

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K

March 29, 2007

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Report on Form 6-K dated March 29, 2007

Commission File Number 1-14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

11 Diagonal Street

Johannesburg, 2001

(P.O. Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)

South Africa

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Enclosure: Press release – **AngloGold Ashanti 06 Annual Financial Statements**
- prepared in accordance with IFRS

Annual Financial
Statements
06

AngloGold Ashanti Limited (AngloGold Ashanti) has produced a suite of three complementary reports to communicate with a range of stakeholders on all aspects of its operating and financial performance for the year from 1 January to 31 December 2006. This suite of annual reports comprises:

·
Annual Financial Statements 2006

·
Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2006, which provides a detailed breakdown of the group's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

·
Report to Society 2006 which incorporates an expanded, comprehensive web-based version of the report that provides a broad overview of AngloGold Ashanti's sustainable development initiatives at all its operations
a condensed printed report based on the above, and
country reports, which provide an overview of the group's operational and sustainable development initiatives in each country in which it operates.

The stakeholders with which the company seeks to communicate includes shareholders, employees and their representatives, the communities in which AngloGold Ashanti operates, regional and national governments as well as other interested parties.

This report, the Annual Financial Statements 2006, presents AngloGold Ashanti's operating and financial results for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006. They have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the South African Companies Act No. 61 of 1973 and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited (JSE). The guidelines of the King Report on Corporate Governance, 2002 have also been taken into account in the compilation of both the Annual Financial Statements and the Report to Society 2006. The latter has been produced in line with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the principles presented by the International Council of Metals and Mining (ICMM), of which AngloGold Ashanti is a member. The Annual Financial Statements are submitted to the JSE and to the London, New York, Ghana and Australian stock exchanges as well as to the Paris and Brussels bourses. It is also submitted to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6-K.

During the course of the past financial year, there were several changes at an operational level. In South Africa, the group's new mine, Moab Khotsong, came into commercial production and in Australia, the large-scale, long-life Boddington expansion project was approved against a backdrop of improving gold and commodity prices. The Ghanaian operation, Bibiani, was sold with effect from 1 December 2006. In April 2006, AngloGold Ashanti successfully completed raising equity of \$500 million (net of issue expenses) at a tight discount to the market price. The company has launched an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) together with a black economic empowerment

(BEE) transaction in South Africa in terms of which 1.9% of AngloGold Ashanti's share capital (equivalent to around 6% of production of the South African operations) has been transferred to non-managerial employees of the company and a BEE consortium, in line with the requirements of the Broad-based Socio-economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry.

The Annual Financial Statements 2006 contains a summary of the group's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in the form of a Supplementary Information report. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in both documents are reported in accordance with the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Reserves and Resources (SAMREC 2000) and the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2004). Competent persons in terms of all these codes have prepared, reviewed and confirmed the report of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

In addition to the Annual Financial Statements 2006, AngloGold Ashanti is preparing an annual report on Form 20-F, in compliance with the rules governing its listing on the New York Stock Exchange and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The Form 20-F must be filed with the SEC by no later than 30 June 2007.

All of these AngloGold Ashanti reports and documents are available electronically on the corporate website, www.AngloGoldAshanti.com, or the 2006 Annual Report website, www.aga-reports.com.

Printed copies can be requested from the contact persons listed on either the inside back cover of this report or those listed on the website.

Scope of report

Throughout this document, dollar or \$ refers to US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this document other than statements of historical fact contain forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti's operations, economic performance or financial condition, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, total cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects, its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, and the outcome and consequences of any pending litigation or enforcement proceedings. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, and business and operational risk management. For a discussion on such factors, refer to the risk management section of these Annual Financial Statements.

AngloGold Ashanti is not obliged to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Annual Financial Statements or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to AngloGold Ashanti or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein.

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Financial

.
*Average annual dollar spot gold price up by 36%
to \$604 per ounce compared to 2005.*

.
*Received gold price 31% higher at \$577 per
ounce.*

.
*Adjusted gross profit increased by 125%
to \$1,058 million.*

.
*Adjusted headline earnings rose by 105%
to \$413 million.*

.
Capital expenditure up by 13% to \$817 million.

.
*Total dividend for the year of R4.50 per share
or \$0.62 per ADS.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Operational

.
Total annual gold production declined by 9% to 5.6 million ounces.

.
Total cash costs increased by 10% to \$308 per ounce mainly as a result of lower grades mined and inflationary pressures.

.
Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources increased by 6% and 3% respectively.

AngloGold Ashanti at a glance – corporate profile

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AngloGold Ashanti, one of the world's leading gold producers, has a portfolio of long-life, relatively low-cost assets with a variety of orebody types in key gold-producing regions around the world.

AngloGold Ashanti produced 5.6 million ounces of gold in 2006 of which 2.6 million ounces (45%) came from deep-level hard-rock operations in South Africa and the balance of 2.5 million ounces (45%) from shallow and surface operations, and 0.5 million ounces (10%) from underground operations around the world.

Today, AngloGold Ashanti has 21 operations located in 10 countries on four continents, together with a substantial project pipeline and a focused, global exploration programme. AngloGold Ashanti currently operates in South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, the Republic of Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and the United States.

Greenfields exploration is underway in Western Australia, Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and through exploration partnerships and joint ventures in Colombia, Russia, China, the Philippines and Laos. In 2006, 119,089 metres of greenfields exploration drilling was completed, a four-fold increase on that of 2005.

Shareholder information

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (ANG). It is also listed on the following securities exchanges: New York (AU), London (AGD), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA) as well as Euronext Paris (VA) and Euronext Brussels (ANG).

Corporate highlights

- *Production of 5.6 million ounces of gold in 2006*
- *Capital expenditure of \$817 million, spent primarily on projects at Mponeng, TauTona and Moab Khotsong in South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração in Brazil, Geita in Tanzania and Sunrise Dam in Australia*
- *Proved and Probable Ore Reserves of 66.9 million ounces and total Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves of 181.6 million ounces*
- *More than 61,000 people, including contractors, are employed around the globe*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Letter from the chairman and chief executive officer

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AngloGold Ashanti's adjusted headline earnings for 2006, at \$413 million, were the highest in the nine-year history of the company. In a 12-month period in which the spot price of gold rose by 36%, the company's adjusted headline earnings increased by 105%, clearly demonstrating AngloGold Ashanti's leverage to a rising gold price. These sound financial results were achieved in a year during which AngloGold Ashanti's gold production was 9% lower than 2005 at 5.6 million ounces.

Although total cash costs for the year increased by 10% to \$308 per ounce, the company's continued cost management programme, which achieved savings of \$160 million in 2005, yielded a further \$73 million in savings during 2006. We are particularly pleased with this performance in the face of rising global commodity input prices. \$50 million of these savings was derived from the South African operations, which yielded some \$144 million savings in 2005.

