ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
Form 425
April 01, 2008

Annual
Financial
Statements
07

Filed by AngloGold Ashanti Limited
This communication is filed pursuant to Rule 425 under The Securities Act
of 1933, as amended.
Subject Company: Golden Cycle Gold Corporation
Commission File Number: 333-149068

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Key features 2007
Group overview – key data
2007
2006
% change
Gold produced
(000oz)
5,477
5,635
(3)
Average gold spot price
($/oz)
697
604
15
Average received gold price
($/oz)
629
577
9
Total cash costs
($/oz)
357
308
16
Total production costs
($/oz)
476
414
15
Ore reserves
(Moz)
73
67
9
Revenue ($m)
3,472
3,106
12
Gold income
($m)
3,280
2,964
11
Gross (loss) profit
($m)
(136)
443
(131)

Adjusted gross profit
(1)
($m)
935
1,058
(12)
Adjusted headline earnings
(2)
($m)
278
411
(32)
Adjusted headline earnings per share
(US cents)
99
151
(34)
Dividends declared per share
(US cents)
20
62
(68)
Average R/$ exchange rate
7.03
6.77
4
Exchange rate at year-end
6.81
7.00
(3)
Share price at year-end:
JSE (R/share)
293
330
(11)
NYSE ($/share)
42.81
47.09
(9)
Market capitalisation at year-end
($m)
11,878
13,008
(9)
5.5Moz
Gold produced
$935m
Adjusted gross profit
20
US cents per share
Total dividend declared

Production declines 3%
Minorities in Iduapriem acquired
Ore Reserves increase 9% to 73.1Moz and Mineral Resources, 18% to 207.6Moz
Total cash costs up 16% to $357/oz – pressured by lower production, stronger local currencies and inflation
Received gold price up by 9% to $629/oz, partially offsets cost pressures
$58 million delivered in savings initiatives
Adjusted headline earnings of $278 million
Capital expenditure increases to $1.1 billion as Boddington ramps up
Dividend maintained at 20% of adjusted headline earnings

Note: Throughout this report, dollar or $ represents US dollars unless otherwise stated.

(1)
Gross profit excluding unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts. Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 2 on page 27.

(2)
Headline earnings excluding unrealised non-hedge derivatives, fair value adjustments on the option component of the convertible bond, adjustments to other commodity contracts and deferred tax thereon. Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 1 on page 26.

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Performance review – key data by region

	2007	2006	% change
Production (000oz)	2,328	2,554	(9)
Total cash costs ($/oz)	343	285	20
Capital expenditure ($m)	361	313	15

	2007	2006	% change
Production (000oz)	1,655	1,779	(7)
Total cash costs ($/oz)	425	375	13
Capital expenditure ($m)	182	191	(6)

	2007	2006	% change
Production (000oz)	612	554	10
Total cash costs ($/oz)	262	221	

19
Capital expenditure ($m)
162
205
(21)
%
2007
2006
change
Production
(000oz)
600
465
29
Total cash costs
($/oz)
306
298
3
Capital expenditure ($m)
281
86
227
%
2007
2006
change
Production
(000oz)
282
283
(0.5)
Total cash costs
($/oz)
269
248
8
Capital expenditure ($m)
23
13
77
SOUTH AMERICA
AngloGold Ashanti has three gold mining operations in South America – two in Brazil and one in Argentina – which combined employed around 5,400 people (including contractors) and produced a total of 600,000 ounces, equivalent to 11% of group output. Ore reserves at these operations amounted to 4.8 million ounces at year-end. Together, these operations contributed $189 million to group adjusted gross profit.
UNITED STATES

AngloGold Ashanti has one operating gold mine in the United States which employed some 400 people (including contractors) and produced around 300,000 ounces, equivalent to 5% of group output. Ore reserves amounted to 4.8 million ounces at year-end. This operation contributed $74 million to group adjusted gross profit.

AUSTRALIA

AngloGold Ashanti has one operating gold mine in Australia and interests in two joint ventures, Boddington and Tropicana. In all, some 800 people (including contractors) are employed and a record of 600,000 ounces, equivalent to 11% of group output, was produced. Ore reserves amounted to 7.2 million ounces at year-end. The Australian operations contributed $137 million to group adjusted gross profit.

SOUTH AFRICA

In 2007, the seven AngloGold Ashanti operations in South Africa employed around 37,000 people (including contractors) and produced 2.3 million ounces of gold, equivalent to 43% of group production. At year-end, South African ore reserves totalled 33.9 million ounces. These operations contributed $403 million to group adjusted gross profit.

REST OF AFRICA

Outside of South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti has eight gold mining operations in Africa – in Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Tanzania – which combined employed 16,000 people (including contractors) and produced a total of 1.7 million ounces, equivalent to 30% of group output. Ore reserves at these operations amounted to 22.5 million ounces at year-end. Together, these operations contributed $128 million to group adjusted gross profit.

Corporate profile

AngloGold Ashanti is a leading global producer of gold. Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, the company has 20 operations and a number of exploration programmes in both the established and new gold-producing regions of the world.

In 2007, AngloGold Ashanti produced 5.5 million ounces of gold from its operations – an estimated 7% of global production – making it the third largest producer in the world. The bulk of its production came from deep-level underground operations (40%) and surface operations (3%) in South Africa. Contributions from other countries were Ghana (10%), Mali (8%), Australia (11%), Brazil (7%), Tanzania (6%), USA (5%), Guinea (5%), Argentina (4%) and Namibia (1%).

In South Africa, ramping up of production at Moab Khotsong continued. Full production here is scheduled for 2009. Development proceeded at the group’s newest venture, the Boddington mine in Australia, which is being developed in partnership with the Newmont Mining Corporation. Production (33.33% attributable) is expected to come on stream in late 2008/early 2009.

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Operations
Brasil
Mineraç
~
ao
Tropicana
DRC
During 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's global exploration programme continued to gain momentum, either directly or in collaboration with exploration partnerships and joint ventures, in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Australia, Russia, China and the Philippines.
As at 31 December 2007, AngloGold Ashanti employed approximately 62,000 people, including contractors, had proved and probable ore reserves of 73.1 million ounces of gold and had incurred capital expenditure of $1,059 million for the year.
In response to an ever-changing socio-economic environment, AngloGold Ashanti has announced its intention to review its current structure and asset base. It remains a values-driven company and these values, the foremost of which is safety, and the group's business principles continue to guide the company, its managers and employees, and form the basis of the company's compact with all of its business – shareholders, employees, communities, business partners, governments and civil society organisations.
Stock exchange information
AngloGold Ashanti's primary stock exchange listing is on the JSE Limited (Johannesburg). It is also listed on the exchanges in New York, London, Australia and Ghana as well as on Euronext Paris and Euronext Brussels. AngloGold Ashanti had 277,457,471 ordinary shares in issue and a market capitalisation of $11.9 billion as at 31 December 2007 (31 December 2006: $13.0 billion).
Location of AngloGold Ashanti operations and exploration areas

2007 was a period of increasing gold price strength, a trend that we have seen extended in the first few months of 2008. The average spot gold price for the year was $697 per ounce, a 15% increase over that achieved in 2006. The received price, reflecting the impact of the group's realised hedge position, was $629 per ounce, 9% higher than in the prior year.

Despite a higher received price, AngloGold Ashanti reported adjusted headline earnings for the 2007 financial year of $278 million, 32% lower than for 2006. This decline was principally driven by a 3% fall in gold production to 5.5 million ounces and a 16% rise in total cash costs, to $357 per ounce. Production was affected by lower grades and cut-backs in production for safety reasons at Great Noligwa and TauTona, two of our largest South African mines, as well as by operational difficulties at Sadiola in Mali, Geita in Tanzania and Obuasi in Ghana. Lower production led to an increase in unit costs together with the broader cost pressures faced by our industry, inflation, stronger local currencies and uranium losses.

The dividend for the year at 20% of adjusted headline earnings, was 20 US cents per share (2006: 62 US cents per share) resulting in a total dividend distribution from the group of $54 million (2006: $171 million).

Significant events

The year under review has seen significant corporate and operational changes to the group that will fundamentally transform its complexion in the years to come.

The most significant change relates to the ownership of the group. In October 2005, Anglo American plc announced that it was contemplating a sale of its 52% interest in the group. By the end of 2006, it had reduced its holding to 42% and its ownership now stands at 16.6%. The placements of Anglo American's shares into the market were undertaken in a manner that reflected due consideration for the interests of both its own shareholders and those of AngloGold Ashanti. The challenge of being a fully independent gold resource company is one that AngloGold Ashanti is ready to meet as it prepares to mark, later this year, the tenth anniversary of its existence in its current form.

The retirement of former CEO Bobby Godsell and the appointment of Mark Cutifani as his successor represents another significant development in the history of the group. Bobby Godsell was and is a visionary, and has done much to shape the destiny of both the South African labour relations landscape and that of AngloGold Ashanti. We owe him our thanks and recognition for the creation of this global gold company. AngloGold Ashanti under his leadership has emerged as one of South Africa and Africa's leading companies, with listings on the world's largest exchanges and an enviable investor base around the globe, not only of leading institutional investors but also many thousands of individuals, including employees. The group employs some 62,000 people (employees and contractors) in 10 countries, and contributes to the livelihoods of many hundreds of thousands more through the socio-economic impact that its mines and projects have in the countries and regions in which it operates. Bobby Godsell leaves behind a set of high corporate values and a fully committed team. We wish him well in his future endeavours.

The recruitment and appointment of Mark Cutifani, formerly Chief Operating Officer of CVRD Inco, was an ideal choice at this stage in the company’s development. Mark is a mining engineer with a wide and impressive track record of both operating and executive

Dear shareholder

experience across a range of minerals, including gold, and geographies. Mark's initial steps include undertaking a comprehensive asset review, restructuring AngloGold Ashanti management and an increased focus on reducing the hedge book to allow the group to participate to a greater extent in the new gold price environment. These steps are indicative of his willingness to take decisive action to ensure best practice enacted with clear accountability so that the group is firmly positioned for the next phase of its development. He has earned the firm support of the board and his colleagues in the short period he has been with the company.

Safety

The company continues to place a great deal of emphasis on safety and this has been reinforced by Mark Cutifani. Regrettably, I must report that 34 people died at work during the course of the year. The board of AngloGold Ashanti extends its sympathies to the families and work colleagues of these men, and assures them, our shareholders and other stakeholders, that we have put in place renewed initiatives to focus on safety including our 'Safety is Our First Value' campaign across the group. Two such examples are the fundamental changes made to the mining methods employed at the TauTona mine in South Africa to minimise off-reef mining and thereby improve its safety risk profile; and our participation in a South African mining industry research and development project into seismicity and rockbursts. Of the 27 fatal accidents in South Africa, 63% were as a result of falls of ground. Two-thirds of these were caused by seismicity.

Operational performance

On the operational front, a number of challenges were experienced during the year, most notably at the Geita mine, recovery issues with the Sadiola sulphide orebody and continuing under-performance at Obuasi. I am confident that reviews undertaken during the year, which have confirmed the potential of these operations within our portfolio of long-life, low-cost operations, will bear fruit in the years ahead. Particularly noteworthy has been the group cost performance in an environment of operational and currency market challenges, with $58 million delivered to the bottom line from cost savings initiatives during the year. This has helped mitigate some of the unit cash cost increases year-on-year.

Along with other companies that are major users of power in South Africa, the recent power crisis in this country has had a significant effect on the start of the new financial year and will require resourcefulness and ingenuity on our part and that of the country's power generator to limit its impact in the future. Our management is working closely with all the relevant parties to reach a workable solution and to minimise the impact on the business. It should be noted that over the past four years, our South African mines have reduced their consumption of electricity by 17%. We will continue to strive for better energy efficiency.

Corporate activity

On the corporate front, a number of activities were reported during the year as the company continued to manage and direct its portfolio of assets. AngloGold Ashanti's stake in the Iduapriem mine in Ghana was increased to 100% following the acquisition in September 2007 of the 10% interest previously held by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the 5% held by the Government of Ghana.

Immediately following the year-end in January 2008, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had agreed to acquire 100% of the Golden Cycle Gold Corporation which owns a 33.33% stake in the company's Cripple Creek & Victor mine (CC&V), through a merger transaction in which Golden Cycle's shareholders will receive a consideration consisting of AngloGold Ashanti American

Depositary Shares (ADSs), representing an approximate value of US$149 million at the time of the announcement. On completion of the transaction, AngloGold Ashanti will own a 100% interest in CC&V which it manages.

In February 2008, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had entered into a binding memorandum of agreement with B2Gold Corporation (B2Gold). B2Gold will acquire from AngloGold Ashanti additional interests in certain mineral properties in Colombia and, in exchange, AngloGold Ashanti will acquire an interest of 26% in the issued share capital of that company, including the effect of warrants when those are exercised. The transaction is in line with AngloGold Ashanti’s strategy of leveraging the early-mover advantage it has established in this highly prospective country through select partnerships that allow accelerated and optimised exploration in Colombia while simultaneously focusing AngloGold Ashanti's resources directly on its own projects. This leads me to the subject of our exploration portfolio which has brought us some success during the year.

Investment in the future

In 2007, gold ore reserves increased by 9% net of depletion to 73.1 million ounces, with mineral resources rising by 18% net of depletion to 207.6 million ounces. Greenfields projects, that is those in areas unassociated with existing operations, in three countries namely Australia, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), delivered around 6.9 million attributable ounces into resources. These results are particularly noteworthy given the extensive base from which we begin.

AngloGold Ashanti also has a good portfolio of by-products which includes uranium, silver and copper. These reserves increased by 65%, 26% and 21% respectively during 2007.

Capital expenditure of $1.1 billion in 2007 reflects our continued confidence in the outlook for gold and in our ability to deliver significant value to shareholders in the medium and long term, via both organic and greenfield projects. A large portion of this expenditure ($489 million) was on capital expenditure on new projects in South Africa (16%), in Brazil (18%) and on the Boddington project in Australia (51%).

Board resignations and appointments

As a consequence of Anglo American’s decreased shareholding in the group, the directors representing that company on our board, Ms Cynthia Carroll and Mr René Médori, and his alternate, Mr Peter Whitcutt, resigned on 9 October 2007.

Other directors to whom we owe our thanks are: Mr Harry Calver, who was an alternate to Mr Bill Nairn, and Mr Roberto Carvalho Silva and Mr Neville Nicolau, who left the group during the course of the year. Mrs Elisabeth Bradley, who has served the board with distinction since its formation, has said she will not be standing for re-election at this year's annual general meeting. Our thanks go to her too.

Our board is now considerably leaner than it has been in the past and comprises only two executive directors and ten non-executive directors, eight of whom are independent. This, from a governance perspective, is a major step forward and in line with our wish to comply with the highest levels of international corporate governance practice.

The prospects for the group remain fundamentally sound and our new strategic direction combined with a strong outlook for the gold price give cause for optimism. We also, however, face some significant challenges on production and costs while the hedge book impairs our ability to realise the benefits of the strength in the gold price. We anticipate continued support for the gold price in the year ahead but, assuming that current market conditions continue, then as a result of the current structure of the hedge book, our received price will be significantly lower than the spot price as we deliver into around 60% of our current hedge book over the next three years.

Gold production for 2008 is expected to be significantly lower than in 2007 at about 4.8 million to 5.0 million ounces, primarily owing to power constraints and safety interventions in South Africa and ongoing operational challenges at our Geita mine in Tanzania. Like our peers in the industry, we are subject to cost pressures which, coupled with lower production, will see our total unit cash costs higher in 2008 by around 20% as compared with 2007. The management team has initiated a number of steps to mitigate the impact of these factors.

The group has come a long way in its first decade since its creation, developing from its South African roots into a truly global gold producer. We continue to make new discoveries and invest for growth in our world-class asset base and, with a very high-quality management team under new leadership, I think we can more than meet the challenges that lie ahead of us. I believe that there is much to look forward to in the next decade.

Russell Edey
Chairman
7 March 2008

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CEO's review

My first few months with the company have been eventful, beginning with the reduction in Anglo American plc's holding in AngloGold Ashanti to 16.6% and the related secondary placement of $3 billion of ordinary shares. These events were followed by a continuation of our disappointing safety performance, with the reporting of fatal incidents in South Africa and continental Africa. At an operational level, we struggled with delivery of acceptable performances at Geita and Obuasi while the imposition of energy restrictions in South Africa in January 2008 put further pressure on the business. In response to the operational issues, we moved quickly into restructuring the organisation and established a clearer accountability structure, focussing on delivery on commitments and the institution of the programmes necessary to turn these operating weaknesses into new opportunities for improvement. While my early focus has been on addressing those issues that dominate our immediate time horizon, it is clear, as I get to know our people, our resources and our assets, we have a wonderful opportunity to go forward and build on the strengths we have as a team and as a company, to create value for our shareholders and all of our business partners.

As we now say … we must deliver on our commitments.

Safety

It is my firm belief that our starting point – every minute, every day, every week, and in every working place, every shaft, every office – is that our first and foremost value must be safety. This applies to our executive leadership team, all levels of managers, employee representatives, and all of our employees and contractors. We all must take individual accountability for our health and safety, and share a collective accountability – to look after each other in every facet of our work and interactions.

While the right to a safe work environment is fundamentally a moral issue, it also makes sound business sense. Safety and productivity go hand-in-hand. We cannot have a productive workplace if we do not have safety. There is no conflict in these objectives – the processes and actions that will deliver an accident-free workplace are the same processes that will enable us to improve productivity and deliver a sustainable work environment to deliver 'safe operations'. It is no coincidence that our safest teams and operations are also our most productive.

In this context, it is with deep regret that I report the death of 34 of our colleagues during the course of 2007. On behalf of the AngloGold Ashanti board and management, our sympathies are extended to the families and colleagues of those who have lost their lives while in our care.

Research tells us that around 70% of the fatal accidents at our operations last year were as a result of actions or operating standards that did not meet our collective expectations or standards on work practices. After a highly introspective review process and the putting in place of a number of initial interventions, on 8 November 2007, a campaign, 'Safety is our first value', was launched at the South African operations, in partnership with and with the support of our employees, union representatives and government. We have identified seven key areas of action which can and will become an integral part of the continual improvement processes we are putting in place.

The key is to develop a deep understanding of the mining process and to be very disciplined and consistent in how we manage that process. Further, I believe that safety is more than an operational issue; it is a social phenomenon that reflects the

I consider it a privilege and it gives me great pleasure to present my first annual review as CEO of AngloGold Ashanti. Given that my term began almost three quarters of the way through 2007, I offer some first impressions and my perspectives on the way forward.

nature of our underlying relationships and our ability to communicate with each other. The South African underground mining environment is a microcosm of South African society as a whole, and there are certain legacy issues that create barriers to communication. In order truly to change our safety performance, we need to change the way in which we communicate with each other – at the most personal level. Allied to that is the need to look at innovative ways in which we can mine in the future and to engineer technological changes that will significantly reduce the risk to people in the workplace. While there is much work to be done I know we have the will, the right people and the resources to create an accident-free workplace. We need to work together to turn this belief into a working reality.

Nonetheless, half of our operations operated without a fatal accident during the year, and eight of them improved their annual lost-time injury rates. To those operations, I extend my heartfelt congratulations and encouragement as they lead us towards a future we can all share.

Review of the year

As I reflect on our operations and financial performance for the year, I must observe and share the team's disappointment at the results achieved.

In terms of production, there was an overall decline of 3% to 5.5 million ounces, largely as a result of declines in production at Great Noligwa and TauTona in South Africa, less-than-hoped for improvements in production at Geita and ongoing under-performance at Obuasi in Ghana. Record production at Siguiri in Guinea, Mponeng in South Africa and Sunrise Dam in Australia failed to offset these declines.

Reduced production, appreciating local currencies, higher uranium losses and increased royalty payments and maintenance expenses, as well as inflationary pressures all contributed to an overall increase in total cash cost of 16% to $357/oz. The latter was in line with or better than the reported performance of our peers, however, reflecting input cost pressures across the sector. Our cost saving initiatives, which in 2007 resulted in savings of $58 million, brought total savings over the past three years to $291 million. These savings also tempered this cost rise to some degree.

Adjusted headline earnings totalled $278 million, a decline of 32%. This was a consequence of reduced production, increased costs and greater expenditure on exploration, which offset the benefits accruing from the higher received gold price.

Three particular aspects related to performance bear mention, namely those issues encountered at Obuasi and at Geita, and the impact of the power shortages in South Africa.

The Obuasi mine again failed to deliver on its plan or to its real potential. Following urgent reviews initiated towards the end of the year, we believe that a clearer picture of this asset and its potential is emerging. The primary factors contributing to under-performance stem from inappropriate mining methods, poor grade management and a lack of mining flexibility as a result of low rates of development, the scattered geography of the operation and poor maintenance of critical equipment. A recovery plan for Obuasi is being put in place and, as we come to understand this orebody, we are more likely to be able to turn to account its potential. We have set ourselves a 15-month time horizon for this critical work.

