and vegetable (including cashew nut), fish

⁷³ Meeting with AngloGold, 11 July 2016.

⁷⁴ SAG's responses to questions regarding Area One, 28 September 2016, Response 3.7.

farming, brick production, sewing and embroidering as well as capacity training. This program will be presented to the affected communities for assessment and adoption when appropriate.”⁷⁵

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

No livelihood restoration plan. SAG admits that no formal livelihood restoration plan was created for reasons that cannot stand under IFC PS5, which requires that such a plan be put in place. The development program that was designed for the Siguirí area isn't specifically tailored to address resettlement issues. The “mainly residential [nature of Area One] with only a small number of businesses operated by tenants” does not bar the creation of a livelihood restoration plan. Many Area One residents are artisanal gold miners or merchants. The location of the new site will affect artisanal gold miners' transit and their access to artisanal mining sites. SAG must take this access into account based on IFC PS1.⁷⁶ The location also impacts other individuals in their work. For example, their commute will be longer. Regarding tenants, no analysis appears to have been conducted about whether the occupation rate of the new site would come close to those at Area One. The cost of living in smaller houses at the new site also appears to have never been compared to the cost of living at Area One, which absolutely impacts livelihood.

6. Serious barriers to access to remedy

a. Factual findings

Lack of information about or access to SAG's grievance mechanism. Nearly 76% of interviewees stated that they did not know that SAG had a complaint mechanism and only four answered that they had already filed complaints with SAG. These answers are puzzling and show that Area One communities' access to SAG's complaint mechanism was clearly deficient. 75% of interviewees noted that having no alternative remedy they protested to oppose the expropriation.

The dispute resolution clause included in the resettlement agreements provides that disputes will be brought before SAG's grievance mechanism. Article 3 of the resettlement agreements reads “any dispute between the affected household or one of its members and other parties to the Agreement or in relation to it shall be filed and processed according to the grievance mechanism established in compliance with the RAP.” The RAP was never explained to the community and neither was the complaint mechanism – during the inventory, the presentation of the agreement or its signature. No one in the community had access to the RAP.

b. Response from SAG

⁷⁵ SAG's responses to questions regarding Area One, 28 September 2016, Response 3.8.

⁷⁶ IFC PS5, paragraph 6, footnote 10 (referring to PS1).

AngloGold asserted in August 2016 that a grievance mechanism was operational on site and that no complaint had been submitted relating to the resettlement of Area One. The mining company stated that the mechanism had been effectively put in place and meetings had been organized to address any concern voiced by affected persons. SAG did not open any investigation regarding the violent intervention of security forces in Kintinian at the end of 2015, and did not otherwise facilitate the community's access to remedy.

c. Analysis of the facts in light of applicable standards

SAG's complaint mechanism fails to meet international standards. In its internal Human Rights Policy, SAG commits to respect the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including Principle 31 regarding effectiveness criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms. Under this principle, the grievance mechanism must be legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, a source of continuous learning and based on engagement and dialogue. Pursuant to IFC PS1 (paragraph 35), grievance mechanisms should "seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible, and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. The mechanism should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies." Here, the grievance mechanism is neither known nor used by communities for grievances relating to the resettlement.

The dispute resolution clause in the resettlement agreements excessively restricts the community's access to remedy. Under the Guiding Principles and PS1, the grievance mechanism cannot restrict access to other remedies, especially judicial or administrative remedies. Because the dispute resolution clause clearly limits available remedy to SAG's grievance mechanism, it creates a serious barrier to alternative remedy.

SAG failed to react to the massive presence of security forces on its concession. SAG did not react to the violence perpetrated by security forces. Pursuant to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, SAG should "record and report any credible allegation of human rights violation by public security in their areas of operation to appropriate host government authorities. Where appropriate, companies should urge investigation and that action be taken to avoid recurrence." Here, SAG took no measure regarding the massive presence of Guinean security forces—including *bérets rouges*—on its concession.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings and analysis described above, we issue the following recommendations to the key players involved:

1. To the State of Guinea

- ✓ *Remedy any harm caused by your military and security forces and ensure that human rights are respected.* The State must remedy any damages (material and emotional damages) caused to the Kintinian population during the intervention of security forces led by a delegation of the 3rd military region of Kankan at the end of 2015. The State must face its responsibilities, including: (1) establish the facts; (2) rapidly set up a compensation mechanism in coordination with the communities affected by the violence perpetrated by security forces; and (3) take any measures that would prevent such events from happening again. On this point, we recommend that the State develop an action plan describing the steps it will take to promote and enforce the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) and that it join the international initiative on VPSHR. It is the State's responsibility to find peaceful solutions to disputes between mining companies and affected communities in the context of involuntary resettlement. To that end, and in compliance with national and international standards, the State should always favor mediation processes rather than violence and the material damages or casualties that too often follow security forces' intervention.
- ✓ *Provide a clear legal framework that is respectful of local communities' customary rights in terms of compensation.* The Ministry of Mines and Geology must take urgent and effective measures to finalize the Mining Code enforcement documents, including one relating to the compensation of residents including for any disturbance (art. 124 Mining Code). Moreover, the State must reform the Land Code so it better protects property rights and all expropriation and compensation procedures are harmonized.
- ✓ *Ensure better compliance with the Mining Code.* The State must punish all violations of the Mining Code by mining companies. The State should oversee SAG and its parent company's implementation of actions to assess and remedy its involuntary resettlement at Area One. The State should ensure that its representatives ensure that the law is enforced, rather than be complicit in violations of the rights of communities. The BGEEE should confirm that local communities are participating in the establishment of RAPs and should not endorse any document that clearly indicates that key affected communities were excluded from that process.