AngloGold Ashanti's workplace safety performance during 2006 is of concern to us. Over the last eight years, the company has seen a steady improvement in both its lost time injury statistics and in the number of serious and fatal accidents. In 2006, however, we experienced a deterioration in these trends; during the year 37 of our employees lost their lives in work-related accidents. On our South African mines, where 32 of these occupational fatalities occurred, 78% were as a result of falls of ground, many caused by underground seismic activity. The company's management is comprehensively reviewing its safety strategy and we are determined to return to the improving, downward trend. That this is possible is indicated by the solid performance of several operations, including Cripple Creek & Victor in Colorado – which has operated without a lost-time injury since November 2003. Our employees and the trade unions that represent them will be our full and equal partners in the revitalised safety programmes. We want each employee to become a safety supervisor looking after his own safety and that of the colleague working next to him.

*Investor and
speculator interest
in gold led to
the price reaching
a 26-year high of
\$725 per ounce
in May 2006,
with an annual
average price for 2006
of \$604 per ounce,
36% higher than
in 2005.
Russell Edey, Chairman*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Reversing the trend in 2005, when the company's ore reserves decreased by 15.6 million ounces, in 2006 AngloGold Ashanti recorded an increase in total ore reserves before depletion of 10.1 million ounces. After depletion, this represents a 6% increase year-on-year, from 63.3 million ounces in 2005 to 66.9 million ounces in 2006. Significant additions included 2.9 million ounces at Mponeng due to the inclusion of the VCR Below 120 Level project, and 1.1 million ounces at Cripple Creek & Victor as a result of a planned extension of that operation's life.

This increase is evidence of the increasing achievement of our growth objective, which is central to ensuring sustainable returns for shareholders and benefits to all of our stakeholders. We have in place a strong pipeline of organic growth projects, where the focus is on bringing to account value-accretive ounces at reasonable costs. With five major capital projects currently underway at operations in South Africa, Brazil and Australia, we believe we are doing this effectively. Additionally, we continue to maintain and expand our cost-effective brownfields exploration programme, which is focused on continuing to increase our reserve and resource base around our existing operations, and our greenfields exploration initiatives underway in seven countries around the world, with substantial resources in 2007 earmarked for our sites in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia and Tropicana in Western Australia.

An effect of this growth strategy is to place the group in its highest-ever capital investment phase. However, we will continue to balance our capital expenditure and our dividend allocation on the basis of both prudent financial management and ensuring strong total returns to shareholders. In this spirit, a dividend of 240 South African cents (or 33 US cents) per share has been declared for the six months ended 31 December 2006, resulting in a total dividend for the year of 450 South African cents (or 62 US cents). This compares with a total dividend paid in 2005 of 232 South African cents (36 US cents).

Bobby Godsell, Chief Executive Officer

Letter from the chairman and chief executive officer *cont.*

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Annual Financial Statements 2006

We continue to take a positive view of the market for and price of our product. The average spot price for the year of \$604 per ounce was 36% higher than the average for 2005 and the greatest annual gain since 1980. With the key drivers of the price – the investment and physical market, currencies and interest rates – all continuing to sustain demand, we are confident that gold will continue to trade in its present range, or higher, for the foreseeable future. In this market context, AngloGold Ashanti's strategy of actively managing its hedge book so as to reduce our forward sale commitments and expose more of our production to a rising price will be maintained. In April 2006 Anglo American sold, via a placement, approximately 14.6% of its shares in AngloGold Ashanti, worth some \$1 billion, reducing its holding to 41.8% and giving effect to its decision to reduce its shareholding in this company and, consequently, to provide us with greater strategic flexibility. Simultaneously with this secondary placement, AngloGold Ashanti raised some \$500 million via a primary placement. This \$1.5 billion placement involving nearly 30 million shares, was priced at an impressive 1% discount to both the price the day before and the 30-day weighted average price.

Another key challenge which management continues to successfully address is the health of our employees and the communities in which they live. In South Africa during 2006, 23,389 (or 75% of the workforce) tested their HIV/AIDS status, illustrating the company's success of campaigns promoting counselling and testing. Over 4,500 employees are enrolled in wellness programmes and nearly 1,500 are receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART). Of those on ART, 88% have been declared fit to work by their attending clinician. 80% of patients on ART have undetectable viral loads after two years of treatment.

The malaria control programme now in operation in the Obuasi district in Ghana, which we implemented in April 2006, is one of the largest private sector malaria control programmes. This initiative has reduced the number of malaria cases being treated at the company's hospital by 50% and it is expected that further reductions will be achieved during 2007 and beyond. A similar programme will be initiated at the Geita mine in Tanzania.

These issues related to employee and community health, as well as the other social and environmental aspects of AngloGold Ashanti's commitments to its stakeholders are comprehensively addressed in the Report to Society component of our Annual Report, carried on the 2006 Annual Report website at www.aga-reports.com.

AngloGold Ashanti

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To strengthen the partnership with our employees in South Africa, on 30 January 2007 we launched the Bokamoso Employee Share Ownership Plan. In terms of this plan, which includes all employees except for managers already benefiting from share schemes, each employee has become the outright owner of 30 of the company's shares, currently worth just over R10,000. The employee will benefit from the dividends paid on these shares, and will be required to hold them for three years following which they will vest in five equal annual tranches. Each employee will also benefit from the value uplift on another 90 shares, which will vest in the same proportions over the same periods. This scheme was fully developed with the three unions who represent our employees in South Africa and further deepens the partnership we have with these unions.

We are pleased to welcome to our board three new directors:

Joseph Henry Mensah, who is the Chairman of the National Development Planning Commission in Ghana and a member of the Ghana Parliament; Siphon Pityana, Chairman of Izingwe Holdings, a BEE investment company which holds 0.5% of AngloGold Ashanti's shares as a result of the empowerment transaction which included the introduction of the Bokamoso Employee Share Ownership Plan; and Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who is a certified chartered accountant with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and a past national president of that Institute, and a respected South African academic, professional and business leader. Professor Nkuhlu was also appointed deputy chairman of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, with effect from 4 August 2006.

We also note the resignation from the board of Lazarus Zim and Sam Jonah. Colin Brayshaw and Tony Trahar will retire from the board at the upcoming annual general meeting. We record our thanks to them for their contribution to the company during their tenure.

Looking ahead to the rest of 2007, gold production is estimated to be 5.8 million ounces at an average total cash cost of \$309 per ounce. Capital expenditure is estimated at \$1,070 million and will be managed in line with profitability and cash flow. We continue to have a positive outlook for the gold price and confidently anticipate another year of growth and improved value for our shareholders.

Russell Edey

Bobby Godsell

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

20 March 2007

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Performance

review

Annual production (000 oz)

Annual production (000 oz)

Annual production (000 oz)

Annual production (000 oz)

Annual production (000 oz)

AngloGold Ashanti

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.
Mining operations here are divided into two regions, West Wits and Vaal River, which together have seven mines, namely Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong, Mponeng, Savuka, Tau Lekoa and TauTona.

.
As at 31 December 2006, Ore Reserves for these operations totalled 27.2 million ounces of gold – 41% of group reserves.

.
Combined, these mines employed 35,968 people and produced 2,554,000 ounces of gold in 2006, equivalent to 45% of total group output.

.
The South African operations contributed \$549 million – 52% – to group adjusted gross profit.

.
Capital expenditure for the year totalled \$313 million.

.
The operations here are Sunrise Dam and the Boddington joint venture expansion project, both in the state of Western Australia.

.
As at 31 December 2006, Ore Reserves totalled 6.4 million ounces of gold – 9% of group reserves.