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Geita remained an area of concern during the year. The collapse of the Nyankanga pit wall in February 2007 restricted access to deeper high-grade ore. The effects of this were further compounded by reduced recoveries owing to the effect of the refractory nature of the harder ore on the mill and the loss of key members of staff. There has also been a reduction in mineral resources and reserves by 2.3 million and 2 million ounces respectively as a result of higher costs, changes in estimation methods, changes in planning models and the flattening of mining slopes. In addition to management restructuring, the team is being supplemented by additional expertise to assist with immediate recovery programmes, while the scope of the recovery plan is being determined. Detailed plans are expected to be completed and under way by the end of June.

The power crisis in South Africa, which began in January 2008, has drastically affected the mining industry. When the national power utility, Eskom, gave notice of an immediate shortage of supply, we and other mining companies were forced to close operations on 25 January. The restart of the operations was a difficult process as the deep mines of South Africa cannot be turned on and off without careful time-weighted planning and execution. The way in which the crisis was initially managed was disappointing, reflecting as it did a failure of both policy and strategy. At the same time we recognise the need for all parties to work together to find a manageable solution to the crisis – and we must use this opportunity to reflect on how we use energy and look for long-term sustainable strategies to reduce power consumption and thus improve our long-term competitive cost position.

Every attention is being given to adapting our operating plans to accommodate a stable supply of 90% of our power allocation, as has been committed to by Eskom. This is based on optimising the reduced power supply, taking into account long-term risks and our contractual obligations. We are developing ideas for this, including enhancing power supplies to and increasing energy efficiencies at our operations. It will include intensive interaction with organised labour, government and Eskom, both through our own channels and through the offices of the Chamber of Mines.

We will do our utmost to avoid shutting down operations with the job losses this would imply. However, we are unable at this stage to guarantee that we will succeed in this endeavour – but we are committed and we will leave no stone unturned as we work with Eskom to find a manageable and sustainable operating solution.

The power outages experienced in early January resulted in a loss of production of some 200,000 ounces for the first quarter. Operating at a power supply of 90% for the remainder of the year will result in the loss of another 200,000 ounces, bringing the estimated total loss in production for the year from the South African operations as a result of power outages to

400,000 ounces.
Operational restructuring
As we embark on a new phase in the life of this company, so restructuring has been necessary. As a first phase, we have tried to address weaknesses in our business performance and delivery on our commitments. The focus here has been on the restructuring and refocusing of our executive team, to flatten the operational hierarchy, to decentralise operational performance metrics to the operations where they belong, and to ensure

clearer lines of accountability for delivery on our commitments. In doing so, we have now structured the business into three core management areas by time zone – Australia, Africa and the Americas – with an executive team member responsible for each one of the regions reporting directly to me. Because of the scale, both geographic and in the number of operations, the Africa region has been further sub-divided into Southern and West African operating entities, with regional offices being established respectively in Potchefstroom, South Africa, and Accra, Ghana. Their location is important – the people in those offices are dedicated to the performance of those operations that they support.

We have redefined the role of the corporate office as part of this process. Its role will now revolve around business strategy, the setting of policy and standards, providing support to the regions including the provision of shared services, the co-ordination of global exploration and product marketing.

Planning for delivery

Our fundamental objective as a business is to deliver shareholder value. We are developing our strategies to improve sustainable returns to our shareholders.

As a gold company, we have three critical tasks on which we must deliver:

Optimal performance from our operations;

Maximisation of benefits accruing to the investor from the market for our product, in this case the rising gold price; and

Growth in our resource and asset base, through investment in exploration and capital infrastructure, consistent with delivering competitive returns on capital employed.

My observations in relation to our current performance on these points provide an important context for our work and focus going forward: our most recent production and cost performance has been inconsistent and declining; we are not adequately exposed to the rising gold price; and our asset base has grown only moderately. We must pay careful attention to the life cycle of the assets within the portfolio, the highly competitive nature of the industry today and the robust gold market.

In order to meet the objective to create sustainable value for our shareholders, we must understand the very nature of our resource and asset base. To help us achieve this key understanding, we needed, as a starting point, to undertake a review of our asset base. From the initial stages of this review, it has become clear that 30% of our operations are not delivering on their potential. Our options are clear. We cannot leave these operations as they are – we must recover this potential through our new approach or look for alternate pathways to value. Such a review is not a once-off event; it is something that needs to be undertaken on a regular basis as the operational profile and circumstances change, with each operation’s performance and

potential being continually reviewed.
In adopting this approach we have also identified areas of under-investment. The conclusions and recommendations of the review of assets, which was conducted by a team that included both internal and external expertise, are currently being finalised. This review will give us a baseline expectation of the value and potential of each asset from which each one can be re-assessed in future so as to maintain flexibility and to enable informed decisions to be made as to where capital can be most efficiently deployed. Preliminary results have highlighted the gap between the greenfields and brownfields exploration programmes, the potential to increase the intensity

of production around several operations, and opportunities to make further improvements in process recoveries and cost efficiencies.

The review has also highlighted areas of value that have not been fully appreciated until now, such as the iron ore deposits in Brazil, the potential regarding the treatment of uranium tailings in South Africa and unrealised exploration potential at Siguiri in Guinea.

You would already have noted the results of some early recommendations such as the consolidation of ownership at Iduapriem, the proposed acquisition of Golden Cycle, our joint venture partner at CC&V, and the potential sale of our interest in Morila in Mali.

Direct exposure to the gold market

Critics of the gold mining industry have commented that the sector has not capitalised fully on the current boom in the gold price. To some degree, I would agree. While there has been an upsurge in the gold price in recent years, the prices of many other commodities have risen to an even greater extent, and many of these are used as inputs in the mining industry. In addition, salaries and wages have increased over this period and the resulting increase in costs has reduced the benefits of the higher gold price to the industry.

It is also true that our hedge book has played a role in preventing the full benefits of the higher gold price being received by AngloGold Ashanti. In the current gold market, the received gold price continues to diverge in percentage terms from the spot price – during the last quarter of 2007, our received price was around 13% less than the market price and this discount is expected to increase to 20% in 2008 (assuming a spot price of $900/oz) as we deliver over 2 million ounces into the hedge book.

I am not a fan of hedging in a bullish gold market. We have in recent months continued to manage our hedge position and have reduced our net delta by 200,000 ounces to 10.4 million ounces during the fourth quarter of the year, when the gold price rose by $91/oz. Deliveries into the contracts drove the reduction but the effect of this was dampened by an increase in the hedge delta as a result of the increasing gold price.

Even more important is the percentage of reserves that the hedge book represents. As at the end of 2007, the hedge book amounted to 15% of reserves and 5% of resources, partially as a result of the significant increase in both reserves and resources.

We anticipate continued support for the gold price in the year ahead but, assuming that current market conditions continue, then as a result of the current structure of the hedge book, our received price will be significantly lower than the spot price as we deliver into around 60% of our current hedge book over the next three years.

Pursuing growth

There was a pleasing increase in resources and reserves during

2007, indicating the success of our exploration programme.
Mineral resources increased by 18% to almost 207.6 million ounces (after depletion). This includes an addition of 6.9 million ounces which were delineated by greenfields activity at three key prospects, Tropicana in Australia, Mongbwalu in the DRC and Gramalote in Colombia. Other significant additions were 17.1 million ounces at Mponeng and 4.7 million ounces at CC&V, both as a result of improved economics and extension to mine life.
Ore reserves rose by 9% to 73.1 million ounces net of depletion.
Significant additions were 3.8 million ounces at Moab Khotsong with the inclusion of Project Zaaiplaats, the area adjacent to the

operation which will enable access to the deeper Vaal Reef blocks to the south-west of the mine, and 3.4 million ounces at Mponeng following the inclusion of the Carbon Leader Reef below 120 level project.

Organic growth can still be expected from existing assets which have a growth base of 2 – 2.5 million ounces. The key to unlocking growth here is to improve productivity, efficiencies and to go deeper. The group is not averse to acquisitions in South Africa and elsewhere, should these propositions add value.

Managing the impact of an exiting shareholder

In line with its stated intentions, Anglo American plc reduced its holding in AngloGold Ashanti from 42% at the end of December 2006 to 16.6% in October 2007. This involved a $3 billion secondary placement of shares.

The effect of the decline in this shareholding to the company is, firstly, that AngloGold Ashanti is no longer bound by Anglo American's global strategy and will be judged rather as a stand-alone company and be accountable in its own right for its performance. This, we believe, will also help to improve our growth prospects as AngloGold Ashanti is now free to compete for any asset without there being a potential conflict of interest.

The second benefit is one that is less tangible yet related. The reception by our shareholders, new and old, and the ease of placement of the shares have indicated a positive response to the removal of the overhang that a controlling shareholder presents to the market. We anticipate even greater levels of liquidity in trading and a greater diversity in shareholders than ever before, and with it the benefits that this will bring to relative share price performance.

Our social contract

One of the most fundamental reviews undertaken in the latter part of the year is the recognition that people are our business. At a time when the group and the industry as a whole face significant challenges in recruiting and retaining competent, skilled and experienced people, we are in a very fortunate position in this respect. But this is not something we take for granted and, during the course of 2008, our organisational development discipline will pay the closest attention to this critical aspect of our business. It is my ambition that we enter into a social contract with as many employees as possible and that in so doing we, as an employer, benefit from each employee delivering to us to the best of his or her ability in return for our contribution to enhancing his or her overall quality of life.

Our social contract extends beyond the boundaries of our operations and our individual employees. However, we recognise that we are guests in those countries in which we operate and have interests, and that if we are not adding value to those countries and to the communities around our operations, we have no future there. A comprehensive account of AngloGold Ashanti's approach to sustainable development and its performance during the year can be found in the Report to Society 2007 which may be accessed at www.aga-reports.com.

Thanks

The support that I have received from the board and our executive team, and indeed from the many employees and business partners that I have met in recent months, has been tremendous and I extend to them all my sincere appreciation.

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My thanks are also due to former Chief Operating Officers of the company, Neville Nicolau and Roberto Carvalho Silva, who left the group during the year.

I would like to save a special word of thanks for Bobby Godsell, former CEO and founding AngloGold Ashanti leader, who saw the company through from its inception in 1998 until his retirement in September 2007. Under his stewardship, AngloGold Ashanti has developed a high-quality asset and reserve base, an exceptional exploration portfolio and a team of dedicated employees building a global competitive company.

Conclusion

We face a challenging time but we have a highly motivated and skilled team in place whose members understand what they have to do and for what they are accountable. We look forward in the year ahead to dealing with our most important challenges:

Our priority, and our first value, is our drive for safety and the elimination of all accidents in the workplace.

We are closer to understanding our portfolio and our potential, and the building process necessary to revitalise the company to ensure that we optimise our assets and deliver value for our shareholders.

We are committed to taking full advantage of the gold price, by maximising our productive capability, reducing real costs and minimising the impact of the hedge book in a rising gold price environment.

We will continue to seek opportunities through our exploration, resource development and reserve conversion programmes.

Prospects

The outlook for the gold price continues to be positive. In addition to fundamental demand for the metal, the price is being underpinned by the rise in underlying costs in the gold mining industry (cash costs, exploration costs, stay-in-business expenses). New gold resources are increasingly difficult to find, resulting in a relative tightness in the market on the supply side, notwithstanding the holdings of gold held by central banks and other players in the asset market.

We forecast that production in 2008 will be between 4.8 million and 5 million ounces at a cash cost in a range of $425/oz to $435/oz. This is based on the assumption that the South African operations will receive 90% of current power requirements for the remainder of the year.

AngloGold Ashanti is in a phase of substantial investment in exploration and new project development. Our total capital expenditure for 2008 is forecast to be $1.2 billion. This commitment to the future clearly demonstrates our confidence in our market, our operations and our people – we will deliver.

Mark Cutifani

Chief Executive Officer
7 March 2008

Board of directors
Executive directors
MR M CUTIFANI (49)
BE (Min. Eng)
Chief Executive Officer
Mark Cutifani was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 17 September 2007. He was appointed Chief Executive Officer, effective 1 October 2007, following the retirement of Bobby Godsell. Prior to joining AngloGold Ashanti, Mark held the position of Chief Operating Officer at CVRD Inco where he was responsible for Inco's global nickel business. He has been involved in the mining industry since 1976, and has considerable experience in gold mining.
MR S VENKATAKRISHNAN
(VENKAT) (42)
BCom, ACA (ICAI)
Chief Financial Officer
Venkat was the finance director of Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited from 2000 until that company's merger with AngloGold in 2004. Prior to joining Ashanti, Venkat was a director in the Reorganisation Services Division of Deloitte & Touche in London. He was appointed to the board in August 2005.
Non-executive directors
MR RP EDEY (65)
FCA
Chairman
Russell Edey was appointed to the board in April 1998, as deputy chairman in December 2000 and as chairman in May 2002. Based in the United Kingdom, he is a non-executive director of Old Mutual plc, a member of the Counseil de Surveillance of Paris Orleans SA and a non-executive director of a number of companies within the N M Rothschild group.
Mr Edey is an independent non-executive director.
DR TJ MOTLATSI (56)
Hon DSoc Sc (Lesotho)
Deputy Chairman
James Motlatsi was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998 and as deputy chairman in May 2002. He has been associated with the South African mining industry since 1970 and is a past president of the National Union of Mineworkers. He is executive chairman of TEBA Limited. Dr Motlatsi is an independent non-executive director.
MR FB ARISMAN (63)
MSc (Finance)
Frank Arisman was appointed to the board in April 1998. He resides in New York and retired, after 32 years of service, from JP Morgan Chase, where he held the position of managing director. Mr Arisman is an independent non-executive director.
MR RE BANNERMAN (73)

MA (Oxon), LLM (Yale)

Reginald Bannerman has been in law practice since 1958 and is currently the principal partner at Messrs Bruce-Lyle, Bannerman & Thompson Attorneys in Ghana. He is a member of the General Legal Council of Ghana and a member of the board of the Valco Trust Fund, the largest privately run trust in Ghana. A former lecturer in law at the Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, he was also formerly the mayor of Accra, the capital city of Ghana.

Mr Bannerman was appointed to the board in February 2006 and is an independent non-executive director.

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MRS E Le R BRADLEY (69)
BSc, MSc
Elisabeth Bradley was appointed to the board in April 1998. She is non-executive chairman of Wesco Investments Limited and Toyota South Africa (Proprietary) Limited, and a director of a number of other companies. She is deputy chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs. Mrs Bradley is an independent non-executive director.

MR JH MENSAH (79)
MSc (Economics)
Joseph Mensah, who holds an MSc in Economics from London University, has extensive experience in international and local economic management. Formerly Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and then Senior Minister in the government of Ghana, he is now the chairman of the National Development Planning Commission and a member of the Ghana Parliament representing the Sunyani East constituency. He joined the board with effect from 4 August 2006. Mr Mensah is an independent non-executive director.

MR WA NAIRN (63)
BSc (Mining Engineering)
Bill Nairn has been a member of the board since January 2000. He was re-appointed to the board in May 2001, having previously been alternate director to Tony Trahar. He was group technical director of Anglo American plc, prior to his retirement in 2004.

MR SM PITYANA (48)
BA (Hons) (Essex), MSc (London)
Sipho Pityana was appointed to the board with effect from 13 February 2007. He is the executive chairman of Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited and has occupied strategic roles in both the public and private sectors, including the positions of director general of the national departments of Labour and Foreign Affairs. He was formerly a senior executive of Nedbank and is currently a non-executive director of several companies. Mr Pityana is an independent non-executive director.

PROF WL NKUHLU (63)
BCom, CA (SA), MBA
Wiseman Nkuhlu, who holds a BCom degree from the University of Fort Hare, is a Chartered Accountant with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and is a past national president of that institute. He also holds an MBA from the University of New York and is a respected South African academic, professional and business leader. Professor Nkuhlu was appointed to the board and deputy chairman of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee with effect from 4 August 2006, and assumed chairmanship of the committee with effect from 5 May 2007 following the retirement of Mr CB Brayshaw. Prof Nkuhlu is an independent non-executive director.

MR SR THOMPSON (48)
MA (Geology)

Simon Thompson was appointed to the board in 2004. He is a non-executive director of UC Rusal and was previously a director of Anglo American plc, where he was chairman of the Base Metals Division, the Exploration Division and the Tarmac Group.

DR CE CARTER (45)
BA (Hons), DPhil, EDP
Executive Vice President –
Business Strategy

Charles Carter joined Anglo American in 1991 and moved to the Gold and Uranium Division in 1996, and was part of the team responsible for the formation of AngloGold. In May 2005, he was appointed an executive officer, with responsibility for overseeing the company's global investor relations programme. He was appointed as executive vice president – business strategy in December 2007.

MR RN DUFFY (44)
BCom, MBA
Executive Vice President – Business
Development

Richard Duffy joined Anglo American in 1987 and in 1998 was appointed executive officer and managing secretary of AngloGold. In November 2000, he was appointed head of business planning and in 2004 assumed responsibility for all new business opportunities globally. In April 2005, this role was expanded to include greenfields exploration. He was appointed to the Executive Committee in August 2005. Richard was appointed as executive vice president – business development in December 2007.

MR G EHM (51)
BSc Hons, MAusIMM, MAICD
Executive Vice President – Australasia

Graham Ehm has 30 years of diverse experience in mine operations and project management, covering the nickel, phosphate, copper, uranium and gold sectors. He was appointed General Manager Sunrise Dam Gold Mine in 2000, Regional Head – Australia in 2006 and took up his current role as executive vice president – Australasia in December 2007.

MR RW LARGENT (47)
BSc (Min. Eng), MBA
Executive Vice President – Americas

Ron Largent has been with the company since 1994. He is a board member of the Colorado Mining Association in Denver and has served on the Board of Directors for the California Mining Association and the Nevada Mining Association. In 2001 he was appointed as General Manager of the Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mine and took up his current role as executive vice president – Americas in December 2007.

MR RL LAZARE (51)
BA, HED, DPLR, SMP
Executive Vice President – Africa

Robbie Lazare joined Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division in 1982, working in a variety of management posts until 1999 when he was appointed general manager of TauTona. In

December 2004, he was appointed an executive officer with responsibility for South African operations. He was appointed executive officer – Africa underground region in July 2005 and took up his current role as executive vice president – Africa in December 2007.

MR MP LYNAM (46)
BEng (Mech)
Vice President – Treasurer

Mark Lynam joined the Anglo American group in 1983 and has been involved in the hedging and treasury area since 1990. In 1998 he joined AngloGold as treasurer and was appointed an executive officer in May 2004. He was appointed as vice president – treasurer in December 2007.

Following the appointment of Mark Cutifani as chief executive officer, AngloGold Ashanti re-organised its executive management team with
effect from 1 December 2007, in line with the renewed strategic focus of the company. A decentralised regional operating structure was
established with three executive vice presidents for Africa, the Americas and Australasia, reporting directly to the chief executive officer. In
addition, the heads of business strategy, business development, business effectiveness, sustainability and organisational development were
made executive vice presidents. These operations and functional executive vice presidents, the vice president – treasurer, the vice
president – compliance and corporate administration, together with the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, constitute the
company's executive management.