2. To SAG and its parent company, AngloGold

- ✓ *AngloGold should conduct a public audit to assess and remedy SAG's involuntary resettlement of Area One.* The audit should identify any and all persons who believe that their land or other lost assets were undervalued in the inventory. This

exhaustive list should be reviewed by an independent assessment under the supervision of a committee gathering representatives of SAG, the Prefecture of Sigüiri, the Ministry of Mines and Geology, the Commission on Mines of the National Assembly, and technical experts from the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Decentralization. The audit should also include the negotiation and implementation of a livelihood restoration plan for Area One affected communities. To carry all of this out, SAG should allocate the resources necessary to complete this operation. An independent agency could be mandated to manage the funds. The applicable compensation matrix should be based on an international standard and clearly explained to the residents of Area One.

- ✓ *AngloGold and SAG should facilitate affected communities' access to remedy.* SAG should reform its grievance mechanism to make it efficient and effective. AngloGold should also facilitate the communities' access to judicial remedies concerning the violence perpetrated by security forces around the inventory process.
- ✓ *AngloGold should strengthen its supervision of SAG with regards to human rights, involuntary resettlements and VPSHR.* AngloGold should strengthen its supervision of its subsidiary regarding the enforcement of its internal policies. Three policies are mainly relevant here. First, regarding its Human Rights policy oversight, conducted by AngloGold's relevant subcommittee, AngloGold should ensure that SAG does not create barriers to access to remedy, through its own grievance mechanism or through dispute resolution clauses in resettlement agreements. Second, on the resettlement policy oversight, AngloGold should not tolerate that a RAP be created without the involvement of directly affected communities. When tensions exist between local communities and SAG, the company should seek the assistance of a professional mediator with a strong experience dealing with conflicts between local communities, mining companies and government players, instead of ignoring the issue by relying on illegitimate representatives. Finally, regarding AngloGold's oversight of SAG's enforcement of the VPSHR, stronger measures should be put in place to better identify the risks of any intervention by security forces on SAG's concession. This would enable the company to avoid the involvement of *bérets rouges* (for example) in any operation designed to ensure SAG's safety, and to use its influence to ensure that human rights are respected when security forces get involved in SAG's operations.
- ✓ *SAG should improve its consultation and access to information processes.* We invite SAG to develop processes to improve its communication with local communities and facilitate access to information and remedy. Given the clear divisions within the Kintinian community, SAG should put these processes in place instead of relying on communication made by potentially illegitimate representatives. SAG could, for example, conduct an investigation on the community's favored communication methods or experiment with new communication tools via telephone (text or voice messages) enabling the spread of information in real time with community members.

Generally, SAG should comply with IFC PS1, paragraph 27, which provides: “when the stakeholder engagement process depends substantially on community representatives, the client will make every reasonable effort to verify that such persons do in fact represent the views of Affected Communities and that they can be relied upon to faithfully communicate the results of consultations to their constituents.” Then, SAG should raise awareness about the RAP and compensation matrix through a range of communication tools. SAG should also continue to inform Area One community members about its grievance mechanism, also making it more accessible and transparent.

- ✓ Similarly, SAG and AngloGold should ensure that their communication with local NGOs is in the official language. If they insist on using English, they should ensure interpretation and translation into French. If SAG communicates in writing with local NGOs in English, they should favor French.
- ✓ SAG should facilitate mediation between local chiefs who are divided as a result of its actions.

3. To the Kintinian community

- ✓ *Act peacefully in defense of its interests.* Affected communities of Area One and the wider community of Kintinian should refrain from violence in order to improve the social stability in the village. In defending their rights and interests, they should favor open dialogue through legal and peaceful means.
- ✓ *Avoid social divisions and engage in reconciliation with the traditional chiefdom.* To date, the traditional chiefdom is deeply divided and it has been this way since the events in Area One. Mistrust is rampant, which impacts the rest of the community and benefits SAG.
- ✓ *Stop artisanal gold mining activities on SAG’s concession.*
- ✓ *Avoid any behavior that would nurture or foster conflicts with SAG.* (e.g., occupying areas that are subject to SAG’s operations, excessive harvesting of cashew trees to increase the level of compensation, etc.).
- ✓ *Encourage responsible mining practices.*

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