.
Sunrise Dam and Boddington together employed 479 people and Sunrise Dam produced 465,000 ounces of gold in 2006, equivalent to 8% of total group output.

.
This operation contributed \$137 million – 13% – to group adjusted gross profit.

.
Capital expenditure at both Sunrise Dam and Boddington totalled \$84 million for the year.

.
The mining operations here are located in Brazil (AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda and Serra Grande) and Argentina (Cerro Vanguardia).

.
As at 31 December 2006, Ore Reserves in Brazil and Argentina totalled 4.7 million ounces of gold – 7% of group reserves.

.
Combined, these mines employed 5,334 people and produced 554,000 ounces of gold in 2006, equivalent to 10% of total group output.

.
The operations together contributed \$175 million – 17% – to group adjusted gross profit.

.
Capital expenditure for the year totalled \$205 million.

.
The one mining operation here is Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) in the state of Colorado.

.
As at 31 December 2006, Ore Reserves at CC&V totalled 3.8 million ounces of gold – 6% of group reserves.

.
This operation employed 369 people and produced 283,000 ounces of gold in 2006, equivalent to 5% of total group output.

.
This operation contributed \$23 million – 2% – to group adjusted gross profit.

Capital expenditure for the year totalled \$13 million.

This region includes the mining operations in Ghana (Obuasi, Iduapriem and Bibiani for 11 months), Guinea (Siguri), Mali (Morila, Sadiola, Yatela), Namibia (Navachab) and Tanzania (Geita).

As at 31 December 2006, Ore Reserves for all these operations totalled 24.8 million ounces of gold – 37% of group reserves.

Combined, these mines employed 17,157 people and produced 1,779,000 ounces of gold in 2006, equivalent to 32% of total group output.

The operations in Africa (outside of South Africa) contributed \$144 million – 14% – to group adjusted gross profit.

Capital expenditure for the year totalled \$191 million.

Capital expenditure (\$m)

Capital expenditure (\$m)

Capital expenditure (\$m)

Capital expenditure (\$m)

Capital expenditure (\$m)

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Operations at a glance – summary

For the year ended 31 December

Attributable

tonnes

Average grade

Attributable

treated/milled

recovered

gold production

(Mt)

(g/t)

(000oz)

Page

Operation

2006

2005

2004

2006

2005

2004

2006

2005

2004

number

South Africa

2,554

2,676 2,857

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

2.4

2.3 2.4

8.08

9.30 10.38 615

693 795

52

Kopanang

2.0

2.0 2.0

7.01

7.38 7.37 446

482 486

53

Moab Khotsong

(1)

0.2

–

–

6.35

–

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|
| - | | |
| 44 | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 54 | | |
| Tau Lekoa | | |
| 1.5 | | |
| 2.1 | 2.4 | |
| 3.76 | | |
| 3.96 | 3.87 | 176 |
| 265 | 293 | |
| 54 | | |
| Surface operations | | |
| 7.2 | | |
| 5.8 | 6.1 | |
| 0.49 | | |
| 0.51 | 0.60 | 113 |
| 95 | 119 | |
| West Wits | | |
| Mponeng | | |
| 1.9 | | |
| 1.7 | 1.7 | |
| 9.93 | | |
| 9.15 | 8.14 | 596 |
| 512 | 438 | |
| 48 | | |
| Savuka | | |
| 0.4 | | |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | |
| 7.68 | | |
| 6.80 | 6.19 | 89 |
| 126 | 158 | |
| 50 | | |
| TauTona | | |
| (2) | | |
| 2.0 | | |
| 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| 10.18 | | |
| 9.62 | 10.88 | 474 |
| 502 | 568 | |
| 49 | | |
| Argentina | | |
| 215 | | |
| 211 | 211 | |
| Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%) | | |
| 0.9 | | |
| 0.9 | 0.9 | |
| 7.29 | | |
| 7.70 | 7.60 | 215 |
| 211 | 211 | |
| 56 | | |

Australia

465
 455 410
 Sunrise Dam
 (3)
 4.0
 3.6 3.7
 3.39
 3.68 3.46 465
 455 410
 59

Brazil

339
 346 334
 AngloGold Ashanti Brasil
 Mineração
 (2)
 1.1
 1.3 1.0
 7.60
 7.27 7.85 242
 250 240
 62

Serra Grande (50%)

0.4
 0.4 0.4
 7.51
 7.93 7.80 97
 96 94
 64

Ghana

592
 680 485
 Bibiani
 (4) (6)
 2.1
 2.4 1.7
 0.55
 1.45 1.93 37
 115 105
 69

Iduapriem (85%)

(3) (6)
 3.0
 3.2 2.2
 1.74
 1.71 1.72 167
 174 125
 68

Obuasi

(2) (6)

| | | |
|----------------|------|-----|
| 6.2 | | |
| 4.7 | 2.6 | |
| 4.39 | | |
| 4.77 | 5.27 | 387 |
| 391 | 255 | |
| 67 | | |
| Guinea | | |
| 256 | | |
| 246 | 83 | |
| Siguiri (85%) | | |
| (5) (6) | | |
| 7.0 | | |
| 5.8 | 2.6 | |
| 1.08 | | |
| 1.21 | 1.10 | 256 |
| 246 | 83 | |
| 72 | | |
| Mali | | |
| 537 | | |
| 528 | 475 | |
| Morila (40%) | | |
| 1.7 | | |
| 1.5 | 1.4 | |
| 3.88 | | |
| 5.41 | 4.44 | 207 |
| 262 | 204 | |
| 76 | | |
| Sadiola (38%) | | |
| 1.8 | | |
| 1.9 | 2.0 | |
| 3.22 | | |
| 2.73 | 2.77 | 190 |
| 168 | 174 | |
| 74 | | |
| Yatela (40%) | | |
| (7) | | |
| 1.3 | | |
| 1.3 | 1.1 | |
| 4.12 | | |
| 2.99 | 3.41 | 141 |
| 98 | 97 | |
| 75 | | |
| Namibia | | |
| 86 | | |
| 81 | 67 | |
| Navachab | | |
| 1.5 | | |
| 1.2 | 1.3 | |
| 1.81 | | |
| 2.05 | 1.59 | 86 |
| 81 | 67 | |

79

Tanzania

308

613 570

Geita

(8)

5.7

6.1 4.7

1.68

3.14 3.74 308

613 570

81

USA

283

330 329

Cripple Creek & Victor

(7)

21.8

19.2 18.2 0.54

0.62 0.61 283

330 329

83

Zimbabwe

–

–

9

Freda-Rebecca

(6) (9)

–

–

0.1 –

–

1.66 –

–

9

(1)

Attributable production at Moab Khotsonq prior to commercial production in 2006 was capitalised against pre-production costs.

(2)

The yield of TauTona, AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração and Obuasi represents underground operations.

(3)

The yield of Sunrise Dam and Iduapriem represents open-pit operations.

(4)

The yield of Bibiani represents surface and dump reclamation in 2006 and open-pit operations in 2005 and 2004. Bibiani was sold effective 1 December 2006.

(5)

The yield of Siguiri arises from the open pit operation from 2005 and the heap leach operation in 2004.