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MR PW ROWE (58)
BSc (Chem. Eng)
Executive Vice President – Business
Effectiveness
Peter Rowe joined AngloGold Ashanti in June 2004 as head of AngloGold Ashanti Australia. Following 20 years with Anglo American and De Beers, he moved to Australia in the early 1990s where he held a number of senior managerial positions including that of project director of the Fimiston expansion, general manager of the Boddington Gold Mine and managing director and CEO of Bulong Nickel. He was appointed executive officer with responsibility for the corporate technical group in January 2006 and took up his current role as executive vice president – business effectiveness in December 2007.
MR TML SETILOANE (48)
FAE, BSc (Mech Eng)
Executive Vice President – Sustainability
Thero Setiloane joined AngloGold in May 2003 from Real Africa Holdings, where he had been an executive director. He is the chairman of Rand Refinery Limited. He was appointed an executive officer and a member of AngloGold Ashanti's executive committee in February 2006 and as executive vice president – sustainability in December 2007.
MS YZ SIMELANE (42)
BA LLB, FILPA, MAP
Vice President – Compliance and
Corporate Administration
Yedwa Simelane joined AngloGold in November 2000 from the Mineworkers' Provident Fund where she was the senior manager of the Fund. She was appointed an executive officer in May 2004 and took up her current role as vice president – compliance and corporate administration in December 2007.
MR NW UNWIN (55)
BA
Executive Vice President – Organisational
Development
Nigel Unwin has many years experience in the field of human resources. He was appointed an executive officer in 1999. He joined Anglo American as a trainee in human resources in 1974 and spent 18 years in operations and corporate roles. He then worked in the CFTA retail sector for seven years before joining AngloGold in 1999 as an Executive Officer. Following the acquisition of Acacia Resources by AngloGold a the end of 1999 and managed the integration of the two companies in Australia before taking over the HR and IT portfolios in 2001. He was appointed to his current role of executive vice president – organisational development in December 2007.
Prior to the re-organisation of the executive management team, the following represented the ‘executive officers’ team until 30 November 2007:

Mr CE Carter
Mr SJ Lenahan
Mr DH Diering
Mr MP Lynam
Mr RN Duffy
Mr FRL Neethling
Mrs D Earp (resigned
Mr PW Rowe
effective 1 March 2007)
Mr TML Setiloane
Mr DC Ewigleben
Mr YZ Simelane
Mr BW Guenther
Mr NW Unwin
Mrs HH Hickey

Company secretary

MS L EATWELL (53)
FCIS

Lynda Eatwell joined AngloGold in 2000 as assistant company secretary and was appointed company secretary in December 2006. She is responsible for ensuring compliance with statutory and corporate governance requirements and the regulations of stock exchanges on which AngloGold Ashanti is listed.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007

Operation	Attributable tonnes treated/milled (Mt) 2007	2006	2005	Average grade recovered (g/t) 2007	2006	2005	Attributable gold production (000 oz) 2007	2006	2005
South Africa							2,328	*2,554*	*2,676*
Vaal River									
Great Noligwa	2.0	2.4	2.3	7.54	8.08	9.30	483	615	693
Kopanang	1.8	2.0	2.0	7.24	7.01	7.38	418	446	482
Moab Khotsong (1)	0.3	0.2	–	7.94	6.35	–	67	44	–
Tau Lekoa	1.4	1.5	2.1	3.62	3.76	3.96	165	176	265

Surface operations
8.0
7.2 5.8
0.49
0.49 0.51 125
113 95
West Wits
Mponeng
1.9
1.9 1.7
9.50
9.93 9.15 587
596 512
Savuka
0.3
0.4 0.6
6.69
7.68 6.80 73
89 126
TauTona
(2)
1.8
2.0 1.6
9.67
10.18 9.62 409
474 502
Argentina
204
215 211
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
0.9
0.9 0.9
6.88
7.29 7.70 204
215 211
Australia
600
465 455
Sunrise Dam
(3)
3.8
4.0 3.6
4.86
3.39 3.68 600
465 455
Brazil
408
339 346
Brasil Mineração
(2)
1.4

1.1 1.3
7.48
7.60 7.27 317
242 250
Serra Grande (50%)
(2)
0.4
0.4 0.4
7.21
7.51 7.93 91
97 96
Ghana
527
592 *680*
Bibiani
(5)
–
2.1 2.4 –
0.55 1.45
–
37 115
Iduapriem
(3)(4)
2.8
3.0 3.2
1.85
1.74 1.71 167
167 174
Obuasi
(2)
6.0
6.2 4.7
4.43
4.39 4.77 360
387 391
Guinea
280
256 *246*
Siguiri (85%)
(3)
8.3
7.0 5.8
1.05
1.08 1.21 280
256 246
Mali
441
537 *528*
Morila (40%)
1.7
1.7 1.5

3.36
3.88 5.41 180
207 262
Sadiola (38%)
1.6
1.8 1.9
2.76
3.22 2.73 140
190 168
Yatela (40%)
(6)
1.2
1.3 1.3
3.46
4.12 2.99 120
141 98
Namibia
80
86 81
Navachab
1.6
1.5 1.2
1.56
1.81 2.05 80
86 81
Tanzania
327
308 613
Geita
5.1
5.7 6.1
2.01
1.68 3.14 327
308 613
USA
282
283 330
Cripple Creek & Victor
(6)
20.9
21.8 19.2 0.53
0.54 0.62 282
283 330
(1)
Attributable production at Moab Khotsong prior to commercial production in 2006 was capitalised against pre-production costs.
(2)
The yields of TauTona, Brasil Mineração, Serra Grande and Obuasi represent underground operations.
(3)
The yields of Sunrise Dam, Iduapriem and Siguiri represent open-pit operations.
(4)

The minority shareholdings of the International Finance Corporation (10%) and Government of Ghana (5%) were acquired effective
1 September 2007 and Iduapriem is now fully owned by AngloGold Ashanti.
(5)
The yield of Bibiani represents surface and dump reclamation in 2006 and open-pit operations in 2005. Bibiani was sold effective
1 December 2006.
(6)
The yield of Yatela and the Cripple Creek & Victor Joint Venture reflects recoverable gold placed/tonnes placed.
Operations at a glance – summary
For the year ended 31 December

21
Attributable adjusted gross
Attributable cash gross
Total cash costs
(1)
profit (loss)
(1)
profit (loss)
(1) (2)
Page
($/oz)
($m)
($m)
number
Operation
2007
2006
2005
2007
2006
2005
2007
2006
2005
South Africa
343
285 291 403
549 230 657
788 399
Vaal River
Great Noligwa
403
261 264 61
156 87
108
203 120
64
Kopanang
307
291 277 99
109 54
133
136 74
66
Moab Khotsong
(3)
668
655 –
(40)
(22)
–

(8)
(3)
– 70
Tau Lekoa
474
440 410
1
(4)
(14)
25
25 9 68
Surface operations
305
281 287 37
31 16 41
35 16
West Wits
Mponeng
264
237 279 165
156 49
214
216 86
58
Savuka
403
336 430 11
21 (8)
17
24 (1)
60
TauTona
317
269 256 67
101 44
128
152 95
62
Argentina
264
228
174 48
37 32 73
69 56
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
261
225 171 45
35 31 68
65 52
72
Minorities and exploration

–
–
–
3
2 1 5
4 4
Australia
313
306 279 137
137 46 186
173 78
Sunrise Dam
306
298 269 137
137 46
186
173 78
74
Brazil
260
216 184 141
138 86 186
165 108
Brasil
Mineração
233
195 169 88
86 48
119
101 61
78
Serra Grande (50%)
263
198 158 27
26 22 35
33 26
80
Minorities and exploration
–
–
–
26
26 16 32
31 21
Ghana
432
390 339
3
(26)
(29)
68

60 40
Bibiani
(4)
–
437 305
–
5 (10)
–
9 3
Iduapriem
(5)
373
368 348 23
7 (2)
35
23 9 84
Obuasi
459
395 345 (24)
(42)
(16)
28
21 26
82
Minorities and exploration
–
–
–
4
4 (1)
5
7 2
Guinea
464
399
301 14
4 15 50
42 40
Siguiri (85%)
464
399 301
9
– 12 40
33 33
86
Minorities and exploration
–
–
–
5
4 3

10
9 7
Mali
350
250 220 92
146 69 115
188 115
Morila (40%)
350
275 191 38
52 39 51
69 65
90
Sadiola (38%)
414
270 265 24
49 20 29
61 32
88
Yatela (40%)
322
228 263 30
44 11 35
57 18
90
Namibia
419
265
321 13
22 10 19
28 17
Navachab
419
265 321 13
22 10 19
28 17
92
Tanzania
452
497
298 6
(2)
9 50
37 47
Geita
452
497 298
6
(2)
9
50

37 47
94
USA
282
260
236 74
23 17
106
62 57
Cripple Creek & Victor
269
248 230 74
23 17
106
62 57
96
Other –
–
4
30 (15)
17
40 (2)
AngloGold Ashanti
357
308 281 935
1,058 470
1,527
1,652 955
(1)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure.
(2)
Adjusted gross profit (loss) plus amortisation of tangible and intangible assets, less non-cash revenues.
(3)
All income and expenses were capitalised until commercial production was reached in the first quarter of 2006.
(4)
Bibiani was sold effective 1 December 2006.
(5)
The minority shareholdings of the International Finance Corporation (10%) and Government of Ghana (5%) were acquired effective
1 September 2007 and Iduapriem is now fully owned by AngloGold Ashanti.
Operations at a glance – summary
For the year ended 31 December

22
Annual Financial Statements 2007
US Dollar million
2007
2006
2005
2004
2003
Income statement
Gold income
3,280
2,964 2,629 2,309 2,029
Cost of sales
(2,636)
(2,282)
(2,309)
(1,924)
(1,526)
(Loss) gain on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
contracts
(1)
(780)
(239)
(135)
(142)
119
Gross (loss) profit
(136)
443 185 243 622
Corporate administration and other expenses
(126)
(84)
(64)
(51)
(36)
Market development costs
(16)
(16)
(13)
(15)
(19)
Exploration costs
(120)
(61)
(45)
(44)
(38)
Amortisation of intangible assets
–
– –
(31)

(29)
Other net operating expenses
(20)
(18)
(20)
(12)
(14)
Operating special items
(21)
(18)
(77)
12 (8)
Operating (loss) profit
(439)
246 (34)
102 478
Dividend received from other investments
2
–
–
–
–
Interest received
45
32 25 49 42
Exchange gain (loss)
1
(2)
(5)
4 (3)
Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bond
47
16 (32)
27 –
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations
(125)
(123)
(108)
(87)
(53)
Fair value (loss) gain on interest rate swaps
–
– (1)
2 6
Share of associates' (loss) profit
(23)
(1)
(3)
– 2
(Loss) profit before taxation
(492)

168 (158)
97 472
Taxation
(145)
(180)
35 41
(142)
(Loss) profit after taxation from continuing operations
(637)
(12)
(123)
138 330
Discontinued operations
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations
1
(2)
(36)
(11)
–
(Loss) profit for the year
(636)
(14)
(159)
127 330
Allocated as follows
Equity shareholders
(668)
(44)
(182)
108 312
Minority interest
32
30 23 19 18
(636)
(14)
(159)
127 330
Other financial data
Adjusted gross profit
(2)
$m
935
1,058 470 441 559
Cash gross profit
(3)
$m
1,527
1,652 955 793 791
Headline (loss) earnings
$m
(648)

(82)
(145)
129 318
Adjusted headline earnings
(4)
$m
278
411 153 259 282
Adjusted gross margin
%
26
32 17 19 27
Cash gross margin
%
43
49 34 34 38
EBITDA
(5)
$m
1,224
1,409 772 690 667
EBITDA margin
%
34
41 28 29 32
Interest cover
(6)
times
9
11 6 7
13
(Loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents)
Basic
US cents
(237)
(16)
(69)
43 140
Diluted
US cents
(237)
(16)
(69)
43 139
Headline
US cents
(230)
(30)
(55)
51 143
Adjusted headline earnings

(4)
US cents
99
151 58 103 127
Dividends declared per ordinary share
US cents
20
62 36 56
101
Weighted average number of shares
million
281
273 265 251 223
Issued shares at year-end
million
282
280 265 264 223
(1)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 3 on page 28
(2)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 2 on page 27
(3)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 6 on page 29
(4)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 1 on page 26
(5)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 7 on page 30
(6)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 8 on page 30
Summarised group financial results
For the year ended 31 December

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US Dollar million	**2007**	2006	2005	2004	2003
Balance sheet					
Assets					
Tangible and intangible assets	7,162	6,469	6,307	6,323	3,176
Cash and cash equivalents	496	495	209	289	505
Other assets	2,162	1,979	1,777	1,590	1,176
Total assets	9,820	8,943	8,293	8,202	4,857
Equity and liabilities					
Total equity	2,442	3,047	2,662	3,209	1,681
Borrowings	1,872	1,482	1,894	1,605	1,158
Deferred taxation	1,051	1,103	1,154	1,356	598
Other liabilities	4,455	3,311	2,583	2,032	1,420
Total equity and liabilities	9,820	8,943	8,293	8,202	4,857
Other financial data					
Equity (1)	3,923	4,539	4,236	4,708	2,568
Net capital employed (1)	5,362	5,588	5,980	6,082	3,274
Net debt (2)	1,376	987	1,685	1,316	653
Net asset value – US cents per share					

(3)
867
1,087 1,005 1,214 754
Net tangible asset value – US cents per share
(4)
711
939 854
1,049 569
Market capitalisation
(5)
11,878
13,008 13,069 9,614 10,420
Financial ratios
Return on equity
(6)
%
7
9 4 7
12
Return on net capital employed
(7)
%
7
9 5 8
11
Net debt to net capital employed
%
26
18 28 22 20
Net debt to equity
%
35
22 40 28 25
Exchange rates
Rand/dollar average exchange rate
7.03
6.77 6.37 6.44 7.55
Rand/dollar closing exchange rate
6.81
7.00 6.35 5.65 6.67
Australian dollar/dollar average exchange rate
1.19
1.33 1.31 1.36 1.54
Australian dollar/dollar closing exchange rate
1.14
1.27 1.36 1.28 1.33
Brazilian real/dollar average exchange rate
1.95
2.18 2.44 2.93 3.07
Brazilian real/dollar closing exchange rate
1.78

2.14	2.35	2.65	2.89

(1)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 9 on page 30
(2)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 10 on page 31
(3)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 11 on page 31
(4)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 12 on page 31
(5)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 16 on page 32
(6)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 13 on page 31
(7)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 14 on page 32

Summarised group financial results
For the year ended 31 December

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Annual Financial Statements 2007

US Dollar million

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

Cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash generated from operations

1,121

1,281 673 570 562

Cash utilised by discontinued operations

(2)

(1)

(31)

(2)

–

Taxation paid

(237)

(143)

(30)

(34)

(102)

Net cash inflow from operating activities

882

1,137 612 534 460

Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditure

(1,024)

(817)

(722)

(585)

(363)

Net proceeds from disposal and acquisition of mines and subsidiaries

1

9 4

(171)

10

Net proceeds from disposal and acquisition of investments, associate loans and acquisitions and disposal of tangible assets

(13)

43 (18)

(20)

61

Dividends received from other investments

2

– – – –

Interest received

37

25 18 37 33
Net loans repaid (advanced)
–
5 (1)
83
(15)
(Increase) decrease in cash restricted for use
(25)
(3)
17 (6)
–
Utilised in hedge restructure
–
– (69)
(123)
–
Net cash outflow from investing activities
(1,022)
(738)
(771)
(785)
(274)
Cash flows from financing activities
Net proceeds from share issues
34
507 9 3
10
Net borrowings proceeds (repaid)
310
(397)
316 259 197
Finance costs paid
(73)
(88)
(74)
(72)
(40)
Dividends paid
(144)
(132)
(169)
(198)
(314)
Proceeds from hedge restructure
–
– –
40 –
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities
127
(110)
82 32

(147)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents
(13)
289 (77)
(219)
39
Translation
14
(3)
(3)
13 53
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year
495
209 289 495 413
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year
496
495 209 289 505
Other financial data
Free cash flow
(1)
347
633 160 205 311
(1)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 15 on page 32.
Summarised group financial results
For the year ended 31 December

25

		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating results						
Underground operations						
Metric tonnes milled	000	13,112	13,489	13,806	13,554	13,047
Yield	g/t	6.99	7.20	7.31	7.50	8.03
Gold produced	000 oz	2,948	3,123	3,243	3,270	3,367
Surface and dump reclamation						
Metric tonnes treated	000	12,429	12,414	8,061	7,102	36,822
Yield	g/t	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.60	0.27
Gold produced	000 oz	197	201	136	138	320
Open-pit operations						
Metric tonnes mined	000	172,487	173,178	168,904	135,171	125,529
Stripping ratio	(1)	4.48	4.82	5.02	6.34	8.95
Metric tonnes treated	000	25,312	26,739	25,541	18,236	13,967
Yield	g/t	2.34	2.14	2.74	3.21	3.43

Gold produced
000 oz
1,904
1,843 2,246 1,883 1,540
Heap-leach operations
Metric tonnes mined
000
59,720
63,519 61,091 71,837 59,507
Metric tonnes placed
(2)
000
22,341
23,329 22,227 22,120 18,265
Stripping ratio
(1)
1.77
1.83 1.97 2.08 2.59
Recoverable gold placed
(3)
kg
16,242
18,162 18,500 18,670 14,976
Yield
(4)
g/t
0.73
0.78 0.83 0.84 0.81
Gold produced
000 oz
428
468 541 538 389
Total gold produced
000 oz
5,477
5,635 6,166 5,829 5,616
– South Africa
2,328
2,554 2,676 2,857 3,281
– Argentina
204
215 211 211 209
– Australia
600
465 455 410 432
– Brazil
408
339 346 334 323
– Ghana
527
592 680 485

–
– Guinea
280
256 246 83
–
– Mali
441
537 528 475 577
– Namibia
80
86 81 66 73
– Tanzania
327
308 613 570 331
– USA
282
283 330 329 390
– Zimbabwe
–
– – 9 –
Average price received
(5)
$/oz sold
629
577 439 394 363
Total cash costs
(5)
$/oz produced
357
308 281 264 214
Total production costs
(5)
$/oz produced
476
414 374 332 263
Capital expenditure
(6)
$m
1,059
817 722 585 449
Monthly average number of employees
61,522
61,453 63,993 65,400 55,439
LTIFR
8.24
7.70 6.77 6.56 8.83
FIFR
0.21
0.22 0.14 0.19 0.29
Definitions
(1)

Stripping ratio = (total tonnes mined – ore tonnes mined)/ore tonnes mined.
(2)
Tonnes placed onto leach pad.
(3)
Recoverable gold placed onto leach pad inventory.
(4)
Recoverable gold placed/tonnes placed.
Comments
(5)
Gold price and costs of mining inputs have risen simultaneously, putting pressure on industry profit margins as a whole.
(6)
Capital expenditure has increased year-on-year in accordance with AngloGold Ashanti's growth strategy.
Summarised group operating results
For the year ended 31 December

From time to time, AngloGold Ashanti Limited may publicly disclose certain 'Non-GAAP financial measures' in the course of its financial
presentations, earnings releases, earnings conference calls and otherwise.
The group utilises certain Non-GAAP performance measures and ratios in managing the business and may provide users of this financial
information with additional meaningful comparisons between current results and results in prior operating periods. Non-GAAP financial
measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative to, the reported operating results or cash flow from operations or
any other measure of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the presentation of these measures may not be
comparable to similarly titled measures other companies use.
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
1. Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-
hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts and fair
value adjustment on convertible bond
(1)
(adjusted headline
earnings)
(850)
(4,136)
Headline loss (group note 14)
(648)
(82)
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
4,507
7,114
contracts
1,071
615
Deferred tax on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other
(742)
(673)
commodity contracts (group note 12)
(98)
(106)
(137)
(333)
Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bond
(47)
(16)
Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
derivatives, other commodity contracts and fair value

2,777
1,971
adjustment on convertible bond.
278
411
(1)
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts in the income statement comprises the change in fair value of all non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts as follows:

– Open positions: The change in fair value from the previous reporting date or date of recognition (if later) through to the current reporting date; and
– Settled positions: The change in fair value from the previous reporting date or date of recognition (if later) through to the date of settlement.

Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives, other commodity contracts and fair value adjustment on convertible bond are intended to illustrate earnings after adjusting for:

– The unrealised fair value change in contracts that are still open at the reporting date as well as the unwinding of the historic marked-to-market value of the positions settled in the period;
– The unrealised fair value change on the option component of the convertible bond amounting to $47 million, R333 million (2006: $16 million, R137 million); and
– The unrealised fair value change on the onerous uranium contracts.

Non-GAAP disclosure
For the year ended 31 December

27
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
1. Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts and fair value adjustment on convertible bond
(1)
(adjusted headline
earnings) *(continued)*
1,018
700
Cents per share
99
151
This calculation is based on adjusted headline earnings
of
$278
million, R1,971 million (2006: $411 million,
R2,777 million) and 281,455,107 (2006: 272,808,217) shares being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.
2. Gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts (adjusted
gross profit)
Reconciliation of gross (loss) profit to gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts
2,700
(524)
Gross (loss) profit
(136)
443
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
4,507
7,114
contracts
1,071
615
Gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
7,207
6,590
derivatives and other commodity contracts
(1)
935
1,058
(1)

Gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts is intended to illustrate earnings after adjusting for:

– The unrealised fair value change in contracts that are still open at the reporting date as well as the unwinding of the historic marked-to-market value of the positions settled in the period; and

– The unrealised fair value change on the onerous uranium contracts.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007
Non-GAAP disclosure continued
For the year ended 31 December
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
2. Gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts (adjusted gross profit) *(continued)*
Gross profit (loss) adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts is analysed by origin as follows:
3,746
2,845
South Africa
403
549
245
338
Argentina
48
37
934
960
Australia
137
137
946
987
Brazil
141
138
(186)
25
Ghana
3
(26)
19
101
Guinea
14
4
986
646
Mali
92

146
148
90
Namibia
13
22
(19)
52
Tanzania
6
(2)
167
518
USA
74
23
221
28
Other, including corporate and non-gold producing subsidiaries
4
30
7,207
6,590
935
1,058
3. Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
contracts is summarised as follows:
Group:
2,552
2,033
Gain on realised non-hedge derivatives
291
376
(4,343)
(7,305)
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives
(1,099)
(591)
(9)
49
Unrealised gain (loss) on other commodity physical borrowings
7
(1)
Provision reversed (raised) for loss on future deliveries and
(155)
142
other commodities
21
(23)
Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts
(1,955)

(5,081)
per the income statement
(780)
(239)
Company:
1,112
506
Gain on realised non-hedge derivatives
74
166
(1,938)
(1,814)
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives
(278)
(265)
(9)
23
Unrealised gain (loss) on other commodity physical borrowings
3
(1)
(101)
80
Provision reversed (raised) for loss on future deliveries and
other commodities
13
(15)
Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts
(936)
(1,205)
per the income statement
(188)
(115)
4. Price received
20,137
23,052
Gold income per income statement
3,280
2,964
(804)
(889)
Adjusted for minority interests
(127)
(119)
19,333
22,163
3,153
2,845
2,552
2,033
Gain on realised non-hedge derivatives
291

376
21,885
24,196
3,444
3,221
173,639
170,265
Attributable gold sold – kg and oz (000)
5,474
5,583
126,038
142,107
Revenue price per unit – R/kg and $/oz
629
577

29
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
5. Total costs
11,839
13,959
Total cash costs (group note 4)
1,988
1,746
(73)
(246)
Adjusted for minority interests and non-gold producing companies
(34)
(11)
Total cash costs adjusted for minority interests and non-gold
11,766
13,713
producing companies
1,954
1,735
152
131
Retrenchment costs (group note 4)
19
22
(35)
445
Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs (group note 4)
65
(3)
4,059
4,143
Amortisation of tangible assets (group note 4)
590
597
13
14
Amortisation of intangible assets (group note 4)
2
2
(122)
(146)
Adjusted for minority interests and non-gold producing companies
(21)
(18)
Total production costs adjusted for minority interests and

15,833
18,300
non-gold producing companies
2,609
2,335
175,253
170,365
Gold produced – kg and oz (000)
5,477
5,635
67,133
80,490
Total cash cost per unit – R/kg and $/oz
357
308
90,345
107,415
Total production cost per unit – R/kg and $/oz
476
414
6. Cash gross profit
Gross profit adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
7,207
6,590
derivatives and other commodity contracts (note 2)
935
1,058
4,059
4,143
Amortisation of tangible assets (group note 4)
590
597
13
14
Amortisation of intangible assets (group note 4)
2
2
(43)
3
Non-cash revenues
–
(5)
11,236
10,750
1,527
1,652
Cash gross profit is analysed by origin as follows:
5,366
4,628
South Africa
657

788
465
513
Argentina
73
69
1,179
1,308
Australia
186
173
1,136
1,308
Brazil
186
165
396
485
Ghana
68
60
282
352
Guinea
50
42
1,274
809
Mali
115
188
192
131
Namibia
19
28
246
358
Tanzania
50
37
432
742
USA
106
62
268
116
Other, including corporate and non-gold producing subsidiaries
17
40

11,236
10,750
1,527
1,652

30
Annual Financial Statements 2007
Non-GAAP disclosure continued
For the year ended 31 December
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
7. EBITDA
1,349
(2,636)
Operating (loss) profit per the income statement
(439)
246
4,059
4,143
Amortisation of tangible assets (group note 4)
590
597
13
14
Amortisation of intangible assets (group note 4)
2
2
–
7
Impairment of goodwill (group notes 6, 14 and 17)
1
–
44
6
Impairment of tangible assets (group notes 6, 14 and 16)
1
6
Loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
4,507
7,114
contracts (note 3)
1,071
615
(2)
(3)
Share of associates' EBITDA (group note 8)
–
(1)
(13)
30
Discontinued operations (EBITDA component) (group note 13)

5
(2)
(333)
(56)
Profit on disposal of assets (group note 6)
(7)
(48)
(36)
–
Recovery of exploration loan previously expensed (group note 6)
–
(5)
Profit on disposal of shares in Nufcor Uranium Limited
(9)
–
(group note 6)
–
(1)
9,579
8,619
1,224
1,409
8. Interest cover
9,579
8,619
EBITDA (note 7)
1,224
1,409
822
880
Finance costs (group note 7)
125
123
71
68
Capitalised finance costs (group notes 7 and 16)
10
10
893
948
135
133
11
9
Interest cover – times
9
11
9. Equity and net capital employed
20,895
16,204
Shareholders' equity per balance sheet

2,379
2,985
Adjusted to exclude:
1,503
1,011
– Other comprehensive income (group note 28)
148
215
45
108
– Actuarial losses (group note 28)
16
6
22,443
17,323
2,543
3,206
7,722
7,159
Deferred tax (group note 33)
1,051
1,103
Adjusted to exclude:
1,581
2,246
– Deferred tax on derivatives and other comprehensive income
330
226
28
(8)
– Deferred tax on actuarial losses
(1)
4
31,774
26,720
Equity
3,923
4,539
436
429
Minorities (group note 29)
63
62
9,963
10,441
Borrowings – long-term portion (group note 30)
1,533
1,423
413
2,309
Borrowings – short-term portion (group note 30)

339
59
42,586
39,899
Capital employed
5,858
6,083
(3,467)
(3,381)
Cash and cash equivalents (group note 25)
(496)
(495)
39,119
36,518
Net capital employed
5,362
5,588

31

SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
10. Net debt
9,963
10,441
Borrowings – long-term portion (group note 30)
1,533
1,423
413
2,309
Borrowings – short-term portion (group note 30)
339
59
10,376
12,750
Total borrowings
1,872
1,482
(3,467)
(3,381)
Cash and cash equivalents (group note 25)
(496)
(495)
6,909
9,369
Net debt
1,376
987
11. Net asset value – cents per share
21,331
16,633
Total equity per balance sheet
2,442
3,047
280
282
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions) (note 27)
282
280
7,607
5,907
Net asset value – cents per share
867
1,087
Number of ordinary shares in issue consists of:

277,457,471 (2006: 276,236,153) ordinary shares (group note 27)
4,140,230 (2006: 4,185,770) E ordinary shares (group note 27)
12. Net tangible asset value – cents per share
21,331
16,633
Total equity per balance sheet
2,442
3,047
(2,909)
(2,996)
Intangible assets (group note 17)
(440)
(415)
18,422
13,637
2,002
2,632
280
282
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions) (note 27)
282
280
6,569
4,843
Net tangible asset value – cents per share
711
939
13. Return on equity
Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
derivatives, other commodity contracts and fair value
2,777
1,971
adjustment on convertible bond (note 1)
278
411
31,774
26,720
Equity (note 9)
3,923
4,539
29,315
29,247
Average equity
4,231
4,388
Note – equity for 2005 amounted to $4,236 million,
R26,856 million
9
7
Return on equity – %
7

9

32
Annual Financial Statements 2007
Non-GAAP disclosure continued
For the year ended 31 December
SA Rands
US Dollars
2006
2007
Figures in million
2007
2006
14. Return on net capital employed
Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
derivatives, other commodity contracts and fair value adjustment
2,777
1,971
on convertible bond (note 1)
278
411
822
880
Finance costs (group note 7)
125
123
Headline earnings adjusted for the loss on unrealised non-hedge
derivatives, other commodity contracts, fair value adjustment on
3,599
2,851
convertible bond and finance costs
403
534
39,119
36,518
Net capital employed (note 9)
5,362
5,588
38,518
37,819
Average net capital employed
5,475
5,784
Note – Net capital employed for 2005 amounted to $5,980 million,
R37,917 million
9
8
Return on net capital employed – %
7
9
15. Free cash flow
7,825
6,238

Net cash inflow from operating activities per cash flow
882
1,137
(3,416)
(3,758)
Stay-in-business capital expenditure per cash flow
(535)
(504)
4,409
2,480
347
633
16. Market capitalisation
Number of listed ordinary shares in issue at year end (millions)
276
277
(group note 27)
277
276
Closing share price as quoted on the JSE and New York Stock
329.99
293.00
Exchange
42.81
47.09
91,155
81,295
Market capitalisation
11,878
13,008
17. Average number of employees
South Africa
36,976
35,968
Argentina
1,017
906
Australia
781
479
Brazil
4,352
4,428
Ghana
7,549
9,443
Guinea
2,917
2,708
Mali
1,615

1,473
Namibia
409
313
Tanzania
3,226
3,220
USA
405
369
Other, including corporate and non-gold producing subsidiaries
2,275
2,146
61,522
61,453

33

	Forecast production 000 oz	Forecast total cash cost $/oz (1)	Expected capital expenditure $m (2)
South Africa	1,800 – 1,900	402 – 412	331
Argentina	200 – 205	329 – 339	22
Australia	400 – 420	595 – 605	404
Brazil	400 – 415	290 – 300	110
Ghana	580 – 620	420 – 430	172
Guinea	260 – 270	475 – 485	16
Mali	400 – 420	410 – 420	8
Namibia	75 – 80	520 – 530	34
Tanzania	330 – 340	595 – 605	64
United States of America	290 – 300	310 – 320	

28
Other
–
– 18
AngloGold Ashanti
4,800 – 5,000
425 – 435
1,207
The table above provides guidance for the year in respect of attributable forecast ounces, total cash costs $/oz and capital expenditure,
taking into consideration the impact of a 90% power supply in South Africa, as well as the current operational constraints at Geita.
(1)
Assumes the following exchange assumptions to the US dollar: R7.75/$, A$/$0.90, BRL1.75/$ and Argentinean peso 3.10/$.
(2)
Capital expenditure is managed in line with earnings and cash flows and may fluctuate accordingly. Forecast capital expenditure for
operations with minorities is reported at 100%. For entities which are proportionately consolidated, the forecast capital spend is the
attributable share.
One-year forecast – 2008
For the year ended 31 December

US Dollar million
Notes
(1)
%
2007
%
2006
Value added
Gold income
2 and 3
3,280
2,964
Purchases of goods and services in order to operate mines
and produce refined metal, including market development
costs net of other income
(1,352)
(1,041)
Value-added by operations
68
1,928
85 1,923
Fair value gain on option component of convertible bond
2
47
1 16
Profit on disposal of assets
14
–
7
2 54
Income from investments and interest received
3 and 8
1
24
1 31
Government
Deferred taxation
12
3
94
1 30
Utilised in the group
Retained income
26
722
10 217
Total value added
100
2,822
100 2,271
Value distributed

Employees
Salaries, wages and other benefits
10
35
998
39 887
Government
– Current taxation
12
9
239
9 210
Providers of capital
– Finance costs and unwinding of obligations
7
4
125
6 123
– Dividends declared
2
54
8 173
– Minorities
29
1
32
1 30
Other
– Impairment of tangible and intangible assets
6
– 2
– 6
– Loss from discontinued operations
13
– –
– 2
– Exchange loss
–
–
– 2
– Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity
contracts
28
780
11 239
Total value distributed
79
2,230
74 1,672
Re-invested in the group
– Amortisation and depreciation

4, 16 and 17
21
592
26 599
100
2,822
100
2,271
(1)
Refer to the notes in the group financial statements on pages 174 to 275.
Group value-added statement
For the year ended 31 December

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Group information
Current profile
AngloGold Ashanti, headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, is a global gold company with a portfolio of long-life, relatively low-cost assets and differing orebody types in key gold producing regions. The company's 20 operations are located in 10 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and the United States of America), and are supported by extensive exploration activities. The combined Proved and Probable Ore Reserves of the group amounted to 73.1 million ounces as at 31 December 2007.
The primary listing of the company's ordinary shares is on the JSE Limited (JSE) in South Africa. Its ordinary shares are also listed on stock exchanges in London, Paris and Ghana, as well as being quoted in Brussels in the form of International Depositary Receipts (IDRs), in New York in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs), in Australia, in the form of Clearing House Electronic Subregister System Depositary Interests (CDIs) and in Ghana, in the form of Ghanaian Depositary Shares (GhDSs).
AngloGold Ashanti Limited (Registration number 1944/017354/06) was incorporated in the Republic of South Africa in 1944 under the name of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited and operates under the South African Companies Act 61 of 1973, as amended.
History and significant development of the company
AngloGold Ashanti, as it conducts business today, was formed on 26 April 2004 following the business combination of AngloGold Limited (AngloGold) with Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited (Ashanti), incorporated in Ghana on 19 August 1974.
1998
AngloGold Limited was formed in June 1998 through the consolidation of the gold interests of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited (AAC) and its associated companies, namely East Rand Gold and Uranium Company Limited; Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited; Southvaal Holdings Limited; Free State Consolidated Gold Mines Limited; Elandsrand Gold Mining Company Limited; H.J. Joel Gold Mining Company Limited and Western Deep Levels Limited into a single, focused, independent, gold company. Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited (Vaal Reefs), the vehicle for the consolidation, changed its name to AngloGold Limited and increased its authorised share capital, effective 30 March 1998.
AngloGold acquired minority shareholders interest in Driefontein Consolidated Limited (17%); Anmercosa Mining (West Africa) Limited (100%); Western Ultra Deep Levels Limited (89%); Eastern Gold Holdings Limited (52%); Erongo Mining and Exploration Company Limited (70%).
AngloGold Limited was founded in June 1998

with the consolidation of the gold mining interests of Anglo American. The company, AngloGold Ashanti as it is now, was formed in April 2004 from the business combination between AngloGold and Ashanti Goldfields. Today, AngloGold Ashanti is the third largest gold producing mining company in the world.

1999

AngloGold purchased Minorco's gold interests in North and South America.

AngloGold acquired Acacia Resources in Australia.

2000

AngloGold acquired a 40% interest in the Morila mine in Mali from Randgold Resources Limited.

AngloGold acquired a 50% interest in the Geita mine in Tanzania from Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited (Ashanti) and in 2004, following the business combination with Ashanti, acquired the remaining 50% interest.

In support of its market development initiatives, AngloGold acquired a 25% interest in OroAfrica, South Africa's largest manufacturer of gold jewellery and a 33% holding in Gold Avenue, an e-commerce business in gold.

2001

AngloGold sold the Elandsrand and Deelkraal mines to Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Harmony).

AngloGold disposed of its interests in No. 2 Shaft Vaal River Operations to African Rainbow Minerals (ARM).

AngloGold made an unsuccessful take-over bid for Normandy Mining Limited.

2002

The sale of AngloGold’s Free State assets to ARM and Harmony became effective.

AngloGold acquired an additional 46.25% of the equity, as well as the total loan assignment, of Cerro Vanguardia SA from Pérez Companc International SA, increasing its interest in Cerro Vanguardia to 92.5%.

AngloGold disposed of its wholly owned subsidiary, Stone and Allied Industries (O.F.S.) Limited.

2003

AngloGold disposed of its wholly owned Amapari project to Mineração Pedra Branca do Amapari.

AngloGold finalised the sale of its 49% stake in the Gawler Craton Joint Venture, including the Tunkillia project located in South Australia to Helix Resources Limited.

AngloGold concluded the sale of its interest in the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture to Queenstake Resources USA Inc.

AngloGold disposed of its entire investments in East African Gold Mines Limited and in Randgold Resources Limited.

AngloGold purchased a portion of the Driefontein mining area in South Africa from Gold Fields Limited.

2004

AngloGold sold its Western Tanami project to Tanami Gold NL in Australia.

The business combination between AngloGold and Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited was completed, resulting in the company changing its name to AngloGold Ashanti Limited.

AngloGold Holdings plc, a subsidiary of AngloGold, completed an offering of $1 billion principal amount 2,375% convertible

bonds, due 2009 and guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti.
AngloGold Ashanti acquired a 29.8% stake in Trans-Siberian Gold plc (TSG).
AngloGold Ashanti sold its Union Reefs assets to the Burnside Joint Venture, comprising subsidiaries of Northern Gold NL (50%) and Harmony (50%).
AngloGold Ashanti disposed of its entire interest in Ashanti Goldfields Zimbabwe Limited to Mwana Africa Holdings (Proprietary) Limited.
AngloGold Ashanti subscribed for a 12.3% stake in the expanded issued capital of Philippines explorer Red 5 Limited.

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AngloGold Ashanti sold its 40% equity interest in Tameng Mining and Exploration (Pty) Limited of South Africa (Tameng) to Mahube Mining (Pty) Limited.
2005
AngloGold Ashanti completed a substantial restructuring of its hedge book in January 2005.
AngloGold Ashanti signed a three-year $700 million revolving credit facility.
AngloGold Ashanti sold exploration assets in the Laverton area in Australia.
Aflease Gold and Uranium Resources Limited purchased from AngloGold Ashanti, its Weltevreden mine.
The Director-General of Minerals and Energy notified AngloGold Ashanti in August 2005 that application for the new order mining rights in terms of the South African Mineral Resources and Petroleum Development Act had been granted.
AngloGold Ashanti disposed of its La Rescatada project to ARUNANI SAC, a local Peruvian corporation, with an option to repurchase 60% of the project should economically viable reserves in excess of 2 million ounces be identified within three years.
AngloGold Ashanti acquired an effective 8.7% stake in China explorer, Dynasty Gold Corporation.
2006
AngloGold Ashanti raised $500 million in an equity offering.
AngloGold Ashanti acquired two exploration companies, namely Amikan and AS APK from TSG as part of AngloGold Ashanti's initial contribution towards its strategic alliance with Polymetal.
AngloGold Ashanti and B2Gold (formerly Bema Gold) formed a new company to jointly explore a select group of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral opportunities located in northern Colombia, South America.
AngloGold Ashanti (U.S.A.) Exploration Inc, International Tower Hill Mines Ltd (ITH) and Talon Gold Alaska, Inc. (Talon), a wholly owned subsidiary of ITH, entered into an Asset Purchase and Sale and Indemnity Agreement whereby AngloGold Ashanti sold to Talon a 100% interest in six Alaskan mineral exploration properties and associated databases in return for an approximate 20% interest in ITH. AngloGold Ashanti has the option to increase or dilute its stake in these projects, subject to certain conditions.
AngloGold Ashanti signed a Heads of Agreement with Antofagasta plc to jointly explore a highly prospective belt in Southern Colombia for new gold and copper deposits. Both AngloGold Ashanti and Antofagasta will have the right to increase their interests by 20% in copper-dominant and gold-dominant properties subject to certain conditions.
AngloGold Ashanti disposed of its entire business undertaking, related to the Bibiani mine and Bibiani North prospecting permit

to Central African Gold plc.

AngloGold Ashanti entered into a 50:50 strategic alliance with Russian gold and silver producer, OAO Inter-Regional Research and Production Association Polymetal (Polymetal), in terms of which Polymetal and AngloGold Ashanti would co-operate in exploration and the acquisition and development of gold mining opportunities within the Russian Federation.

AngloGold Ashanti implemented an empowerment transaction with two components: the development of an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) and the acquisition by Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited (an empowerment company) of an equity interest in AngloGold Ashanti.

2007

For details of all announcements made by the company during 2007 and subsequent to year-end, refer to ‘Significant announcements during the year under review and subsequent to year-end’ in the Directors’ report on page 156.

The gold and uranium markets

Products

AngloGold Ashanti's main product is gold. Revenue is also derived from the sales of silver and uranium oxide. AngloGold Ashanti sells its products on world markets.

Gold market

The gold market is relatively liquid compared to many other commodity markets. Physical demand for gold is primarily for fabrication purposes, including jewellery (which accounts for just less than 80% of fabricated demand), electronics, dentistry, decorations, medals and official coins. In addition, central banks, financial institutions and private individuals buy, sell and hold gold bullion as an investment and as a store of value.

The use of gold as a store of value (a consequence of the tendency of gold to retain its value in relative terms against basic goods, and particularly in times of inflation and monetary crisis) and the large quantities of gold held for this purpose in relation to annual mine production have meant that, historically, the potential total supply of gold is far greater than demand at any one time. Thus, while current supply and demand play some part in determining the price of gold, this does not occur to the same extent as with other commodities. Instead, the gold price has from time to time been significantly affected by macro-economic factors such as expectations of inflation, interest rate changes, exchange rate changes, changes in reserve policy by central banks, and by global or regional political and economic events. In times of price inflation and currency devaluation, gold is often bought as a store of value, leading to increased purchases and support for the price of gold.

The market in 2007

Continued strong levels of investor and speculator interest, particularly in the fourth quarter of the year, pushed the gold price to levels just short of record highs, records which were then surpassed soon after year end in an exceptionally buoyant market. The average gold spot price for the year, at $697/oz, was 15% higher than that in 2006.

Although prices were relatively range-bound during the first half of the year, the end of the third quarter and the fourth quarter saw a strong surge in the dollar gold price and particularly high levels of investor interest. Fabrication demand followed an inverse pattern, with the more stable prices of the first half leading the market to record high levels of jewellery consumption in certain regions, which then fell away in the fourth quarter as price volatility took its toll, particularly in more price-sensitive markets. The exception to this pattern was the Chinese market, where jewellery demand remained relatively solid in the fourth quarter despite the high levels of price volatility.

The main contributing factor to the price gains seen in the second half of the year was economic uncertainty relating to credit concerns and the impact of the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the US. Inflationary concerns driven by higher food, oil and commodity prices also played a role, as did the escalation in geopolitical tension, particularly at year-end.

Rand gold prices saw new record highs of R187,000/kg during the year and an average spot price for the year of just over R157,000/kg.

AngloGold Ashanti's primary source of revenue is from gold, with silver and uranium oxide contributing as by-products. The markets for all of these products rose strongly in 2007 with the prices of gold and uranium in particular at or close to record levels.

Investment

Overall, the investment market saw lower levels of demand than in 2006, however, this demand was heavily concentrated in the last half of 2007, for the aforementioned reasons.