(6)

Interest acquired 26 April 2004 with reporting from 1 May 2004.

(7)

The yield of Yatela and Cripple Creek & Victor Joint Venture reflects recoverable gold placed/tonnes placed.

(8)

50% holding to 26 April 2004 and 100% from this date.

(9)

Freda-Rebecca was sold effective 1 September 2004.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Operations at a glance – summary

For the year ended 31 December

Attributable

Attributable

Total

adjusted gross

cash gross

cash costs

(1)

profit (loss)

(1)

profit (loss)

(1) (2)

(\$/oz)

(\$m)

(\$m)

Page

Operation

2006

2005

2004

2006

2005

2004

2006

2005

2004

number

South Africa

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

261

264 231 156

87 118 203

120 134

52

Kopanang

291

277 281 109

54 46

136

74 60

53

Moab Khotsong

(3)

655

– –

(22)

– – (3)

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| - | - | 54 |
| Tau Lekoa | | |
| 440 | | |
| 410 | 370 | (4) |
| (14) | | |
| (6) | | |
| 25 | | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 54 | | |
| Surface operations | | |
| 281 | | |
| 287 | 250 | 31 |
| 16 | 19 | 35 |
| 16 | 19 | |
| West Wits | | |
| Mponeng | | |
| 237 | | |
| 279 | 322 | 156 |
| 49 | 11 | |
| 216 | | |
| 86 | 37 | |
| 48 | | |
| Savuka | | |
| 336 | | |
| 430 | 455 | 21 |
| (8) | | |
| (18) | | |
| 24 | | |
| (1) | | |
| (10) | | |
| 50 | | |
| TauTona | | |
| 269 | | |
| 256 | 245 | 101 |
| 44 | 58 | |
| 152 | | |
| 95 | 92 | |
| 49 | | |
| Argentina | | |
| Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%) | | |
| 225 | | |
| 171 | 156 | 35 |
| 31 | 30 | 65 |
| 52 | 54 | |
| 56 | | |
| Australia | | |
| Sunrise Dam | | |
| 298 | | |
| 269 | 260 | 137 |
| 46 | 62 | |
| 173 | | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| 78 | 88 | |
| 59 | | |
| Brazil | | |
| AngloGold Ashanti Brasil | | |
| Mineração | | |
| 195 | | |
| 169 | 133 | 86 |
| 48 | 45 | |
| 101 | | |
| 61 | 58 | |
| 62 | | |
| Serra Grande (50%) | | |
| 198 | | |
| 158 | 134 | 26 |
| 22 | 18 | 33 |
| 26 | 22 | |
| 64 | | |
| Ghana | | |
| Bibiani | | |
| (4) (7) | | |
| 437 | | |
| 305 | 251 | |
| 5 | | |
| (10) | | |
| (2) | | |
| 9 | | |
| 3 | 8 | 69 |
| Iduapriem (85%) | | |
| (4) | | |
| 368 | | |
| 348 | 303 | |
| 7 | | |
| (2) | | |
| (5) | | |
| 23 | | |
| 9 | 4 | 68 |
| Obuasi | | |
| (4) | | |
| 395 | | |
| 345 | 305 | (42) |
| (16) | | |
| (15) | | |
| 21 | | |
| 26 | 5 | 67 |
| Guinea | | |
| Siguiri (85%) | | |
| (4) | | |
| 399 | | |
| 301 | 443 | |
| - | | |
| 12 | (14) | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------|-----|
| 33 | | |
| 33 | (13) | |
| 72 | | |
| Mali | | |
| Morila (40%) | | |
| 275 | | |
| 191 | 184 | 52 |
| 39 | 25 | 69 |
| 65 | 40 | |
| 76 | | |
| Sadiola (38%) | | |
| 270 | | |
| 265 | 242 | 49 |
| 20 | 16 | 61 |
| 32 | 26 | |
| 74 | | |
| Yatela (40%) | | |
| 228 | | |
| 263 | 255 | 44 |
| 11 | 8 | |
| 57 | | |
| 18 | 14 | |
| 75 | | |
| Namibia | | |
| Navachab | | |
| 265 | | |
| 321 | 348 | 22 |
| 10 | 1 | |
| 28 | | |
| 17 | 4 | 79 |
| Tanzania | | |
| Geita | | |
| (5) | | |
| 497 | | |
| 298 | 250 | (2) |
| 9 | 23 | 37 |
| 47 | 58 | |
| 81 | | |
| USA | | |
| Cripple Creek & Victor | | |
| 248 | | |
| 230 | 220 | 23 |
| 17 | 7 | |
| 62 | | |
| 57 | 47 | |
| 83 | | |
| Zimbabwe | | |
| Freda-Rebecca | | |
| (4) (6) | | |
| - | | |
| - | 417 | |

–
– (1)
–
– –

(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)

Interest acquired 26 April 2004 with reporting from 1 May 2004.

(5)

50% holding to 26 April 2004 and 100% from this date.

(6)

Freda-Rebecca was sold effective 1 September 2004.

(7)

Bibiani was sold effective 1 December 2006.

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_Annual Financial Statements 2006

Dollar million

2006

2005

2004

2003

2002

Income statement

Gold income

2,964

2,629 2,309 2,029 1,761

Cost of sales

(2,282)

(2,309)

(1,924)

(1,526)

(1,203)

(Loss) gain on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts

(1)

(239)

(135)

(142)

119 92

Gross profit

443

185 243 622 650

Corporate administration and other expenses

(84)

(64)

(51)

(36)

(25)

Market development costs

(16)

(13)

(15)

(19)

(17)

Exploration costs

(61)

(45)

(44)

(38)

(28)

Amortisation of intangible assets

—

— (31)

(29)

(28)