Particular strength was exhibited in trade on commodity exchanges and also in the gold Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). Total ETF holdings at year-end stood at close to 28 million ounces, with a total value of over $23 billion. This represents a significant level of growth over year-end holdings in 2006, even though this itself represented a doubling over levels of funds held the previous year. The majority of ETF investment occurred in the US-listed fund, StreetTracks.

Demand

Over the first half of 2007, physical demand from jewellery fabrication recovered strongly from the low levels of 2006, reaching record highs in several major markets. In the second half of the year, however, this level of demand could not be sustained in the face of a more volatile price environment, which impacted heavily on traditional markets, and with the increasingly difficult consumer and retail environment in developed markets such as the US.

Overall, fabrication demand for jewellery in 2007 increased by 6% in tonnage terms over 2006 levels, with the bulk of that increased contributed by the larger emerging markets of East Asia, India and the Middle East. European demand is expected to remain flat, whereas demand from the US market fell in tonnage terms by 14% over 2006.

It was in the Indian market that the contrast in consumption levels between the two halves of the year was most marked. Demand reached record levels in rupee and tonnage terms for both jewellery and retail investment in the second quarter of the year. Together these totalled 317 tonnes, half of global mine output for the quarter and 90% higher than the relatively low level attained in the same quarter in 2006.

Demand in the first half of the year increased by 72% over the corresponding period in the previous year. This strong level of consumption was fuelled in part by economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector, as well as by a stable rupee gold price. In the second half of the year, however, the rupee/dollar exchange rate showed significant volatility, and this combined with a period of volatility in dollar gold prices created a set of circumstances unfavourable to gold consumption. Price volatility is a significant deterrent to demand in the Indian market, and in the second half of 2007 the periods of most extreme price volatility coincided with some of the more auspicious gold buying occasions, such as Diwali. Demand in the fourth quarter was particularly poor, and fourth quarter offtake reached the lowest level since the early 1990s. Over the year as a whole, an increase in jewellery offtake in tonnage terms of 6% was recorded.

Demand in the Middle East, specifically in the six Gulf markets, was also dented considerably in the second half of the year, with a sharp shift in consumer sentiment away from gold jewellery consumption brought about by a combination of volatile price levels, inflationary concerns and significant escalations in rent charges. As the currencies of these markets are pegged against the dollar, there is no cushioning for consumers against dollar gold price volatility. In the region, Turkey and Egypt experienced healthier demand, with good tourist seasons and increased economic stability helping to fuel consumption.

The Chinese market proved most resilient to the more volatile prices as most retailers maintain a margin of around 10% over the gold price and therefore tend not to adjust prices on a daily basis according to each and every fluctuation in the dollar gold price. The Chinese economy also continued to record strong growth. The demand picture during the first months of 2008 however, may turn out to be less healthy, as manufacturers are already reporting resistance among retailers to restocking at current high prices.

In the US, gold demand in 2007 reached the lowest level since 1992. Retailers continued to reduce their focus on the category in the light of rising prices and to seek out product with lower gold content so as to offer a lower-cost range of product to an increasingly price-sensitive consumer. Only the high end of the market, which typically retails 18 carat product, remained strong. Margins in this segment are higher than in the mass market segment and consumers are less sensitive to price increases.

Despite high gold prices, supplies of scrap into the market were weaker than in 2006. In part this seems to have been due to the fact that significant personal gold inventories were liquidated in 2006 and have not been replaced as yet. Another factor was the price surge which took place towards the end of the year. Consumers were deterred from selling old jewellery by the expectation that prices might rise still further.

Industrial demand increased marginally by 2% over 2006 levels. A slowdown in the demand for electronic goods over the second half of the year impacted on growth in this sector.

Official market

Official sector sales for the calendar year were 485 tonnes, some 30% higher than in 2006. Gold sales by the Central Bank Gold Agreement (CBGA) signatories account for the bulk of this increase and in the third year of the second CBGA agreement (which came to an end on 26 September 2007) 475.8 tonnes of the available quota of 500 tonnes had been released onto the market.

Sales during the first half of 2008 are expected to reach between 200 tonnes and 300 tonnes, with some small-scale purchases offset against this figure.

Hedging

Gold producers reduced their hedging positions considerably in

2007. Over 400 tonnes were bought in the market in this way, a figure only slightly below the record level of de-hedging measured in 2004. The majority of this activity took place in the first half of the year, and was driven by the activities of a small number of major players.

As at 31 December 2007, the net delta hedge position of AngloGold Ashanti was 10.39 million ounces or 323 tonnes, valued at the spot price of gold on that day of $836/oz. The marked-to-market value of the hedge position at this date was negative $4.27 billion.

Marketing channels

Gold produced by AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations is processed to a saleable form at various precious metals refineries. Once refined to a saleable product – either a large bar weighing approximately 12.5 kilograms and containing 99.5% gold, or smaller bars weighing 1.0 kilograms or less with a gold content of 99.5% and above – the metal is then sold either through the refineries' channels or directly to bullion banks and the proceeds are paid to the company.

Bullion banks are registered commercial banks that deal in gold. They participate in the gold market by buying and selling gold and distribute physical gold bullion bought from mining companies and refineries to physical offtake markets worldwide. Bullion banks hold consignment stocks in all major physical markets and finance such consignment stocks from the margins charged by them to physical buyers, over and above the amounts paid by such banks to mining companies for the gold.

Where forward sales contracts exist against which AngloGold Ashanti delivers physical product, the same channel of the refinery is used. In this case, the refinery does not sell the metal on the company's behalf, but instead delivers the finished gold bars to the bullion bank with which the group's forward contract is held. The physical delivery to the counterparty bank of the appropriate amount of gold fulfills AngloGold Ashanti's obligations under the forward contract, and AngloGold Ashanti is paid for this gold by the relevant bullion bank, at the price fixed under the forward contract, rather than at the spot price of the day.

Gold market development

AngloGold Ashanti has since its inception been committed to growing the market for its product, particularly as gold jewellery sales in many developed markets have declined materially over the years in favour of other luxury goods. In response, the company's marketing programmes aim to increase the desirability of gold to sustain and grow demand and to support the deregulation of the market in key economies.

AngloGold Ashanti's market development activities centre on the following areas:

Strategic projects undertaken in key and critical gold jewellery offtake markets (USA, India, China, Italy, Middle East), which aim to develop positive corporate identification and recognition while achieving, where sensible and possible, financial returns for AngloGold Ashanti;

Host country projects of a downstream development nature; and

AuDITIONS, the company's gold jewellery design competition.

AngloGold Ashanti remains a member of the World Gold Council (WGC) and undertakes its own strategic marketing projects in such a way as to co-operate with and support the WGC's wider objectives.

Strategic projects

India

India is the world's largest consumer market in tonnage terms. Gold demand here is firmly embedded in cultural and religious traditions and is seen as a symbol of wealth and prosperity. It is considered to be an auspicious metal that is bought and given as a gift during religious festivals.

With the assistance of a pre-eminent Indian jewellery retailer, AngloGold Ashanti's projects in India are intended to help bring about the modernisation of the country's traditional gold jewellery sector. One concept centres on transforming the traditional, semi-urban jewellery retailing environment into a more modern and efficient one that presents rural consumers with a high-quality, professional and trusted 'local' jewellery store, which can better compete with stores selling such lifestyle items as electronics and cell phones. Other concepts focus on the development and distribution of branded collections of jewellery into the market.

China

China has been identified as a key strategic market by AngloGold Ashanti both because of its size – it is the third largest market worldwide for jewellery – and because of its potential for growth. In China, AngloGold Ashanti has partnered with a Hong Kong-based retailer to develop and roll-out a retail concept that targets independent, high-income earning women wishing to express their independence and individuality through accessories of gold.

The roll out of this concept has included the co-sponsoring of AuDITIONS China so as to expand the reach of the company's jewellery design competition to the China mainland. A collection of jewellery for commercial sale was developed on the basis of the competition designs. AngloGold Ashanti has also partnered with the retailer to establish concept stores for gold jewellery in major urban centres in China. The first of these stores will open in Beijing in April 2008.

United States

The American gold jewellery market is characterised primarily as an adornment market in which gold jewellery is purchased mainly as a fashion accessory. During the past ten years, there has been some slippage in gold jewellery consumption in volume terms in the US market relative to that of other luxury and lifestyle goods.

Contributing in part to this decline has been the commoditisation of gold jewellery through the mass-market retail channel, which has tended to sell jewellery on price rather than design style. Consumer research, however, suggests that the US customer shops in a fashion- and trend-conscious way and is therefore generally receptive to brands and branding. Furthermore, the US market is viewed by consumers in other important consumption categories as an opinion- and trend-forming market. Influencing the purchasing motives and buying patterns of the US consumer base can therefore influence other key consumption regions around the world.

In response to these factors, AngloGold Ashanti, together with the WGC, partnered with a large US jewellery wholesaler and distributor to develop and promote at retail level selected collections of gold jewellery from the new product ranges of the Italian-based Gold Expressions (GE) manufacturers. This project is intended to promote the sale of fashionably-designed and progressively-styled gold jewellery in the US retail market and to lay the foundation for Italian manufacturers to build themselves or their products into consumer brands.

Middle East

As a region, the Middle East (comprising the United Arab Emirates, Turkey and Saudi Arabia) is the third largest consumer market for gold in volume terms. The increase in disposable income in this region as a result of both higher oil revenues and rising numbers of tourists has impacted positively on gold jewellery consumption.

While the challenge from increasingly more prominent lifestyle, luxury and branded products is, as it is in other markets, clearly growing, the gold category in the Middle East has so far sustained its already high rate of gold consumption per capita compared to the rates of growth in population and per capita disposable income.

AngloGold Ashanti has partnered with the WGC and a leading jewellery wholesaler in the region to develop a business concept to launch and promote at the local retail level selected collections of mid- to high-end gold jewellery from the product ranges of Italian-based manufacturers. The project is intended to improve the gold jewellery product and retailing proposition offered to both the domestic and the tourist consumer segments in the Middle East.

Host Country Jewellery Sector Development

AngloGold Ashanti's marketing efforts have historically been directed at the growth and development of the jewellery sector in countries that host AngloGold Ashanti operations. These projects are intended to bring benefit to the company on several levels:

Corporate image-building;

Supporting host governments' beneficiation agendas; and

Providing a platform for strategic market development projects.

These projects will continue to be important for jewellery sector development and will be focused primarily in South Africa, Brazil and Ghana. AngloGold Ashanti continues to hold a 25% stake in the Oro Group, the largest gold jewellery manufacturer in South Africa, with projects in Ghana and Brazil currently under investigation.

AuDITIONS

In 2004, following the business combination of AngloGold and Ashanti, the AngloGold Ashanti AuDITIONS brand was created to unite the company's gold jewellery design competitions and to reinforce the company's brand in look, feel and character. The concept of AuDITIONS is premised on the metaphor of the performing arts, with designers auditioning in gold through their pieces.

The overall strategic objective of AuDITIONS is to stimulate innovative design in high-caratage gold around the world in order to raise the profile of and drive demand for this jewellery category among consumers. AuDITIONS competitions also seek, through

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their contacts with the jewellery manufacturing and retail trade, to promote the concept of innovative jewellery design and expose the trade to new and innovative design and techniques.

It is intended to build AuDITIONS into an independent global competition brand and, with the help of the WGC, the competition has been extended to the key gold markets of India, China and the Middle East, from its original bases in South Africa and Brazil.

Uranium

AngloGold Ashanti remains South Africa's largest producer of uranium. Several initiatives are under way to boost AngloGold Ashanti's uranium production further. In 2007, a new tailings dam was commissioned in order to segregate untreated uranium-bearing material from material which had previously been treated. Work has begun on an upgrade of the uranium plant at Vaal River and this will be commissioned in 2009. Nufcor Uranium Limited (Nufcor) has also entered into contracts with several other uranium producers to treat their material. The first deliveries under these contracts started in late 2007.

Following a run of price increases lasting more than four years, the spot price of U_3O_8 reached an all-time high of $136/lb in mid-June 2007. The price weakened thereafter due to weak seasonal demand during the summer months. The spot price dropped to a low of $75/lb at the start of October before recovering to end the year at $90/lb.

Recent spot price volatility has been predominantly demand-driven with utilities backing away from the market in light of the record prices for uranium. Conversely, term market prices have remained remarkably steady with published prices remaining at $95/lb throughout the second half of 2007. Term activity remains the dominant contracting force in the uranium market with up to 90% of utility demand procured via direct multi-year supply agreements with producers.

Forward uranium market fundamentals remain positive with robust demand augmented via an increasing number of new reactor build projects. Market prices are anticipated to remain robust for several years with the potential for price spikes in the event of further supply disruption.

The mining industry continued to experience high prices for many commodities and consumables used in the production of gold, as well as in some cases, constraints on supply. In particular, oil prices continued to rise significantly from $60 per barrel at the beginning of January to $94 per barrel at year-end. During the year, gold prices were relatively static in the first three quarters trading in a 10% range from the beginning of the year followed by an aggressive upward trend in the fourth quarter closing at $836/oz with a trading range of $606 to $836/oz for the year. The primary economic factors influencing gold prices include strong demand, inflationary concerns caused by high commodity prices, record crude oil prices, continuing weakness of the US dollar and flat mine supply of gold.

A weaker US dollar caused costs reported in US dollars, which are not protected by currency hedges, to increase.

Results for the year

Average dollar gold spot price of $697/oz, 15% higher than in 2006.

The received gold price increased from 2006 by 9% to $629/oz.

Adjusted gross profit declined by 12% to $935 million.

Adjusted headline earnings decreased by 32% to $278 million from $411 million or to 99 US cents per share in 2007 from 151 US cents per share in 2006. Factors affecting adjusted headline earnings were mainly those affecting adjusted gross profit, i.e. the benefits of the higher gold price was eroded by the effects of inflation, higher rehabilitation costs, lower income from by-products and lower gold production, increases in corporate and operating expenses offset by increased interest received.

The net loss for the year was $636 million (2006: $14 million) mainly due to the unrealised loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts following higher spot prices.

A final dividend of 53 South African cents per share or approximately 7 US cents per share was declared, resulting in a total dividend for 2007 of 143 South African cents or approximately 20 US cents per share.

Reduction in shareholding of Anglo American plc from approximately 42% in December 2006 to 16.6% in December 2007.

Return on net capital employed decreased from 9% to 7% in line with the lower profit margins.

Gold production from continuing operations declined from 5.6 million ounces in 2006 to 5.5 million ounces in 2007.

Total cash costs increased by 16% to $357/oz, largely owing to the impact of stronger local operating currencies, inflation and decreased production.

Ore Reserves increased by 6.2 million ounces net of depletion to 73.1 million ounces and Mineral Resources were net of depletion 26.0 million ounces higher at 207.6 million ounces as at the end of December 2007.

Exchange rates

The average exchange rate for the year ended 31 December 2007 was R7.03:$1 compared with R6.77:$1 in 2006. The average value of the Australian dollar versus the US dollar for 2007 was A$1.19/$1 compared with A$1.33/$1 in 2006. The average value of the Brazilian real versus the US dollar for 2007 was BRL1.95:$1 compared with BRL2.18:$1 in 2006.

Financial review

The 2007 financial year was characterised by a surging gold price towards year-end, the benefits of which failed to offset cost pressures – of oil in particular – and a weakening of the dollar on global currency markets.

Gold production
The decrease in production of 158,000 ounces to 5.5 million ounces was largely a result of grade and seismicity issues in the South African operations reducing output by 226,000 ounces and reductions in Mali of 37,000 ounces resulting from the Sadiola sulphide recovery issue with a small reduction in Ghana, after adjusting for the disposal of Bibiani, of 65,000 ounces. This was partially offset by increases in Australia of 135,000 ounces because of accessing the high-grade ore in the open-pit operation and increases in Geita of 19,000 ounces, being better grades and partial recovery from the pit wall setbacks of 2006. Brazil increased production by 69,000 ounces as a result of the Cuiabá expansion project.
The remaining group mines generally reported a total decrease in production of 53,000 ounces in 2007.
Income statement
Gold income
The average gold spot price of $697/oz for the year was 15% higher than that in 2006. However, due to deliveries into the hedge book, the received gold price increased by only $52/oz or 9% to $629/oz.
Gold income increased by 11%, rising from $2,964 million in 2006 to $3,280 million in 2007.
This increase was primarily a result of the improvement in the received price of gold partially offset by the lower production.
Cost of sales
Cost of sales increased by 16% from $2,282 million in 2006 to $2,636 million in 2007. This was largely attributable to the mix of currency and inflationary effects, resulting from increased mining contractor costs and higher diesel, fuel, transport and electricity prices. This was partially offset by the effects of cost-saving initiatives.
Cost of sales changes can be analysed as follows:
Total cash costs increased to $1,988 million in 2007 from $1,746 million in 2006, equating to an increase in cash costs per ounce from $308 in 2006 to $357 in 2007. Of the $49/oz increase in per ounce cash costs, $21/oz was due to inflation and $20/oz to lower efficiencies resulting from higher treatment and maintenance cost, $8/oz to decreased by-product sales, $6/oz to lower volumes and $5/oz to exchange and royalty effects. These increases were partially offset by higher grades of $2/oz and other variances of $9/oz. During the year, the contingent liability disclosed in prior years, concerning water-pumping costs was satisfactorily resolved by the establishment of a jointly owned company. The establishment costs have been written off as the Group do not believe the amount will be recoverable.
The cost savings programme achieved savings of $58 million.

Retrenchment costs were $19 million in 2007 compared with $22 million in 2006. The costs in 2006 were incurred as a result of a general cost efficiency drive and staff reductions at African mines. In 2007, the general cost efficiency drive was continued at all the African mines.

Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs increased by $68 million compared with the previous year resulting in a charge of $65 million compared to a credit of $3 million, largely because of changes to estimates, the effect of interest rates in the discounting and a reassessment of the processes to be undertaken to complete the group's restoration obligations. This was especially impacted by changes in certain regulations implemented during the year at the African mines.

The amortisation of tangible assets at $590 million was $7 million lower than in 2007. This minor reduction is largely attributable to the reassessment of the useful lives of our mining assets.

Corporate and other administration expenses increased by $42 million on the previous year to $126 million, mainly as a result of the costs associated with share-based payment expenses, increased retirement costs, higher consultancy and advisory fees, salary and bonus inflation and lower cost recoveries.

Market development costs amounted to $16 million, most of which was spent through the World Gold Council.

Exploration continued to focus around the operations in the countries in which the group operates, namely, Australia, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, Mali, Namibia, South Africa and the USA. In addition, exploration activities continued to focus on new prospects in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, China and Russia. The total exploration spend for 2007 was $167 million of which $92 million was for greenfields exploration and $47 million was capitalised expenditure at existing mine sites. The increase in exploration costs of $59 million on the previous year was primarily a result of increased expenditure at greenfields sites in South America and Australia. For further information on Exploration, activities refer to pages 101 to 105.

Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was $780 million in 2007 compared to a loss of $239 million in the previous year. The loss is primarily a result of the revaluation of non-hedge derivatives resulting from changes in the prevailing spot gold price. During the year the spot price of gold has increased from $636/oz at 1 January 2007 to $836/oz at year-end. This bull trend has continued during 2008. Refer to pages 38 to 43 on the Gold market for the market view during 2007.

Other operating expenses include post-retirement medical provisions for operations, mainly in South Africa, of $3 million, other employment costs of $15 million and sundry expenses.

The group incurred an operating special items loss of $21 million which arose from a reassessment of indirect tax recoverables at the African mines of $26 million, provisions for royalty disputes and insurance claims not yet received of $7 million and impairments of $2 million, partially offset by profits on the disposal of and recoveries from various assets of $14 million.

Operating (loss) profit

The group reported an operating loss in 2007 of $439 million compared with an operating profit of $246 million in 2006, as a result of the increased revenue from the average gold price, offset by the effects of increased costs of sales and the unrealised loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts.

Adjusted gross profit decreased by 12%, from $1,058 million to $935 million. Major factors affecting adjusted gross profit were the significantly higher gold price, which contributed $274 million. This was offset by the negative effect of changes in operating currencies of $13 million, inflation, which reduced profit by $105 million, efficiency variances of $108 million resulting from higher treatment and maintenance costs, by-product profit declines of $63 million, rehabilitation reassessments of $66 million. The combination of lower volumes and improved grades had a negative effect of $34 million and that of other sundry adverse variances amounted to $8 million.

Loss attributable to equity shareholders

The loss attributable to equity shareholders resulted from the net effect of the operating (loss) profit and the following:

An increase in interest received of $13 million to $45 million, mainly as a result of increased funds arising from the higher average gold price.

Finance costs of $103 million, which approximate those of 2006, are as a result of similar average borrowing levels during the year in a stable interest rate environment for variable overdrafts and bank loans and the fixed interest rate on the convertible bond. The unwinding of the decommissioning and restoration obligations amounted to $22 million for the current year compared to $16 million in the previous year.

The taxation charge decreased by $35 million to $145 million from a charge of $180 million in 2006, primarily as a result of lower earnings for the year, a decrease in the effective rates of taxation and the effect of higher tax losses in the current year.

Minorities' share of earnings of $32 million.

Cash flow

Operating activities

Cash generated from operations was a combination of the loss before taxation of $492 million as set out in the income statement, adjusted for movements in working capital and non-cash flow items. The most significant non-cash flow items were the movement on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts of $1,088 million and the amortisation of tangible assets of $590 million.

Cash generated by operations of $1,121 million was reduced by normal taxes paid of $237 million and cash utilised by discontinued operations of $2 million, to $882 million.

Net cash inflow from operating activities was $882 million in 2007, which is 22% lower than the amount of $1,137 million recorded in 2006. The decrease was mainly as a result of higher payments to suppliers which increased by 24%, partly offset by a higher average gold price received for the year which in turn resulted in increased receipts from customers of 9%.

Investing activities

Funds of $882 million generated from operating activities were used to grow the group and a sum of $1,022 million was invested in capital projects.

Total capital expenditure for 2007 was $207 million more than in 2006, mainly owing to expenditure during the year of

$117 million for the Cuiabá expansion in Brazil and, in Australia, for the Boddington project of $249 million.
In addition, the 15% minority interest in Iduapriem was acquired for $25 million as well as the acquisition of the two exploration companies from Trans-Siberian Gold for $40 million. The exploration companies consist of Amikan (which holds the Veduga deposit and related exploration and mining licences) and AS APK (which holds the Bogunay deposit and related exploration and mining licences).
Investments acquired during 2007 include investments in the rehabilitation trust funds established by AngloGold Ashanti in compliance with regulatory requirements.
Proceeds from the disposal of investments, tangible and discontinued assets amounted to $55 million. This related to the disposal of assets and discontinued assets arising from the cessation of operations at Ergo and various smaller exploration properties.
Financing activities
The net cash flows from financing activities increased by $237 million to an inflow of $127 million in 2007 (outflow of $110 million in 2006).
Proceeds from borrowings during 2007 amounted to $870 million, and included $195 million on the previous $700 million syndicated loan facility and a $525 million drawdown on the new $1,150 million syndicated loan facility and other sundry amounts.
Repayment of borrowings amounted to $560 million and included $375 million on the previous $700 million syndicated loan facility. Other loan repayments included normal scheduled payments in terms of loan agreements.
Dividend payments totalling $144 million were made during the year, compared with dividends paid of $132 million in 2006.
The net result of AngloGold Ashanti's operating, investing and financing activities was a net cash outflow of $13 million which, when combined with the opening balance of $495 million, and a positive translation of $14 million, resulted in a closing cash and cash equivalents balance of $496 million.
Overview of the hedge book
AngloGold Ashanti actively manages its hedged commitments in a value accretive manner. During 2007, the Group continued delivering in and buying back a number of hedge contracts, although the increase in the gold price resulted in an increase in the net delta hedge position from the beginning of the year. The company currently believes that market circumstances favourable to the gold price are likely to remain in place for some time and will continue to manage the hedge book accordingly.
Refer to note 39 on page 263 of this annual report for further analysis and details of the group's hedge position.
Outlook
AngloGold Ashanti expects (attributable) production for 2008 to

be lower than that in 2007 in a range of 4.8 to 5.0 million ounces primarily due to the power constraints in South Africa, delays in accessing higher grade ore in Tanzania and lower grades when compared to 2007 in Australia. Total cash costs are anticipated to range between $425 and $435/oz based on the following exchange rate assumptions: R7.35/$, A$/$0.88, BRL1.81/$ and ARS3.10/$.

Capital expenditure for 2008 is expected to be $1.2 billion and will be managed in line with profitability and cash flows. The increase over prior years is due to completion of the Boddington project in Australia and some expansion at the South African operations.

AngloGold Ashanti as an employer and corporate citizen
Significant increases in employee complement were reported in Australia and Namibia owing to staffing up at the Boddington joint venture and the full impact of the revised shift arrangements at Sunrise Dam, and the full transition to owner mining at Navachab. In contrast, employee numbers declined in Ghana where restructuring continued at the Obuasi operation.

The group has in place a set of core business principles which governs its relationships with employees, employee associations and trade unions, neighbouring communities, regulatory authorities, suppliers and customers, and supports the company's vision, mission and values. AngloGold Ashanti recognises these groups as stakeholders and business partners in its activities and seeks to reduce any potentially adverse effects of its operations and business. As a company with extensive mining and metallurgical processing operations, key areas of focus are the management of occupational health and safety, regional health, social and environmental impacts. More detailed disclosure on these may be found in the Report to Society 2007, available at www.aga-reports.com.

Occupational safety and health

Core business principle

Every manager and employee takes responsibility for health and safety; and together strive to create workplaces that are free from occupational injury and illness.

Performance

The group's safety performance was disappointing in 2007. While the fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) was 4.5% lower year-on-year at 0.21 per million hours worked, the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) rose by 7% in 2007, to 8.24 per million hours worked.

An intensive review of the group's safety strategy, particularly in South Africa, was undertaken during the year and the 'Safety is our first value' campaign was launched. Details of individual operational performance are reported in the Review of operations section.

On the occupational health front, noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), occupational lung disease (OLD) (including silicosis) and, in South Africa, pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) remain the most

AngloGold Ashanti is a significant employer in many of the countries and regions in which it operates. In 2007, the group employed some 62,000 people, 77% permanent employees and 23% contractors. By far the majority are employed in South Africa (60%), followed by Ghana (12%), Brazil (7%), Tanzania (5%) and Guinea (5%).

critical. Medical surveillance programmes are in place at most of the group's operations with plans afoot to intensify efforts at a number of the African operations. No new occupational disease cases were reported in Brazil, Argentina, the US or Australia.
NIHL occurs over a period of time following consistent exposure to high levels of noise. Hearing conservation programmes comprise three features: engineering control to reduce noise at source, the use of hearing protection devices and medial surveillance. In South Africa, 78 employees were compensated for NIHL in 2007 (2006: 67 employees).
Exposure to silica dust is the major contributing factor in the development of OLD and efforts to reduce dust levels, improved dust monitoring and medical surveillance remain important in the programme to eliminate silicosis. During 2007, 207 cases of OLD were compensated in South Africa. Also in 2007, 462 new cases of silicosis were recorded in South Africa and submitted for compensation (2006: 367 new cases).
Some success has been achieved in reducing and managing TB in South Africa, where rigorous World Health Organization-based TB control programmes are in place. For the third consecutive year, TB statistics in South Africa declined, with 927 employees diagnosed with the disease. There is a strong relationship between TB and HIV/AIDS.

Employment

Employees: core business principle

We provide our employees with opportunities to develop their skills while sharing risks and rewards in workplaces that promote innovation, teamwork and freedom with accountability. We embrace cultural diversity.

Performance

Certain human rights conventions, including those relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining, are entrenched within South African labour legislation and the South African constitution as well as in the laws and regulations of many of the countries in which the company operates. AngloGold Ashanti is committed to upholding the fundamental rights conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and no breaches of these conventions were alleged or reported during the year. As the company is a signatory to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, human rights training, particularly for security personnel, is being undertaken.
A new global organisational development strategy is being implemented within the group. The strategy recognises the role of the individual as being a member of a family and a community and as an employee, and acknowledges the role of the company in supporting that and assisting the employee to reach his or her full potential. A key goal of this strategy is the promotion of diversity and localisation at all levels and all operations, enabling employees to take advantage of the extensive opportunities the group can offer.
The group's Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) in South Africa has been fully implemented with more than 30,000 individuals now having an equity stake in the company. Discussions with

the Ghana Mineworkers' Union in respect of implementing a similar programme in that country are ongoing.

For a number of reasons, including legislation and customs, mining has not been a career easily accessible to women, AngloGold Ashanti has put plans in place in those countries where it has been necessary to ensure this attraction, retention, development and promotion of women. Key statistics related to women in the group at the end of 2007 are as follows:

women at board level – 8.0%
permanent employees* who are women – 8.6%

* In South Africa, 9.1% of permanent employees are women.

Education and training initiatives to alleviate the skills shortage and develop employees to their full potential continued during the year and included Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET), bursary schemes and learnerships, support for tertiary education, management development programmes and executive development programmes.

Community

Core business principle

We strive to form partnerships with host communities, sharing their environments, traditions and values. We want communities to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there. We are committed to working in an environmentally friendly way.

Performance

The group's relationships with communities are guided by operation- or region-specific community policies, and are complemented by a company-wide management system which is currently being fully implemented. Several modules in the community and social development systems, focusing largely on issues such as resettlement and compensation, human rights and security, and the preservation of cultural and sacred sites, were developed during the year, with further implementation planned for 2008.

The phenomenon of artisanal and small-scale mining, encountered particularly at the group's operations and explorations prospects at Geita (Tanzania), Obuasi (Ghana), Siguiri (Guinea) and in the DRC, has on occasion given rise to conflict. During the year we continued to participate in the global debate on the matter and on the ground, in consultation with communities and other parties, we continue to explore sustainable opportunities for alternative livelihoods for small-scale miners. The group is developing a strategy that promotes co-habitation and mutual respect for each others' rights, within the legal and regulatory framework within a country.

In terms of corporate social investment, AngloGold Ashanti contributed $7.7 million to corporate social investment (using a strict definition of the term that excludes sponsorships or the infrastructural developments attached to mining operations).

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Group operations are required to play a meaningful role in the development of local economic activity in the interest of contributing towards the sustainability of host communities.

Regional health

Core business principle

We are committed to prompt and supportive action in response to any major health threats in the regions in which we operate.

Performance

The primary regional health threats identified are HIV/AIDS in southern Africa, and malaria in west and east Africa.

In 2007, AngloGold Ashanti was recognised by a number of independent entities, non-government organisations and conferences for its work in delivering sustainable healthcare solutions in the communities in which it operates. In June 2007, the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GBC) identified the AngloGold Ashanti Obuasi Malaria Control Programme as a global example of excellence in the private sector's response to these three pandemics. AngloGold Ashanti also won three awards in the second annual ABSA Healthcare Initiative Awards held in August 2007, a part of the Pan African Health Congress, for its integrated HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis control programmes in South Africa, and for the malaria control programmes at its operations in east and west Africa, winning in the category of Listed Company/Multinational Organisation/Hospital Group, as well as the Most Sustainable Project award and the award for Project with the Biggest Impact.

The estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence levels at the group's African operations are in line with similar demographically segmented portions in the general population. It is estimated that the HIV/AIDS prevalence levels among employees at the South African operations in 2007 remained stable at around 30% of the workforce.

Key objectives of the group HIV/AIDS programme are to minimise the risk of HIV/AIDS on the company and its employees by reducing and ultimately eliminating new infections, efficiently managing those infected and supporting those with advanced AIDS. The programme focuses on:

Prevention of HIV, by means of various workplace initiatives, including voluntary counselling and testing (VCT). Assuming single testing, around 102% of the South African workforce were tested in 2007 (2006: 75%).
Treatment programmes, which involve the clinical care of those infected by the virus, including the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART). ART is available to all employees at all our operations in Africa, either directly from company facilities, through company-sponsored or -funded facilities, or from state facilities.
Support for the AIDS-ill requiring separation from the company and palliative care, including support for various community initiatives.
Total expenditure on the company's HIV/AIDS programme in South Africa amounted to approximately R25.2 million ($3.6 million) in 2007 (2006: R21.5 million; $3.2 million).
Malaria remains an area of concern for AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania. Not only does the disease result in death, illness and absenteeism among employees, but it is a major cause of death in young children and pregnant women, with an obvious effect on employees' families and communities.
An extensive malaria programme is in place at Obuasi and the lessons learnt here are being applied elsewhere. A revised integrated malaria control programme began at Geita in Tanzania in September 2007, with indoor residual spraying of the Mchaura staff village and all mine vehicles. Work began during the year on the development of an integrated campaign at Siguiri in Guinea, modelled on the programme at Obuasi.
The incidence of malaria has continued to decline at Obuasi following the third year of the integrated malaria control campaign, from 164 per 1,000 employees in 2006 to 61 in 2007.

Environment

Core business principle

We strive to form partnerships with host communities, sharing their environments, traditions and values. We want communities to be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.

Performance

As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals, AngloGold Ashanti subscribes to the sustainable development framework and its principles for sustainable development, and is committed to publicly reporting. During the year, the group produced a set of five environmental guidelines to be used in conjunction with the group's environmental policy. These guidelines cover the management of water, air quality, waste material, chemicals and land. A number of other guidelines are currently under consideration and will be produced as and when required.
All AngloGold Ashanti operations have had their environmental management systems certified in conformance with the ISO 14001 standard, and all the requisite permits for their current operations are in place. AngloGold Ashanti Health (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of the company that provides healthcare services to employees in South Africa, was also recommended for certification.
In line with increasingly stringent governance and risk management requirements at a company level, AngloGold Ashanti initiated a corporate environmental review programme during the year.

The programme reviewed whether all significant environmental aspects had been identified and whether appropriate monitoring systems had been established to manage these aspects, including suitable monitoring systems.

Closure plans, which are reviewed and updated annually, are in place at all operations. These take into account operational conditions, planning and legislative requirements, international protocols, technological developments and advances in good practice. In addition, an assessment of closure liabilities is undertaken and reviewed on an annual basis and, increasingly reviewed and assured by independent third parties.

A key performance objective for 2007 was the implementation of the International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold (the Cyanide Code). The code is a voluntary industry initiative developed under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme to promote responsible management of cyanide used in gold mining, to enhance the protection of human health, and reduce the potential for environmental impacts. AngloGold Ashanti was one of the first signatories to the code in November 2005 and, in line with this, committed to having all of its operations audited by an independent third party to demonstrate its compliance with the code.

In addition to participating in the global debate on climate change and its potential impacts, AngloGold Ashanti has considered its position, evaluating both risks and opportunities in respect of climate change, and embarking on a process of establishing its carbon footprint and its greenhouse gas emissions. In 2007, AngloGold Ashanti participated in the global Carbon Disclosure Project's, survey of the top 40 companies listed on the JSE. CDP is a global institutional investor collaboration intent on understanding and quantifying climate change implications for business. AngloGold Ashanti's response may be found at www.cdproject.net.

Brasil
Mineraç
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ao
USA
Great Noligwa
Mponeng
TauTona
Savuka
Kopanang
Tau Lekoa
Moab Khotsong
Tropicana
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Review of operations
Location of AngloGold Ashanti's operations
AngloGold Ashanti is in the business of mining and exploring for gold, its major source of revenue. In the process, silver, uranium oxide and sulphuric acid are produced as by-products. As at the end of December 2007, AngloGold Ashanti, a leading global producer of gold, had 20 operations on four continents, a substantial project pipeline and an extensive, worldwide exploration programme.

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Safety:

Regrettably, 34 AngloGold Ashanti employees were involved in fatal accidents during the course of 2007, as compared with 37 fatalities in 2006. This translates to a fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) for the group of 0.21 per million hours worked for the year (2006: 0.22 per million hours worked). Of the 34 fatalities, 27 occurred at the South African operations and four at Obuasi in Ghana, two at Morila in Mali and one at Serra Grande in Brazil.

In terms of lost-time injuries, the lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) per million hours worked for the year was 8.24 as compared to 7.70 in 2006, a deterioration of 7%. There were nevertheless operations, Yatela, Morila, Siguiri and Iduapriem where safety performance was excellent.

For AngloGold Ashanti, safety is of paramount importance and the company will continue to strive to improve its safety performance across its global asset base.

Operational review:

In 2007, gold production totalled 5.5 million ounces compared to 5.6 million ounces in 2006. This decline in production was largely a result of the reduced volumes mined at the South African operations owing to safety concerns, and at some of the operations in Mali which are nearing the end of their productive lives. Record production was reported at Sunrise Dam in Australia and at Siguiri in Guinea, while at Moab Khotsong in South Africa the ramp-up in production continued. Total cash cost per ounce for the year was $357 compared to $308 in 2006.

Capital expenditure amounted to $1,059 million (2006: $817 million) of which 29% was stay-in-business expenditure and 25% expenditure on ore reserve development, principally at the South African operations. The remaining 46% was expenditure on new project development.

Major expansion projects in development currently are:

in South Africa, the build up of production at Moab Khotsong which completed its second 12 months of production (full production is scheduled for 2013) and the expansion projects at TauTona and Mponeng;

in Brazil, the Cuiabá expansion project at AngloGold Ashanti Mineração which will increase production at this operation by around 40% came into production in 2007; and

in Australia, the underground expansion at Sunrise Dam, the Boddington expansion project, a joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation, and the pre-feasibility study on the Tropicana project which began in June 2007 and is scheduled for completion by mid-2008.

Outlook:

Gold production for 2008 is forecast to be between 4.8 million and 5.0 million ounces at a total cash cost in a range of $425/oz and $435/oz. This is based on the following exchange rate assumptions: R7.75/$, A$/$0.90, Brazilian real 1.75/$ and Argentinean peso 3.10/$.

Capital expenditure of around $1,207 million is scheduled, of which 33% relates to the Australia region, primarily for the development of Boddington, 27% to South Africa, 14% to Ghana and 9% to Brazil.

Safety:

At the South African operations, there were most regrettably 27 fatalities during the course of 2007, five fewer than in 2006. This resulted in a FIFR of 0.29 per million hours worked for the year as opposed to 0.35 in 2006. The LTIFR for the South African operations as a whole for 2007 was 12.72 per million hours worked (2006: 12.53), indicating a deterioration in safety levels, although there were improvements in the safety performance at Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and Tau Lekoa.

The safety of AngloGold Ashanti's workforce remains a priority and in November 2007, the 'Safety is our first value' campaign was launched at the South African operations. This behaviour-based campaign will begin with developing a framework for managing safety, the template for which will be based on OSHAS 18001 and OSHAS 18002. The safety campaign was launched in collaboration with the trade unions and government representatives. Simultaneously, various safety interventions were implemented at the operations to re-emphasise the company's principles and standards regarding safety. The focus is on leadership, behaviour and on improving compliance with operating standards at all levels.

South Africa	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Gold production (000oz)	2,328	2,554	2,676
Total cash costs ($/oz)	343	285	291
Adjusted gross profit ($ million)	403	549	230
Capital expenditure ($ million)	361	313	347
Total number of employees*	36,976	35,968	40,754

* includes contractors

Review of operations – South Africa

AngloGold Ashanti's seven mining operations in South Africa are grouped into the West Wits and Vaal River regions. These deep-level operations produced 2.3 million ounces in 2007, equivalent to 43% of group production.

Operating review:
Gold production from the South African operations totalled 72,429 kilograms (2,328,000 ounces) in 2007, down by 9% on the 79,427 kilograms (2,554,000 ounces) produced in 2006. An increase in output at Moab Khotsong was offset by marked declines in production at Great Noligwa and TauTona.
Total cash costs at the South Africa operations rose by 25% to R77,372/kg ($343/oz) from R61,667/kg ($285/oz) in 2006. This was largely a result of the reduced volumes mined, declining grades, safety-related stoppages and wage increases. A two-year wage agreement, effective from 1 July 2007, was signed through the Chamber of Mines with three recognised labour unions. The agreement covers 29,000 employees and allows for wage increases of between 8% and 10%.
The increase in the second year will be at CPIX plus 1% with a minimum of 8%. The agreement also allows for various other benefits.
The relatively stronger South African rand and uranium by-product losses combined to offset the increase in the gold price received, which rose from R130,056/kg ($596/oz) in 2006 to R142,116/kg ($629/oz) in 2007, resulting in an adjusted gross profit of R2,845 million ($403 million) for 2007, compared to R3,746 million ($549 million) in 2006.
Capital expenditure at the South African operations totalled R2,535 million ($361 million) (2006: R2,116 million ($313 million)), largely on expansion projects at Mponeng and TauTona, and the ramping up at Moab Khotsong.
Uranium oxide (U3O8) is an important by-product at the operations in the Vaal River region and in 2007, these operations collectively produced 1.2 million pounds of U3O8.