Other net operating expenses

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|--|
| (18) | | | | |
| (20) | | | | |
| (12) | | | | |
| (14) | | | | |
| (8) | | | | |
| Operating special items | | | | |
| (18) | | | | |
| (77) | | | | |
| 12 | (8) | | | |
| (23) | | | | |
| Operating profit (loss) | | | | |
| 246 | | | | |
| (34) | | | | |
| 102 | 478 | 521 | | |
| Interest received | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 25 | 49 | 42 | 39 | |
| Exchange (loss) gain | | | | |
| (2) | | | | |
| (5) | | | | |
| 4 | (3) | | | |
| (4) | | | | |
| Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bond | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| (32) | | | | |
| 27 | – | – | | |
| Finance costs and unwinding of decommissioning and restoration obligations | | | | |
| (123) | | | | |
| (108) | | | | |
| (87) | | | | |
| (53) | | | | |
| (48) | | | | |
| Fair value (loss) gain on interest rate swaps | | | | |
| – | | | | |
| (1) | | | | |
| 2 | 6 | – | | |
| Share of associates' (loss) profit | | | | |
| (1) | | | | |
| (3) | | | | |
| – | 2 | 4 | | |
| Profit (loss) before taxation | | | | |
| 168 | | | | |
| (158) | | | | |
| 97 | 472 | 512 | | |
| Taxation | | | | |
| (180) | | | | |
| 35 | 41 | | | |
| (142) | | | | |
| (165) | | | | |
| (Loss) profit after taxation from continuing operations | | | | |
| (12) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|
| (123) | | | | |
| 138 | 330 | 347 | | |
| Discontinued operations | | | | |
| Loss for the year from discontinued operations | | | | |
| (2) | | | | |
| (36) | | | | |
| (11) | | | | |
| – | – | | | |
| (Loss) profit for the year | | | | |
| (14) | | | | |
| (159) | | | | |
| 127 | 330 | 347 | | |
| <i>Allocated as follows</i> | | | | |
| Equity shareholders of the parent | | | | |
| (44) | | | | |
| (182) | | | | |
| 108 | 312 | 332 | | |
| Minority interest | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 23 | 19 | 18 | 15 | |
| (14) | | | | |
| (159) | | | | |
| 127 | 330 | 347 | | |
| Other financial data | | | | |
| Adjusted gross profit | | | | |
| (2) | | | | |
| \$m | | | | |
| 1,058 | | | | |
| 470 | 441 | 559 | 638 | |
| Cash gross profit | | | | |
| (3) | | | | |
| \$m | | | | |
| 1,652 | | | | |
| 955 | 793 | 791 | 883 | |
| Headline (loss) earnings | | | | |
| \$m | | | | |
| (80) | | | | |
| (97) | | | | |
| 141 | 318 | 376 | | |
| Adjusted headline earnings | | | | |
| (4) | | | | |
| \$m | | | | |
| 413 | | | | |
| 201 | 271 | 282 | 368 | |
| Adjusted gross margin | | | | |
| % | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 17 | 19 | 27 | 35 | |
| Cash gross margin | | | | |
| % | | | | |
| 49 | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 34 | 34 | 38 | 48 |
| EBITDA | | | |
| (5) | | | |
| \$m | | | |
| 1,411 | | | |
| 820 | 700 | 667 | 802 |
| EBITDA margin | | | |
| % | | | |
| 42 | | | |
| 29 | 30 | 32 | 44 |
| Interest cover | | | |
| (6) | | | |
| times | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 7 | 7 | 13 | 17 |
| (Loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents) | | | |
| Basic | | | |
| US cents | | | |
| (16) | | | |
| (69) | | | |
| 43 | 140 | 150 | |
| Diluted | | | |
| US cents | | | |
| (16) | | | |
| (69) | | | |
| 43 | 139 | 149 | |
| Headline | | | |
| US cents | | | |
| (29) | | | |
| (37) | | | |
| 56 | 143 | 169 | |
| Adjusted headline earnings | | | |
| (4) | | | |
| US cents | | | |
| 151 | | | |
| 76 | 108 | 127 | 166 |
| Dividends declared per ordinary share | | | |
| US cents | | | |
| 62 | | | |
| 36 | 56 | 101 | 146 |
| Weighted average number of shares | | | |
| million | | | |
| 273 | | | |
| 265 | 251 | 223 | 222 |
| Issued shares at year-end | | | |
| million | | | |
| 280 | | | |
| 265 | 264 | 223 | 223 |

(1)
Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 3 on page 299.

(2)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 2 on page 297.

(3)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 6 on page 300.

(4)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 1 on page 296.

(5)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 7 on page 300.

(6)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 8 on page 301.

Summarised group financial results

For the year ended 31 December

AngloGold Ashanti

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Dollar million

2006

2005

2004

2003

2002

Balance sheet

Assets

Tangible and intangible assets

6,469

6,307 6,323 3,176 2,654

Cash and cash equivalents

495

209 289 505 413

Other assets

1,979

1,777 1,590 1,176 897

Total assets

8,943

8,293 8,202 4,857 3,964

Equity and liabilities

Shareholders equity and minority interests

3,047

2,662 3,209 1,681 1,483

Borrowings

1,482

1,894 1,605 1,158 926

Deferred taxation

1,103

1,154

1,356 598 402

Other liabilities

3,311

2,583 2,032 1,420 1,153

Total equity and liabilities

8,943

8,293 8,202 4,857 3,964

Other financial data

Equity

(1)

4,539

4,236 4,708 2,568 2,082

Net capital employed

(1)

5,588

5,980 6,082 3,274 2,635

Net debt

(2)

987

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----|--|
| 1,685 | | | |
| 1,316 | 653 | 513 | |
| Net asset value – US cents per share | | | |
| (3) | | | |
| 1,087 | | | |
| 1,005 | | | |
| 1,214 | 754 | 665 | |
| Net tangible asset value – US cents per share | | | |
| (4) | | | |
| 939 | | | |
| 854 | | | |
| 1,049 | 569 | 497 | |
| Market capitalisation | | | |
| (5) | | | |
| 13,205 | | | |
| 13,069 | 9,614 | | |
| 10,420 | 7,627 | | |

Financial ratios

Return on equity

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|
| (6) | | | |
| % | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 4 | 7 | 12 | 21 |

Return on net capital

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|
| (7) | | | |
| % | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 5 | 8 | 11 | 17 |

Net debt to net capital employed

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| % | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 28 | 22 | 20 | 19 |

Net debt to equity

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| % | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 40 | 28 | 25 | 25 |

- (1)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 9 on page 301.
- (2)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 10 on page 301.
- (3)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 11 on page 302.
- (4)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 12 on page 302.
- (5)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 16 on page 303.
- (6)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 13 on page 302.
- (7)
- Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 14 on page 302.

Summarised group financial results

For the year ended 31 December

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_Annual Financial Statements 2006

Dollar million

2006

2005

2004

(1)

2003

2002

Cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash generated from operations

1,281

673 570 562 744

Cash utilised by discontinued operations

(1)

(31)

(2)

— —

Taxation paid

(143)

(30)

(34)

(102)

(131)

Net cash inflow from operating activities

1,137

612 534 460 613

Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditure

(817)

(722)

(585)

(363)

(271)

Net proceeds from disposal and acquisition of mines and subsidiaries

9

4 (171)

10 51

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

43

(18)

(20)

61 117

Interest received

25

18 37 33 32

Net loans advanced (repaid)

5

(1)

| | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|
| 83 | (15) | | |
| 12 | | | |
| Cash restricted for use | | | |
| (3) | | | |
| 17 | (6) | | |
| – | – | | |
| Utilised in hedge restructure | | | |
| – | | | |
| (69) | | | |
| (123) | | | |
| – | – | | |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | | | |
| (738) | | | |
| (771) | | | |
| (785) | | | |
| (274) | | | |
| (59) | | | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Net proceeds from share issues | | | |
| 507 | | | |
| 9 | 3 | | |
| 10 | 7 | | |
| Net borrowings (repaid) proceeds | | | |
| (397) | | | |
| 316 | 259 | 197 | (114) |
| Finance costs | | | |
| (88) | | | |
| (74) | | | |
| (72) | | | |
| (40) | | | |
| (40) | | | |
| Dividends paid | | | |
| (132) | | | |
| (169) | | | |
| (198) | | | |
| (314) | | | |
| (260) | | | |
| Proceeds from hedge restructure | | | |
| – | | | |
| – | 40 | – | – |
| Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities | | | |
| (110) | | | |
| 82 | 32 | | |
| (147) | | | |
| (407) | | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| 289 | | | |
| (77) | | | |
| (219) | | | |
| 39 | 147 | | |
| Translation | | | |

(3)

(3)

13 53 75

Opening cash and cash equivalents

209

289 495 413 191

Closing cash and cash equivalents

495

209 289 505 413

Other financial data

Free cash flow

(2)

633

160 205 311 518

(1)

2004 comparatives re-stated to comply with current year disclosures.

(2)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure note 15 on page 303.

Summarised group financial results

For the year ended 31 December

AngloGold Ashanti

Annual Financial Statements 2006_Page 17

Dollar million

2006

2005

2004

2003

2002

Operating results

Underground operations

Metric tonnes milled

000

13,489

13,806 13,554 13,047 13,426

Yield

g/t

7.20

7.31 7.50 8.03 8.27

Produced

oz 000

3,123

3,243 3,270 3,367 3,569

Productivity

g/employee

– target

279

286 270 236 247

– actual

256

257 254 228 238

Surface and dump reclamation

Metric tonnes treated

000

12,414

8,061 7,102 36,822 38,366

Yield

g/t

0.50

0.52 0.60 0.27 0.30

Produced

oz 000

201

136 138 320 365

Open-pit operations

Metric tonnes mined

000

173,178

168,904 135,171 125,529 97,030

Stripping ratio

(1)

4.82

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| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5.02 | 6.34 | 8.95 | 6.18 |
| Metric tonnes treated | | | |
| 000 | | | |
| 26,739 | | | |
| 25,541 | 18,236 | 13,967 | 13,682 |
| Yield | | | |
| g/t | | | |
| 2.14 | | | |
| 2.74 | 3.21 | 3.43 | 3.80 |
| Produced | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 1,843 | | | |
| 2,246 | 1,883 | 1,540 | 1,673 |
| Heap-leach operations | | | |
| Metric tonnes mined | | | |
| 000 | | | |
| 63,519 | | | |
| 61,091 | 71,837 | 59,507 | 51,192 |
| Metric tonnes placed | | | |
| (2) | | | |
| 000 | | | |
| 23,329 | | | |
| 22,227 | 22,120 | 18,265 | 13,504 |
| Stripping ratio | | | |
| (1) | | | |
| 1.83 | | | |
| 1.97 | 2.08 | 2.59 | 2.63 |
| Recoverable gold placed | | | |
| (3) | | | |
| kg | | | |
| 18,162 | | | |
| 18,500 | 18,670 | 14,976 | 14,228 |
| Yield | | | |
| (4) | | | |
| g/t | | | |
| 0.78 | | | |
| 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 1.05 |
| Produced | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 468 | | | |
| 541 | 538 | 389 | 332 |
| Total gold produced | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 5,635 | | | |
| 6,166 | 5,829 | 5,616 | 5,939 |
| – South Africa | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 2,554 | | | |
| 2,676 | 2,857 | 3,281 | 3,412 |
| – Argentina | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 215 | | | |
| 211 | 211 | 209 | 179 |
| – Australia | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 465 | | | |
| 455 | 410 | 432 | 502 |
| – Brazil | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 339 | | | |
| 346 | 334 | 323 | 299 |
| – Ghana | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 592 | | | |
| 680 | | | |
| 485 | – | – | |
| – Guinea | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 256 | | | |
| 246 | 83 | – | – |
| – Mali | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 537 | | | |
| 528 | 475 | 577 | 710 |
| – Namibia | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 86 | | | |
| 81 | 66 | 73 | 85 |
| – Tanzania | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 308 | | | |
| 613 | 570 | 331 | 290 |
| – USA | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| 283 | | | |
| 330 | 329 | 390 | 462 |
| – Zimbabwe | | | |
| oz 000 | | | |
| – | | | |
| – | 9 | – | – |
| Price received | | | |
| \$/oz sold | | | |
| 577 | | | |
| 439 | 394 | 363 | 303 |
| Total cash costs | | | |
| \$/oz produced | | | |
| 308 | | | |
| 281 | 264 | 214 | 150 |
| Total production costs | | | |
| \$/oz produced | | | |
| 414 | | | |
| 374 | 332 | 263 | 197 |

Capital expenditure

\$m

817

722 585 449 337

Monthly average number of employees

61,453

63,993 65,400 55,439 54,042

LTIFR

7.70

6.77 6.56 8.83 8.86

FIFR

0.22

0.14 0.19 0.29 0.31

Rand/dollar average exchange rate

6.77

6.37 6.44 7.55

10.48

Rand/dollar closing exchange rate

7.00

6.35 5.65 6.67 8.58

Australian dollar/dollar average exchange rate

1.33

1.31 1.36 1.54 1.84

Australian dollar/dollar closing exchange rate

1.27

1.36 1.28 1.33 1.79

Brazilian Real/dollar average exchange rate

2.18

2.44 2.93 3.07 2.92

Brazilian Real/dollar closing exchange rate

2.14

2.35 2.65 2.89 3.53

(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.

Summarised group operating results

For the year ended 31 December

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_Annual Financial Statements 2006

Forecast

Expected Forecast

capital

production

total cash cost

expenditure

oz 000

\$/oz*

\$m**

South Africa

2,500

286

364

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

580

295

40

Kopanang

470

260

59

Tau Lekoa

160

426

15

Surface Operations

120

300

—

Moab Khotsong

80

470

80

West Wits

Mponeng

550

249

87

Savuka

70

372

4

TauTona

470

252

79

Argentina

200

263

23

Cerro Vanguardia

200

260

23

Australia

580

275

346

Sunrise Dam

580

266

34

Boddington

–

–

312

Brazil

410

202

84

AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração

320

178

65

Serra Grande

90

244

19

Ghana

570

369

133

Iduapriem

170

403

46

Obuasi

400

355

87

Guinea

270

399

14

Siguiri

270

399

14

Mali

| |
|----------------------------|
| 480 |
| 327 |
| 13 |
| Morila – Attributable 40% |
| 200 |
| 297 |
| 4 |
| Sadiola – Attributable 38% |
| 170 |
| 364 |
| 7 |
| Yatela – Attributable 40% |
| 110 |
| 326 |
| 2 |
| Namibia |
| 80 |
| 359 |
| 5 |
| Navachab |
| 80 |
| 359 |
| 5 |
| Tanzania |
| 400 |
| 479 |
| 53 |
| Geita |
| 400 |
| 479 |
| 53 |
| North America |
| 310 |
| 276 |
| 25 |
| Cripple Creek & Victor |
| 310 |
| 267 |
| 25 |
| Other |
| – |
| – |
| 10 |
| AngloGold Ashanti |
| 5,800 |
| 309 |
| 1,070 |

* Assumes the following exchange assumptions to the dollar: R7.50/\$, A\$/\$0.76, BRL2.2/\$ and Argentinean Peso 3.15/\$.