Mponeng		**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.23	0.23	0.34
	(g/t)	7.83	7.74	11.53
Recovered grade	(oz/t)	0.277	0.290	0.267
	(g/t)	9.50	9.93	9.15
Gold production	(000oz)	587	596	512
Total cash costs	($/oz)	264	237	279
Total production costs	($/oz)	348	338	363
Adjusted gross profit	($m)	165	156	49
Capital expenditure	($m)	86	48	47
Total number of employees		5,561	5,284	

5,574
Employees
5,126
4,760
4,897
Contractors
435
524 677
Review of operations – South Africa continued
West Wits
The Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona mines are situated on the West Wits Line, near the town of Carletonville, straddling the border of the province of Gauteng and North West Province. Mponeng has its own gold processing plant while the Savuka and TauTona operations share a plant. Together, the West Wits operations collectively produced 33,258 kilograms (1,069,000 ounces) of gold, equivalent to 20% of group production.
Mponeng
Description:
Mponeng is situated close to the town of Carletonville in North West Province, south-west of Johannesburg, straddling the border with the province of Gauteng. The mine currently mines the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) with stoping taking place at an average depth of 3,054 metres. The deepest operating stope is at a depth of 3,370 metres below surface. Given the high degree of variability in the grade of the VCR at Mponeng, a sequential grid mining method is used which allows for selective mining and increased flexibility in dealing with changes in grade ahead of the stope.
Mponeng comprises a twin-shaft system housing two vertical shafts and two service shafts. Ore mined is treated and smelted at Mponeng's gold plant. The ore is initially ground down by means of semi-autogenous milling after which a conventional gold leach process incorporating liquid oxygen injection is applied. The gold is then extracted by means of carbon-in-pulp technology. The Mponeng gold plant conducts electrowinning and smelting (induction furnaces) on products from Savuka and TauTona as well.
Safety:
Safety at Mponeng deteriorated during the year, with the LTIFR rising from 10.70 in 2006 to 13.08 in 2007. There were also, most regrettably, six fatalities during the year with the result that FIFR rose to 0.42 (2006: 0.30). Four of these fatalities were caused by seismic events, one a result of a fall of ground and one an accident involving machinery.
Operating review:
Production declined by 2% to 18,260 kilograms (587,000 ounces) in 2007 compared with 18,549 kilograms (596,000 ounces) in 2006. The various planned and unplanned work stoppages and safety initiatives conducted towards the end of the year, combined with a decline in grade and reduced face advance, contributed to the decrease in production.

There was a 4% decline in the area mined in 2007, largely as a result of a 3% decrease in face length.
Cost-saving initiatives were implemented at Mponeng and cost increases were kept to a minimum during the year. Total cash costs rose by 16% to R59,596/kg ($264/oz), largely a result of the fatal accidents and the resulting loss of production days. Also affecting costs were the strength in the rand and the increase in expenditure on seismic-related support.
Adjusted gross profit increased by 9% from R1,063 million ($156 million) in 2006 to R1,159 million ($165 million), largely as a result of the higher price received and the treating and milling of the entire stockpile.
Capital expenditure (including the amounts spent on below 120 VCR project) for the year totalled R604 million ($86 million) (2006: R325million ($48 million)). This included the purchase of equipment and ore reserve development. The SS2 shaft, which extends the mining depth to 6,700m, was commissioned in December 2007 at a cost of R75 million ($11 million).
Growth prospects:
There are currently two growth projects under consideration at Mponeng.
VCR below 120 project: this entails accessing the mineral reserves below 120 level. It is estimated that this project will add 2.5 million ounces to production at a cost of $252 million (R2.03 billion).
This project was approved by the board in February 2007, following which construction began. On-reef development and thus the start of production are scheduled for 2013 with full production due in 2015.
CLR below 120 project: Work is currently under way on this project aimed at accessing the Carbon Leader Reef which is located about 900m below the VCR. Initial estimates are that it has the potential to contribute 6.8 million ounces to production at a cost of $1.1 billion (R7.5 billion). The project is to be presented to the board for formal approval in October 2008 and is due to begin in January 2009 with production scheduled to begin in 2017.
Outlook:
Production in 2008 is projected to be in a range of 13,563 to 14,309 kilograms (436,000 to 460,000 ounces), a decrease of 20%, at a total cash cost ranging from R69,000/kg to R72,000/kg ($278/oz to $288/oz). Capital expenditure of R568 million ($73 million) is planned, to be spent mostly on the VCR below 120 and CLR below 120 level projects.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007
Savuka
2007
2006
2005
Pay limit
(oz/t)
0.40
0.31
0.45
(g/t)
13.72
10.75
15.18
Recovered grade
(oz/t)
0.195
0.224
0.198
(g/t)
6.69
7.68
6.80
Gold production
(000oz)
73
89
126
Total cash costs
($/oz)
403
336
430
Total production costs
($/oz)
476
359
517
Adjusted gross profit
($m)
11
21
(8)
Capital expenditure
($m)
9
2
6
Total number of employees
1,143

1,040
2,325
Employees
1,063
975
2,178
Contractors
80
65
147
Review of operations – South Africa continued
Savuka
Description:
Savuka is situated on the West Wits line in the province of Gauteng, approximately
70 kilometres south-west of Johannesburg. Savuka is close to the town of Carletonville in North West Province. The mine currently mines both the Carbon Leader Reef (CLR) and the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR).
This mining operation comprises sub and tertiary shaft systems with the latter reaching a depth of 3,777 metres, making Savuka the deepest mine in the world. Longwall mining was the preferred extraction method until recently but the operation is in the process of converting to sequential grid mining. There are 23 panels currently in operation.
Ore mined at Savuka is processed firstly at TauTona's processing plant. The plant uses conventional milling to crush the ore and a carbon-in-pulp circuit to treat the ore further, after which it is sent to the Mponeng gold plant where the gold is extracted by means of electrowinning and smelting.

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Savuka was scheduled to close in April 2006. However, the strengthening gold price at that time, and a revised business plan for Savuka based on shared managerial and processing resources, have contributed to a turnaround at this operation which is now making a positive contribution to AngloGold Ashanti.

Safety:

There was a deterioration in safety during the year with an overall LTIFR for the year of 25.99 per million hours worked compared to 19.30 in 2006. There were two fatalities caused by seismic falls of ground to give a FIFR of 0.79 for the year (2006: 0.0). Steps were taken to address safety including dedicated 'safety' days, mass communication and employee workshops. These were in addition to the launch of the 'safety is our first value' campaign.

Operating review:

Production was down to 2,284 kilograms (73,000 ounces) in 2007, although output was greater than had been initially planned. Volumes mined were 9% down on 2006 with tonnes milled down by 5%. Increased development for much of the year aimed at improving the stoping widths resulted in reduced grades. However, once this had been achieved, reduced face advances, work stoppages and safety interventions also had a negative effect on production.

Total cash costs increased by 25% to R91,089/kg ($403/oz), largely as a result of the reduced production and lower grades which were affected by the decline in stoping activity and increase in development waste.

Although adjusted gross profit was boosted by an increase in the received gold price, this was insufficient to offset the rise in costs. Adjusted gross profit consequently declined by 46% to R79 million ($11 million).

Growth prospects:

There is an extensive resource to the west of current mining activities.

Exploration and drilling programmes are being undertaken to determine extent and accessibility of this resource and to target potential mining prospects prior to the conduct of feasibility studies.

The restructuring programme instituted at Savuka over the last two years has increased its life of mine.

Outlook:

Production in 2008 is projected to be between 1,742 and 1,835 kilograms (56,000 and 59,000 ounces), a decrease of 20%, at a total cash cost of between R108,000/kg and R110,000/kg ($432/oz to $442/oz). Capital expenditure of R79 million ($10 million) is planned.

TauTona

		2007	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.4	0.53	0.72
	(g/t)	16.11	18.25	24.43
Recovered grade	(oz/t)	0.282	0.297	0.281
	(g/t)	9.67	10.18	9.62
Gold production	(000oz)	409	474	502
Total cash costs	($/oz)	317	269	256
Total production costs	($/oz)	464	384	364
Adjusted gross profit	($m)	67	101	44
Capital expenditure	($m)	71	70	74
Total number of employees		4,992		

5,166
5,455
Employees
4,160
4,164
4,459
Contractors
832
1,002
996
Review of operations – South Africa continued
TauTona
Description:
TauTona is situated close to Savuka near the town of Carletonville. TauTona exploits the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) and the Carbon Leader Reef (CLR). Mining operations are conducted at depths ranging from 1,800 metres to 3,500 metres at which the deepest stoping sections are found. The mine consists of a main shaft system supported by secondary and tertiary shafts. The mining method used here is primarily longwall mining. TauTona shares a processing plant with Savuka. The plant uses conventional milling to crush the ore and a carbon-in-pulp plant to treat the ore further. Once the carbon has been added to the ore, it is transported to the gold plant at Mponeng for electrowinning, smelting and the final recovery of the gold.
Safety:
There was a deterioration in safety at TauTona during 2007. The LTIFR for the year was 18.14 (2006: 17.09) and there were five fatalities (2006: 16), the major cause of which was rockfalls and/or falls of ground. The FIFR for the year was 0.40 (2006: 1.23).
Operating review:
Gold production declined by 14% to 12,714 kilograms (409,000 ounces) (2006: 14,736 kilograms (474,000 ounces)), owing to a greater-than-scheduled decline in the volume of ore mined. This was a result of increased seismic activity in the vicinity of the CLR shaft pillar which is being mined, and at several high-grade production panels, where production was

halted for limited periods during the course of the year owing to the fatal accidents caused by seismic activity. Both face length and face advance were negatively affected by seismicity during the year. The increased geological risk from this seismic activity necessitated re-planning regarding mine layout and mining methods.
The decline in production, together with an increase in input costs, annual wage increases, work stoppages and a stronger rand contributed to an 22% increase in total cash costs to R71,523/kg ($317/oz). The increase in cash costs occurred despite the implementation of various cost-saving initiatives, which were insufficient to offset the increase in costs associated with the reduction in production and costs related to the repair of seismic damage.
Consequently, adjusted gross profit decreased by 31% to R476 million ($67 million) (2006: R693 million ($101 million)), despite the considerably improved price received.
Capital expenditure was 5% higher at R500 million ($71 million), less than had been planned.
Growth prospects:
There are currently three growth projects under way at TauTona:
CLR below 120 level project is accessed via a twin-decline system down to 128 level. Production is planned to begin in 2009 and the project is scheduled to produce 2.5 million ounces of gold from 2009 to 2019. The project has total budgeted capital expenditure of $172 million (R1.2 billion) of which $73 million (R512 million) has been spent to date.
CLR shaft pillar extraction project enables stoping operations to be conducted up to a recently revised infrastructural zone of influence. Production from this project, which began in 2004 and will continue until 2010, is estimated to total more than 425,000 ounces at an average cash cost of $118/oz during this period. Capital expenditure for this project is R272 million ($40 million) at current exchange rates, most of which has been committed.
VCR pillar project, which accesses the VCR pillar area located outside the zone of influence, began production in 2005. Development is scheduled to be completed by mid-2009. Total production over a nine-year period until 2013 is estimated at almost 226,000 ounces at a capital cost of R123 million ($18 million). Of this, R95 million ($14 million) has been spent to date. The average project cash cost is calculated to be $158/oz.
Outlook:
Production in 2008 is projected to decrease by 27% to between 8,834 and 9,332 kilograms (284,000 and 300,000 ounces) at a total cash cost between R99,000/kg and R101,000/kg ($396/oz and $406/oz). The reduced production will be in line with the implementation of stricter rock engineering guidelines at the shaft pillar and at drilling ahead of faces where seismically active structures have been identified. There may be a further decrease in forecast production, mainly a result of work stoppages caused by the non-availability of power and safety concerns. Capital expenditure of R475 million ($61 million) is planned.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007

Great Noligwa		**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.34	0.28	0.39
	(g/t)	11.69	9.57	13.24
Recovered grade	(oz/t)	0.220	0.236	0.271
	(g/t)	7.54	8.08	9.30
Gold production	(000oz)	483	615	693
Total cash costs	($/oz)	403	261	264
Total production costs	($/oz)	507	342	329
Adjusted gross profit	($m)	61	156	87
Capital expenditure	($m)	37	49	43
Total number of employees		6,634		

6,579
6,856
Employees
5,908
5,883
5,704
Contractors
726
696
1,152
Review of operations – South Africa continued
Vaal River
The Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and Tau Lekoa mines are situated near the towns of Klerksdorp and Orkney on the border of North West Province and the Free State. The AngloGold Ashanti Vaal River operations have among them four gold plants, one uranium plant and one sulphuric acid plant.
Combined, the Vaal River operations (including surface operations) produced 39,171 kilograms (1,259,000 ounces) of gold, equivalent to 23% of group production.
Great Noligwa
Description:
Great Noligwa adjoins Kopanang and Moab Khotsong and is located close to the town of Orkney on the Free State side of the Vaal River. Both the Vaal Reef, the primary reef, and the Crystalkop Reef, a secondary reef, are mined here. The mining operation here consists of a twin-shaft system and operates over eight main levels at an average depth of 2,400 metres.

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Owing to the geological complexity of the orebody, a scattered mining method is employed. Great Noligwa has its own dedicated milling and treatment plant which applies conventional crushing, screening semi-autogenous grinding and carbon-in-leach processes to treat the ore and extract the gold.

Safety:

Safety as measured by the LTIFR deteriorated year-on-year. The LTIFR for the year was 14.46 (2006: 12.21). There were regrettably two fatalities (2006: seven) caused by falls of ground, to give a FIFR of 0.11, as compared to 0.36 in 2006.

Operating review:

Production declined by 27% to 15,036 kilograms (483,000 ounces) in 2007, compared to 19,119 kilograms (615,000 ounces) in 2006. This was a result of poor face advance combined with a lack of mining flexibility given the geological features encountered, and increased mining of pillars at the boundary limits of the mining lease area. The decline in production was also affected by safety-related work stoppages and the running of safety training initiatives towards the end of the year. The overall result was a 16% decline in tonnes mined.

Overall, total cash cost for the year rose by 61% to R90,817/kg ($403/oz). Increases in costs were the result of lower volumes, higher input costs, annual wage increases and losses on uranium by-product. The losses on uranium were caused by firstly, reduced production and secondly, uranium purchases which had to be made to meet contractual obligations. This increase in costs had a negative effect on adjusted gross profit which fell by 59% to R434 million ($61 million). Capital expenditure totalled R261 million ($37 million).

Growth prospects:

As the operation ages, Great Noligwa is in the process of converting from conventional scattered mining to pillar or remnant mining for the remainder of its operational life. Up until now the Vaal Reef has been the most economically viable reef to mine. However, as this reef is being mined out, the less economical Crystalkop Reef is being increasingly exploited as are economically viable pillars within the mine boundaries.

Outlook:

Production for 2008 is scheduled to decline by around 18% to between 11,696 and 12,349 kilograms (376,000 to 397,000 ounces) at a total cash cost of between R125,000 and R127,000/kg ($500/oz and $510/oz). Capital expenditure of R208 million ($27 million) is planned.

Kopanang
2007
2006
2005
Pay limit
(oz/t)
0.36
0.32
0.39
(g/t)
12.18
10.92
13.25
Recovered grade
(oz/t)
0.211
0.204
0.215
(g/t)
7.24
7.01
7.38
Gold production
(000oz)
418
446
482
Total cash costs
($/oz)
307
291
277
Total production costs
($/oz)
393
355
341
Adjusted gross profit
($m)
99
109
54
Capital expenditure
($m)
52
41
41
Total number of employees
5,935

5,815
6,030
Employees
5,470
5,360
5,506
Contractors
465
455
524
Review of operations – South Africa continued
Kopanang
Description:
Kopanang adjoins Great Noligwa and is located close to the town of Orkney on the Free State side of the Vaal River. The major reef mined at Kopanang is the Vaal Reef, while a secondary reef, the Crystalkop Reef, is mined on a smaller scale. Mining operations are conducted at depths ranging from 1,350 metres to 2,240 metres.
The Kopanang operation comprises a single shaft system. Given the geologically complex orebody occurring at Kopanang, a scattered mining method is used with the orebody being accessed mainly via footwall tunnelling, raised on the dip of the reef and stoped on strike.
Kopanang has a gold processing plant that uses both conventional semi-autogenous grinding and carbon-in-pulp technology. There are two streams of ore into the plant, one of which is fed mainly by Vaal Reef ore while the other is fed exclusively by Ventersdorp Contact Reef ore from Tau Lekoa.
Safety:
Safety as measured by the LTIFR improved year-on-year. The LTIFR for the year was 13.10 (2006: 15.22). There were regrettably three fatalities (2006: two) caused by accidents involving machinery and explosives. FIFR for the year was 0.22 compared to 0.14 in 2006.

Operating review:
Gold production declined by 6% to 13,013 kilograms (418,000 ounces) (2006: 13,886 kilograms (446,000 ounces)) with volumes mined decreasing by 5%. Although an initial drop in production was made up subsequently when increased volumes of higher grade material were mined, resulting in an improved yield for the year, this was insufficient to prevent an overall decline in production year-on-year. Seismic activity was a concern during the year as this limited access to high-grade areas. In addition, mining face length was restricted by the unexpected geological structures encountered, the intersection of methane, a lack of mining flexibility and shifts lost owing to safety-related training and work stoppages.
The decreased production, combined with increased input costs including the implementation of winter power tariffs and annual wage increases contributed to a 10% increase in total cash costs to R69,201/kg ($307/oz).
Consequently, adjusted gross profit decreased by 6% to R699 million ($99 million) (2006: R744 million, $109 million), despite the considerably improved price received. Capital expenditure rose by 29% to R362 million ($52 million).
Growth prospects:
A new waste washing plant is planned at a cost of R11 million ($1.6 million). The plant will upgrade the quality of the fines to be added to the Kopanang stream as well as that of the tonnes to be sent to the plant at Great Noligwa for uranium extraction.
The orebody to the west of Kopanang’s current mining area is being explored which, if it proves viable, will extend the life of mine.
Outlook:
The overall yield of ore mined is expected to decline in 2008 as the mining of lower grade panels located further from the shaft come into production. The production profile will increase, however, as the decline in yield is offset by additional development planned to overcome problems regarding face length, which arose as a result of the lengthy legal process to acquire the EDOM block of ground. This ground, which lies at the extremity of the mine boundary, has the potential to increase the life of the operation by one year and improve production flexibility. Gold production is forecast to be between 10,265 and 10,825 kilograms (330,000 to 348,000 ounces) in 2008.
It is estimated that total cash costs for 2008 will be in the region of between R86,000/kg and R88,000/kg ($345/oz and $355/oz) and capital expenditure is planned to increase to R521 million ($67 million) primarily due to the new uranium leach plant.

Tau Lekoa
2007
2006
2005
Pay limit
(oz/t)
0.16
0.14
0.19
(g/t)
5.39
4.85
6.23
Recovered grade
(oz/t)
0.106
0.110
0.116
(g/t)
3.62
3.76
3.96
Gold production
(000oz)
165
176
265
Total cash costs
($/oz)
474
440
410
Total production costs
($/oz)
622
614
509
Adjusted gross profit (loss) ($m)
1
(4)
(14)
Capital expenditure
($m)
16
11
15
Total number of employees
2,851
2,893

4,105
Employees
2,506
2,514
3,021
Contractors
345
379
1,084
Review of operations – South Africa continued
Tau Lekoa
Description:
Tau Lekoa is one four mining operations in the Vaal River area. It is close to the town of Orkney on the North West Province side of the Vaal River. Unlike the other Vaal River operations, the major reef mined at Tau Lekoa is the Ventersdorp Contact Reef. Mining operations are conducted at depths ranging from 800 metres to 1,743 metres, making this one of the shallower AngloGold Ashanti mines in South Africa. Tau Lekoa has an expected life of mine of nine years.
The Tau Lekoa operation comprises a twin-shaft system. Because of the geologically complex orebody occurring at Tau Lekoa, a scattered mining method is used with the orebody being accessed via footwall tunnelling while stoping takes place on strike. There are currently seven shaft levels with an average of 70 panels in operation. Tau Lekoa employs hydro-electric power as its primary source of energy.
Ore mined by Tau Lekoa is processed and treated in preparation for gold extraction at the Kopanang gold plant.
Safety:
Although safety as measured by the rate of lost-time injuries improved to 19.07 compared to 24.99 in 2006, in terms of fatalities, safety standards declined. There were regrettably four fatalities at Tau Lekoa to give a FIFR for the year of 0.58 (2006: 0.15).

Operating review:

Production declined by 6% to 5,137 kilograms (165,000 ounces) in 2007 from 5,473 kilograms (176,000 ounces) in 2006, despite a marginal improvement in face advance. This was in line with a scheduled down-sizing of the operation in 2006/7, and a planned decline in yields and inventory depletion. Production was achieved despite work stoppages, both planned and unplanned, around safety-related matters and the implementation of safety training initiatives.

While Tau Lekoa has proved that current levels of production are both sustainable and profitable, its primary challenge is to maintain high levels of output per employee without compromising safety.

Total cash costs rose by 13% to R107,016/kg ($474/oz) compared to R94,730/kg ($440/oz) the previous year.

There was an improvement from an adjusted gross loss of R22 million ($4 million) in 2006 to an adjusted gross profit of R10 million ($1 million), a result of the higher gold price received and the realignment of the operation. Capital expenditure for the year totalled R113 million ($16 million) (2006: R74 million ($11 million)).

Growth prospects:

The current aim of the Tau Lekoa operation is to maintain current levels of production.

Outlook:

Production in 2008 is projected to decrease to between 4,230 and 4,479 kilograms (136,000 to 144,000 ounces) at a total cash cost of between R123,000/kg and R126,000/kg ($495/oz to $505/oz). Capital expenditure of R125 million ($16 million) is planned.