** Capital expenditure is managed in line with earnings and cash flows and may fluctuate accordingly.

One-year forecast – 2007

AngloGold Ashanti

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Dollar million

Notes (1)

%

2006

%

2005

Value added

Gold income

2 and 3

2,964

2,629

Less: Purchases of goods and services in order to operate mines and produce refined metal, including market development costs net of other income

(1,041)

(1,087)

Value-added by operations

85

1,923

80 1,542

Fair value gain (loss) on interest rate swaps and option component of convertible bond

1

16

(2)

(33)

Profit on disposal of assets

14

2 54 – 5

Income from investments and interest received

3 and 8

1

31

1 22

Government

Deferred taxation

12

1

30

6 117

Utilised in the group

Retained income

10

217

15 277

Total value added

100

| | |
|---|-------|
| 2,271 | |
| 100 | 1,930 |
| Value distributed | |
| Employees | |
| Salaries, wages and other benefits | |
| 10 | |
| 39 | |
| 887 | |
| 46 | 877 |
| Government | |
| – Current taxation | |
| 12 | |
| 9 | 210 |
| 4 | 82 |
| Providers of capital | |
| – Finance costs and unwinding of decommissioning and restoration obligations | |
| 7 | |
| 6 | |
| 123 | |
| 6 | 108 |
| – Dividends declared | |
| 8 | 173 |
| 5 | 95 |
| – Minorities | |
| 29 | |
| 1 | 30 |
| 1 | 23 |
| Other | |
| – Impairment of tangible and intangible assets | |
| 6 | |
| – | 6 |
| 3 | 64 |
| – Loss from discontinued operations | |
| 13 | |
| – | 2 |
| 2 | 36 |
| – Exchange loss | |
| – | |
| 2 | |
| – | 5 |
| – Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts | |
| 11 | |
| 239 | |
| 7 | 135 |
| Total value distributed | |
| 74 | |
| 1,672 | |
| 74 | |
| 1,425 | |

Re-invested in the group

– Amortisation and depreciation

4, 16 and 17

26

599

26 505

100 2,271

100 1,930

(1)

Refer to the notes on the group financial statements on pages 154 to 263.

Group value-added statement

For the year ended 31 December

Executive directors

RM Godsell (54)

BA, MA

Chief Executive Officer

Bobby Godsell was appointed to the board as chief executive officer in April 1998 and as chairman in December 2000. He relinquished his role as chairman of AngloGold in May 2002. He has 33 years of service with companies associated with the mining industry and has served as a non-executive director of Anglo American plc since March 1999. He is also the immediate past chairman of the World Gold Council.

R Carvalho Silva (55)

BAcc, BCorp Admin

Chief Operating Officer – International

Roberto Carvalho Silva joined the Anglo American group in Brazil in 1973 and was appointed president and chief executive officer of AngloGold South America in January 1999. He became executive officer, South America for AngloGold in 2000 and was appointed to the board in May 2005 in his current capacity.

NF Nicolau (47)

B Tech (Min. Eng), MBA

Chief Operating Officer – Africa

Neville Nicolau was appointed the executive officer responsible for AngloGold's South Africa region in November 2001 and was appointed to the board in May 2005 in his current capacity. He has extensive experience, having joined the mining industry in 1979.

S Venkatakrishnan (Venkat) (41)

BCom, ACA (ICAI)

Executive Director: Finance (Chief Financial Officer)

Venkat was the finance director of Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited from 2000 until the 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

RP Edey (64)

FCA

Chairman and independent non-executive director

Russell Edey was appointed to the board in April 1998 and as deputy chairman in December 2000. In May 2002, he was appointed chairman when Bobby Godsell relinquished this office. Based in the United Kingdom, he is deputy chairman of NM Rothschild Corporate Finance and a director of a number of other companies.

TJ Motlatsi (55)

Hon D Soc Sc (Lesotho)

Deputy Chairman and independent non-executive director

James Motlatsi was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998 and as deputy chairman in May 2002 upon Russell Edey being appointed chairman. 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 chief executive officer

of TEBA Limited.

FB Arisman (62)

MSc (Finance)

Independent non-executive director

Frank Arisman was appointed to the board in April 1998. He resides in New York and retired, after 32 years of service, from J P Morgan Chase, where he held the position of managing director.

RE Bannerman (72)

MA (Oxon), LL.M (Yale)

Reginald Bannerman was appointed to the board on 10 February 2006. He has been in law practice since 1968 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 of Ghana.

Directors and executive management

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Non-executive directors (cont)

E le R Bradley (68)

BSc, MSc

Independent non-executive director

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.

CB Brayshaw (71)

CA (SA), FCA

Independent non-executive director

Colin Brayshaw was appointed to the board in April 1998. He is a retired managing partner and chairman of Deloitte & Touche and is a non-executive director of a number of other companies including Anglo Platinum Limited and Datatec Limited.

SE Jonah KBE (57)

Hon D Sc (Exeter), MSc (Mineral Production Management)

President

Sam Jonah worked in various positions, including underground, with Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited and was appointed to the position of chief executive officer of Ashanti in 1986. He has been decorated with many awards and honours and in 2003, an honorary knighthood was conferred on him by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, in recognition of his exceptional achievements as an African businessman. He was appointed as an executive director to the board in May 2004, a position he relinquished in 2005 but retained his appointment as a non-executive director.

R Médori (49)

Doctorate Economics, Grad (Fin)

Réne Médori was appointed to the board in August 2005. He is the finance director of Anglo American plc.

JH Mensah (78)

MSc (Economics)

Joseph Mensah, who holds an MSc in Economics from London University, has extensive experience in international and local economic management. He is the chairman of the National Development Planning Commission in Ghana and a member of the Ghana Parliament representing the Sunyani constituency.

He joined the board with effect from 4 August 2006.

WA Nairn (62)

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.

WL Nkuhlu (62)

BCom, CA(SA), MBA

Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who holds a BCom degree from the University of Fort Hare, is a certified 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 joined the board, and was appointed deputy chairman of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, with effect from 4 August 2006.

Non-executive directors (cont)

SM Pityana (47)

BA (Hons) (Essex), MSc (London)

Sipho Pityana was appointed to the AngloGold Ashanti 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 including Bytes Technology Group (BTG), African Oxygen (Afrox), Munich Re and Aberdare Cables.

SR Thompson (47)

MA (Geology)

Simon Thompson is a director of Anglo American plc and chairman of the Base Metals Division, the Industrial Minerals Division and the Exploration Division. He was appointed to the board in 2004.

AJ Trahar (57)

BCom, CA (SA)

Tony Trahar was appointed to the board in October 2000. He is chief executive officer of Anglo American plc.

Alternate directors

AH Calver (59)

BSc (Hons) Engineering, MDP (UNISA), PMD (Harvard)

Harry Calver was appointed alternate director to Bill Nairn in May 2001. He is head of engineering at Anglo American plc.

PG Whitcutt (41)

BCom (Hons), CA (SA), MBA

Peter Whitcutt who is head of finance at Anglo American plc, has been an alternate director since October 2001, first to Tony Lea and then to René Médori who replaced the former on the board.

Executive officers

CE Carter (44)

BA (Hons) (UCT), DPhil (Oxford), EDP (Northwest University – Kellogg School of Management)

Executive Officer – Investor Relations

Charles Carter joined Anglo American in 1991 and moved to the Gold and Uranium Division in 1996. In May 2005, he was appointed an executive officer, with responsibility for overseeing the company's global investor relations programme.

DH Diering (55)

BSc, AMP

Executive Officer – Business Planning: Africa

Dave Diering joined the Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division in 1975 and worked at several South African operations as well as for Zimbabwe Nickel Corporation until 2001, when he joined AngloGold as head of mining and mineral resources. He was appointed an executive officer in 2005.