Moab Khotsong

		2007	**2006**	**2005***
Pay limit	(oz/t)	1.52	–	–
	(g/t)	52.12	–	–
Recovered grade	(oz/t)	0.232	0.185	–
	(g/t)	7.94	6.35	–
Gold production	(000oz)	67	44	–
Total cash costs	($/oz)	668	655	–
Total production costs	($/oz)	1,234	1,107	–
Adjusted gross loss	($m)	(40)	(22)	–
Capital expenditure	($m)	89	83	94
Total number of employees		3,534		

2,904
2,521
Employees
1,986
1,539
1,320
Contractors
1,548
1,365
1,201
* Commercial production began in January 2006.
Review of operations – South Africa continued
Moab Khotsong
Description:
Moab Khotsong, the newest of AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations, began commercial production in January 2006. Located south and south-east of Great Noligwa and Kopanang in the Free State province, Moab Khotsong was developed so as to exploit the Vaal Reef. The first phase of this operation included the development of a main shaft system, a subsidiary ventilation shaft and three main production levels to a depth of between 2,600 metres and 3,054 metres below surface.
Given the known geological complexity of the Vaal Reef, a scattered mining method has been employed with haulages, cross cuts and raises pre-developed in a grid system.
Safety:
There were most regrettably five fatalities at Moab Khotsong in 2007. The primary cause of the fatal accidents was seismic events. The FIFR for the year was 0.57 (2006: 0.27). There was, however, an improvement in the LTIFR to 13.48 (2006: 15.75).

Operating review:
Production continued to ramp-up with 2,081 kilograms (67,000 ounces) being produced in 2007 (2006: 1,371 kilograms (44,000 ounces)) – 726 kilograms (23,000 ounces) were produced in the fourth quarter alone. Annual production was, however, less than had been budgeted as a result of poor face advance which was 25% less than planned. Consequently, tonnes mined were 21% down on expectations.
Full annual production of 14,000 kilograms (440,000 ounces) is scheduled for 2013. As at the end of December 2007, the total cost of developing Moab Khotsong was R4,193 million ($599 million) (at an exchange rate of R7/$).
The values mined and volumes treated increased by 25% and 21% respectively. This was despite an increase in dilution owing to an increase in off-reef mining and stoping widths in order to negotiate dip faults.
Total cash cost rose by 6% to R150,135/kg ($668/oz) compared to R141,574/kg ($655/oz) the previous year. Costs were negatively affected by the lower-than-scheduled level of production, the purchase of uranium to meet delivery contracts, and the relative strength of the rand on the year. These factors all combined to contribute to an increase in the adjusted gross loss from R148 million ($22 million) to R274 million ($40 million). Capital expenditure for the year totalled R628 million ($89 million) (2006: R565 million ($83 million)).
Growth prospects:
A study for Phase 2 of the development at Moab Khotsong which will extend below the Phase 1 workings was approved by the board and completed during 2007.
Outlook:
Production in 2008 is projected to be between 3,107 and 3,173 kilograms (97,000 to 102,000 ounces), an increase of 52%, at a total cash cost of approximately R171,000/kg to R173,000/kg ($685/oz to $695/oz). Capital expenditure of R571 million ($74 million) is planned.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007
Review of operations – Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia
2007
2006
2005
Pay limit
(oz/t)
0.18
0.13
0.12
(g/t)
3.48
4.56
4.02
Recovered grade
(oz/t)
0.201
0.213
0.225
(g/t)
6.88
7.29
7.70
Gold production
(000oz) – 100%
220
232
228
– 92.5%
204
215
211
Total cash costs
($/oz)
261
225
171
Total production costs
($/oz)
394
361
277
Adjusted gross profit
($m)
– 100%
49
38
33
– 92.5%

45
35
31
Capital expenditure
($m)
– 100%
20
19
15
– 92.5%
18
18
14
Total number of employees
1,017
906
946
Employees
708
623
487
Contractors
309
283
459
AngloGold Ashanti has one gold mine in Argentina, Cerro Vanguardia, which produced 204,000 attributable ounces of gold in 2007, equivalent to 4% of group production.
Cerro Vanguardia
Description:
AngloGold Ashanti has an interest of 92.5% in Cerro Vanguardia and the province of Santa Cruz, 7.5%. Located to the north-west of Puerto San Julian in the province of Santa Cruz, Cerro Vanguardia consists of multiple small open pits with high stripping ratios. The orebodies comprise a series of hydrothermal vein deposits containing vast quantities of silver which is produced as a by-product.
Ore is processed at a metallurgical plant located at the mine and has a capacity of 2,800 tonnes per day and includes a cyanide recovery plant. Technology at the plant is based on carbon-in-leach processes with the tailings dam incorporated in a closed circuit with plant process so that there is no final discharge.
Safety:
There was a deterioration in safety during the year. The LTIFR for 2007 was 3.34 compared to 3.13 in 2006. As in 2006, there were no fatalities in 2007. Corrective action has been taken including safety awareness workshops for the managers responsible for operational safety, supervisors and contractors.
Operating review:
Attributable production decreased in line with expectations to 204,000 ounces for the year, mostly as a result of the lower grade mined in the first three quarters of the year.

The highlights for the year were the higher stripping ratio achieved with the extraction of 1.5Mt of additional waste and an increase in silver production to 420,000 ounces.

The recovered grade decreased year-on-year from 7.29g/t in 2006 to 6.88g/t in 2007 as a result of the lower grade material supplied to the plant.

Total cash costs increased by 16% to $261/oz as compared to $225/oz in 2006. Increases in the cost of mining supplies, a function of the inflationary impact of higher commodity prices and higher maintenance costs (due to an extension on the useful life of some mine equipment), as well as an increase in workforce and contractor costs, were partially offset by greater silver by-product revenue.

Adjusted gross profit for the year rose by 29% to $45 million, mainly as a result of the higher prices received for both gold and silver which offset the increase in costs.

Capital expenditure for the year amounted to $18 million, spent largely on mine equipment and mine and plant infrastructure.

Growth prospects:

The four-year brownfields exploration programme entered its second year in 2007. The focus of the programme is to determine the extent of and to delineate the shallow, high-grade mineral resources. Regarding mineral resources, 350,000 ounces of gold were added during the year 2007.

Outlook:

Attributable gold production for 2008 is projected to be maintained at levels similar to that of 2007 of between 200,000 and 205,000 ounces, at a total cash cost of between $329/oz and $339/oz. The recovered grade is also predicted to be similar to the corresponding value achieved in 2007. Attributable capital expenditure of $22 million is scheduled for 2008, to be spent mostly on the construction of the heap-leach facilities and mine and plant infrastructure.

Sunrise Dam		**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.06	0.05	0.07
	(g/t)	1.76	1.64	2.27
Recovered grade*	(oz/t)	0.142	0.099	0.107
	(g/t)	4.86	3.39	3.68
Gold production	(000oz)	600	465	455
Total cash costs	($/oz)	306	298	269
Total production costs	($/oz)	385	376	363
Adjusted gross profit	($m)	137	137	46
Capital expenditure	($m)	30	24	34
Total number of employees		357		

382
375
Employees
102
99
95
Contractors
255
283
280
* open-pit operation
Review of operations – Australia
Ownership of these assets, all in the state of Western Australia, is as follows:
The Sunrise Dam gold mine is 100% owned by AngloGold Ashanti and is currently the only producing AngloGold Ashanti operation in Australia.
The Boddington project is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and Newmont Mining Corporation, in which each has interests of 33.33% and 66.67% respectively.
The Tropicana project is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti (70%) and Independence Group NL (30%), which will contribute in terms of its 30% stake on completion of the pre-feasibility study.
Sunrise Dam
Description:
The Sunrise Dam gold mine is located in the northern goldfields of Western Australia, 220 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie and 55 kilometres south of Laverton. The mine consists of a large open-pit, which is now in its eleventh year of operation, and an underground mine, which began producing in 2003. Mining at both operations is conducted by contractors and the ore mined is treated in a conventional gravity and CIL processing plant which is owner-managed.
Safety:
While no fatalities were recorded there was a slight deterioration in the rate of lost-time injuries. The LTIFR for the year was 2.63 (2006: 1.81).
Operating review:
Production increased by 29% to a record 600,000 ounces in line with expectations (2006: 465,000 ounces). The GQ zone in the open pit provided the anticipated large volumes of high grade ore, which accounted for the increase in annual gold production.
Approximately 79,000 ounces of gold production was sourced from the underground mine.
Progress was made in developing access to the Cosmo, Dolly, and Watu lodes and 2,000 metres of underground capital development and 6,100 metres of operational development were completed. A total of 67,400 metres of diamond drilling was also completed.
AngloGold Ashanti's three assets in Australia are the Sunrise Dam gold mine, and the Boddington and Tropicana joint venture projects. In 2007, production from Sunrise Dam was a record 600,000 ounces, an increase of 29% and equivalent to 11% of group production for the year.

Processing plant throughput in 2007 was 3.8 million tonnes, slightly lower than the record throughput of 3.9 million tonnes in 2006.
Total cash costs fell by 8% to A$364/oz (rose by 3% in US dollar terms to $306/oz). Despite cost increases in areas such as open-pit mining contractor rates per unit mined, the greater volume of ore mined, and the appreciation in value of the Australian dollar, the increase in production, due primarily to the higher grade of ore mined, resulted in the decrease in cash costs, year-on-year.
Adjusted gross profit at A$163 million ($137 million) for 2007 was 10% down on that of 2006 (A$181 million, $137 million). The conversion of the mine's diesel power station to liquefied natural gas (LNG) progressed well and the new LNG facility will begin operation in the second quarter of 2008. Capital expenditure for the year amounted to A$35 million ($30 million).
Growth prospects:
The main open pit (the Mega Pit) will be completed in the second quarter of 2008, at a final depth of 440 metres. A cutback of the north wall of the open pit began in October 2007, and is scheduled for completion in mid-2010.
The underground life of mine study was completed in late 2007 and, following successful exploration, underground reserves have increased to 552,000 ounces (after depletion).
Underground resources at year end were 1.6 million ounces (indicated 880,000 ounces) and a high proportion of this indicated resource will be converted to reserve early in 2008.
Outlook:
Gold production for 2008 is projected to be in a range of 400,000 to 420,000 ounces, with more than 100,000 ounces sourced from the underground mine. Underground production will continue to ramp up for the next several years, with a current peak capacity target of 150,000 ounces per year.
Total cash costs are estimated to be around A$660/oz to A$670/oz ($580/oz and $590/oz) while capital expenditure is scheduled to be A$26 million ($23 million) – to be spent primarily on the underground mine.

Boddington	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Capital expenditure ($m) – 100%	747	180	12
Capital expenditure ($m) – 33.33%	249	60	4
Total number of employees	424	97	66
Employees	37	12	18
Contractors	387	85	48

Boddington

Description:
Boddington is located 130 kilometres south-east of Perth in Western Australia. The original, predominantly oxide open-pit operation was closed at the end of 2001.

Operating review, growth prospects and outlook:
The Boddington expansion project, which involves mining the basement reserves beneath the oxide pits, was approved in March 2006. The project has an attributable capital budget of between A$770 million and A$900 million ($700 million and $800 million). At year-end, overall project progress was approximately 65% complete, with engineering and procurement activities nearing completion. Construction of the treatment plant was approximately 32% complete and owner-mining had begun.

Based on the current mine plan, mine life is estimated to be more than 20 years, with attributable life-of-mine gold production expected to be greater than 5.7 million ounces of gold. Average attributable gold production in the first five years will be between 320,000 and 350,000 ounces per year, while on an average life-of-mine basis, attributable production is estimated to be between 250,000 and 270,000 ounces per year. AngloGold Ashanti's share of copper production, which will be sold as concentrate, is expected to be between 10,000 and 12,500 tonnes per year. Production is expected to begin in late 2008/early 2009. Attributable capital expenditure for 2008 is expected to be approximately A$433 million ($381 million).

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Tropicana

Description:

Tropicana is a 12,500 square kilometres tenement package located 330 kilometres east north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. AngloGold Ashanti holds a 70% interest in the project and Independence Group NL holds a 30% interest (free carried to completion of the pre-feasibility study). Independence has agreed to contribute to certain project studies to ensure timely development of the project and to contribute to all regional exploration.

Operating review, growth prospects and outlook:

The pre-feasibility study on this project began in June 2007. The study, which is scheduled to be completed by mid-2008, focuses on the Tropicana and Havana zones. An indicated and inferred resource estimate of 62.8 million tonnes at a grade of 2.01g/t and containing 4.05 million ounces was released in December 2007.

Metallurgical testwork has determined that the preferred plant configuration is a conventional carbon-in-leach circuit. Tests are currently underway to assess the optimal crushing and grinding circuit as well as the possible inclusion of energy-efficient high-pressure grinding rolls.

With the completion of the resource estimate, pit design and mine scheduling studies are underway to determine the optimal operating scale, grade and material scheduling strategy, infrastructural requirements, and capital and operating costs. A potential large-scale water resource has been identified within 50 kilometres of the deposit.

AngloGold Ashanti and Independence have agreed to jointly fund ongoing drilling to increase the resource classification to measured, indicated and inferred by mid-2008 to enable estimation of reserves and to streamline the progression of the project to feasibility level.

Baseline environmental studies for the project have been substantially completed.

Regional exploration continues on the greater tenement package (see the Global exploration section of this report for additional information).

Brasil Mineração

		2007	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.13	0.09	0.11
	(g/t)	3.50	3.10	3.86
Recovered grade*	(oz/t)	0.218	0.222	0.212
	(g/t)	7.48	7.60	7.27
Gold production	(000oz)	317	242	250
Total cash costs	($/oz)	233	195	169
Total production costs	($/oz)	344	266	226
Adjusted gross profit	($m)	88	86	48
Capital expenditure	($m)	117	168	71
Total number of employees		3,434		

3,611
2,597
Employees
1,814
1,546
1,363
Contractors
1,620
2,065
1,234
* underground operation
Review of operations – Brazil
AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração
Description:
The wholly owned AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração (Brasil Mineração) complex is located in south-eastern Brazil in the state of Minas Gerais, close to the city of Belo Horizonte, in the municipalities of Nova Lima, Sabará and Santa Bárbara. Ore is sourced from the Cuiabá underground mine, and then processed at the Cuiabá and Queiroz plants, and from the Córrego do Sítio heap-leach operation.
Safety:
Safety levels were maintained during the course of the year with little change in the LTIFR (LTIFR 2007: 2.30; LTIFR 2006: 2.33). No fatalities were recorded.
Operating review:
Production increased by 31% to 317,000 ounces in line with expectations
(2006: 242,000 ounces), boosted by the commissioning and start-up of the Cuiabá Expansion Project. Although the rainy season at the start of the year hampered heap-leach activities and delayed the start up of the Cuiabá Expansion Project, by the end of the year, operating performance had improved. The Cuiabá Expansion Project, which has been undertaken at a total cost of $206 million, includes the deepening of the underground mine, the construction of new treatment and tailings storage facilities, a roaster and an acid plant. The entire circuit has now been integrated and is operational from the underground Cuiabá mine crushing area to the Queiroz processing plant. No significant problems were experienced in increasing mine
AngloGold Ashanti's two assets in Brazil are:
• AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração
• Serra Grande
In 2007, these operations together produced an
attributable 408,000 ounces of gold, equivalent to
7% of group production.

throughput from 830,000 tonnes to an average of 1.3 million tonnes annually. This project will add six years to the life of mine of Brasil Mineração.

From an operational perspective, actions such as the setting of new development rates, a new ramp, improvements to mine infrastructure and layout and improved geotechnical conditions are being implemented to consolidate a sustainable long-term rate of production. A 7% increase in the volume of tonnages treated has been planned to offset a 5% decline in grades for 2008.

Total cash costs rose by 19% to $233/oz compared to $195/oz in 2006. Higher costs were largely a result of the appreciation in the local Brazilian currency (the real) against the US dollar, lower grades, the reduction in by-product credits received for sulphuric acid and an increase in the operational cycle of the mine in deeper levels in addition to a new plant at Cuiabá site.

Capital expenditure for the year totalled $117 million, significantly down on that of 2006 ($168 million) as the Cuiabá Expansion Project was completed.

Adjusted gross profit rose 2% to $88 million, largely as a consequence of a 25% increase in gold sold and 4% as a result of the improved price received, which offset the higher costs.

Growth prospects:

The Córrego do Sítio Underground Sulphide Project is investigating the viability of exploiting the potential sulphide ore resources of the Córrego do Sítio underground orebodies, namely Cachorro Bravo, Laranjeira and Carvoaria. The results from the study for this project were released in 2007. This project, which is expected to produce 100,000 ounces of gold annually over 14 years from a total of 6.8Mt of ore milled, is scheduled to begin in mid-2011.

The development of a ramp and the exposure of the Cachorro Bravo orebody are continuing. The development of access drives to the Carvoaria orebody is ongoing and exposure of the Laranjeira orebody to increase the extent of the mineable resource has begun. Trial mining on the Cachorro Bravo orebody is in progress and generating data for the feasibility study.

The Lamego Project explores the orebodies on the Lamego property. This project is expected to produce approximately 500,000 ounces over nine years. However, given the geological similarity of Lamego to that of the nearby Cuiabá mine, and the lack of information regarding the deeper levels of Lamego, a more aggressive exploration programme was budgeted for in 2007 and 2008 so as to evaluate the potential of increasing current expected production at Lamego to levels similar to those of the Cuiabá operation. During 2007, development totalled 3,274 metres. A pre-feasibility study will be conducted in 2008.

Outlook:

Production at Brasil Mineração in 2008 is projected to be in a range from 318,000 to 328,000 ounces, boosted by the continued ramp up of the Cuiabá expansion. In line with this, total cash costs are expected to be between $283/oz and $293/oz while capital expenditure will be approximately $70 million.

Serra Grande

Description:

Serra Grande is located in central Brazil, in the state of Goiás, five kilometres from the city of Crixás. AngloGold Ashanti and the Kinross Gold Corporation are joint partners in this operation. In terms of the shareholders' agreement, AngloGold Ashanti manages the operation and has the right to access a maximum of 50% of the earnings accrued and dividends paid by Serra Grande.

Serra Grande comprises two underground mines, Mina III and Mina Nova, and an open pit at Mina III which began operation in 2007. The processing circuit, with grinding, leaching, filtration, precipitation and smelting facilities, has a capacity of about 800,000t of ore a year.

Serra Grande		**2007**	**2006**	**2005**
Pay limit	(oz/t)	0.14	0.09	0.09
	(g/t)	3.90	3.24	3.02
Recovered grade	(oz/t)	0.210	0.219	0.231
	(g/t)	7.21	7.51	7.93

Gold production
(000oz) – 100%
182
194
192
– 50%
91
97
96
Total cash costs
($/oz)
263
198
158
Total production costs
($/oz)
351
265
205
Adjusted gross profit
($m)
– 100%
61
59
44
– 50%
27
26
22
Capital expenditure
($m)
– 100%
24
17
13
– 50%
12
8
7
Total number of employees
918
817
775
Employees
654
609
566
Contractors
264
208
209

81

Safety:

Safety levels deteriorated during the course of the year and there was one fatality due to a rockfall in the second quarter of the year. This was the first fatality ever involving an employee of Serra Grande. Corrective action has been taken. The LTIFR for the year was 2.47 (2006: 1.76) while the FIFR was 0.49 (2006: nil).

Operating review:

Attributable production at 91,000 ounces (2006: 97,000 ounces) decreased by 6% chiefly due to the lower grades mined. The open-pit, which has a resource of 210,000 ounces began operating in July 2007 and is expected to produce an average of 26,000 ounces annually.

Total cash costs increased by 33% to $263/oz, largely due to the lower grade of the material available for treatment, an appreciating local currency (the real) and inflation which affected the costs of power, labour, material and services.

Adjusted gross profit rose 4% to $27 million, as a consequence of a 17% improvement in the price received and 1% increase in the amount of gold sold which, combined, offset the higher costs.

Capital expenditure amounted to $24 million – $12 million attributable. Capital expenditure was also negatively impacted by the appreciation in the local currency. The development of the Palmeiras orebody was delayed to 2008 as agreement with landowners was only finalised in December 2007.

Growth prospects:

An aggressive brownfields exploration campaign at Serra Grande aims to increase reserves and resources in and around Mina III and Mina Nova. In 2007, there was an increase in reserves at Mina Nova and Mina III (orebody 4) and a new orebody named Pequizão was discovered between Mina Nova and Mina III. In 2008, the intention is to re-evaluate resources and reserves including Pequizão and start the main access to the Palmeiras mine. The access ramp project was finished by the end of 2007 and the development should start in March.

Outlook:

Attributable gold production at Serra Grande is projected to be between 82,000 and 87,000 ounces in 2008, a decrease of 4% due to lower grades. Total cash costs are expected to be around $305/oz to $315/oz and capital expenditure of $40 million ($20 million attributable to AngloGold Ashanti) is to be spent.

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Annual Financial Statements 2007
Obuasi 2007
2006
2005
Pay limits*
(oz/t)
0.28
0.23
0.18
(g/t)
8.49
7.13
6.06
Recovered grade*
(oz/t)
0.129
0.128
0.139
(g/t)
4.43
4.39
4.77
Gold production
(000oz)
360
387
391
Total cash costs
($/oz)
459
395
345
Total production costs