RN Duffy (43)

BCom, MBA

Executive Officer – 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.

D Earp (45)

BCom, BAcc, CA (SA)

Executive Officer – Finance

Dawn Earp joined AngloGold in July 2000 from Anglo American, where she was vice president, Central Finance. Dawn was appointed an executive officer in May 2004.

Directors and executive management *cont.*

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AngloGold Ashanti

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Executive officers (cont)

DC Ewingleben (53)

BSc, DJur

Executive Officer – Law, Safety, Health and Environment

Don Ewingleben joined the group in 2000 as vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary of AngloGold's North American operations. In 2003, he was promoted to the position of president and chief administrative officer for North America, a position which was changed in 2005 to CEO. He was appointed an executive officer in January 2006. Prior to joining the group, he served in various executive positions for Echo Bay Mines (Canada) and AMAX Gold (US). He also held legal, safety and environmental positions with AMAX Coal Industries (US).

BW Guenther (54)

BS (Min. Eng)

Executive Officer – International – Technical

Ben Guenther joined AngloGold as senior vice president general manager of Jerritt Canyon mine in Nevada, USA, and in 2000 was seconded to AngloGold's corporate office in Johannesburg as head of mining. In 2001, he assumed some responsibilities for safety and health, as well as heading up the corporate technical group. He was appointed an executive officer in May 2004 and was appointed to his current position in December 2005.

HH Hickey (53)

BCompt (Hons), CA (SA)

Executive Officer – Head of Risk

Hester Hickey joined AngloGold in 1999 as Group Internal Audit Manager. She was appointed an executive officer in November 2005.

RL Lazare (50)

BA, HED (University of Free State), DPLR (UNISA), SMP (Henley Management College)

Executive Officer – Africa Underground Region

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 took up his current position in July 2005.

SJ Lenahan (51)

BSoc Sc, MSc

Executive Officer – Corporate Affairs

Steve Lenahan has been working in the mining industry since 1978 when he started his career at De Beers. In 1998, he was appointed an executive officer of AngloGold, responsible for investor relations and assumed responsibility for corporate affairs in 2001.

MP Lynam (45)

BEng (Mech)

Executive Officer – Treasury

Mark Lynam joined the Anglo American group in 1983 and has been

involved in hedging and treasury area since 1990. In 1998 he joined AngloGold as treasurer and was appointed an executive officer in May 2004.

FRL Neethling (54)

BSc (Mech. Eng)

Executive Officer – Africa: Open-Pit Mining

Fritz Neethling joined the Anglo American group in 1992 and in 1999 joined AngloGold as general manager of the Ergo operation. He was appointed an executive officer in July 2005.

PW Rowe (57)

BSc (Chem. Eng)

Executive Officer – Corporate Technical Group

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 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.

Directors and executive management cont.

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Executive officers (cont)

TML Setiloane (47)

FAE, BSc (Mech Eng)

Executive Officer – Marketing

Thero Setiloane joined AngloGold in May 2003 from Real Africa Holdings, where he was an executive director. He is the chairman of Rand Refinery and was appointed an executive officer and a member of AngloGold Ashanti's executive committee in February 2006.

YZ Simelane (41)

BA LLB, FILPA, MAP

Executive Officer and Managing Secretary

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.

NW Unwin (54)

BA

Executive Officer – Human Resources and Information Technology

Nigel Unwin has many years experience in the field of human resources. He was appointed an executive officer in 1999.

Company secretary

L Eatwell (52)

FCIS, FCIBM

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

Changes in directors, executive officers and company secretary during 2006 to date of report

Directorate

Mr KH Williams retired from the board with effect from 6 May 2006.

Mr PL Zim resigned from the board together with his alternate

Mr DD Barber on 4 August 2006.

Mr JH Mensah and Prof WL Nkuhlu were appointed to the board with effect from 4 August 2006.

Dr SE Jonah resigned from the board on 12 February 2007.

Mr SM Pityana was appointed to the board with effect from 13 February 2007.

Mr CB Brayshaw and Mr AJ Trahar have indicated that they will be retiring from the board at the general meeting to be held on 4 May 2007.

Executive officers

Mr DMA Owiredu, former Deputy Chief Operating Officer, Africa resigned from the company in September 2006.

Mrs D Earp, former Executive Officer – Finance, has resigned from the company with effect from 1 March 2007.

Company secretary

Mr CR Bull, former company secretary retired from the company with effect from 1 December 2006.

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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 21 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 66.9 million ounces as at 31 December 2006.

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 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.

AngloGold Limited

AngloGold 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 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.

Group information

AngloGold then acquired, in share-for-share exchanges in terms of South African schemes of arrangement and following shareholder approval, all the issued share capital of 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. A total of 51,038,968 ordinary shares were issued to AAC and 66,010,118 ordinary shares to other shareholders in exchange for their shares in these companies.

In private transactions with AAC and minority shareholders, other share interests were acquired 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%); and other sundry share interests. In exchange, 25,734,446 ordinary shares were issued to AAC and 957,920 ordinary shares to minority shareholders. AngloGold also acquired gold exploration and mining rights from AAC and other companies and issued 1,623,080 ordinary shares to AAC and 4,210,412 ordinary shares to the other companies as consideration. In addition, AngloGold acquired from AAC and JCI all the rights under service agreements relating to the companies listed above – from AAC in exchange for 6,834,872 ordinary shares, and from JCI for R62 million (\$11 million).

The consolidation was approved by the required majorities of the shareholders of AngloGold and the participating companies and became effective on 1 January 1998 for accounting purposes.

Subsequent to its formation:

AngloGold purchased Minorco's gold interests in North and South America with effect from 31 March 1999.

With effect from 31 December 1999, AngloGold acquired Acacia Resources in Australia. A total of 18,020,776 AngloGold shares were issued in the transaction.

With effect from 3 July 2000, AngloGold acquired a 40% interest in the Morila mine in Mali from Randgold Resources Limited.

On 15 December 2000, AngloGold acquired a 50% interest in the Geita mine in Tanzania from Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited. Following the business combination, Ashanti's 50% interest was acquired.

In 2000, 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. Gold Avenue continued to sell gold jewellery by catalogue and through the internet until early 2004, when it was wound up.

On 9 April 2001, the sale to Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited of the Elandsrand and Deelkraal mines for R872 million (\$109 million) became unconditional.

In January 1998, the No. 2 Shaft Vaal River Operations was tributed to African Rainbow Minerals (currently Harmony Gold

Mining Company Limited) (ARM) on the basis that 40% of all revenue, costs and capital expenditure would be attributable to ARM, with the balance to AngloGold. On 1 July 2001, AngloGold disposed of its interests in No. 2 Shaft Vaal River Operations to ARM for R10 million (\$1 million). On 5 September 2001, AngloGold announced that it was to make a take-over offer for Normandy Mining Limited (Normandy), Australia's largest listed gold mining company. Arising from the offer, 6,869,602 AngloGold ordinary shares were issued. This excluded 143,630 AngloGold ordinary shares issued under the top-up facility to Normandy shareholders. The take-over offer did not come to fruition and the Normandy shares acquired were sold on the market on 21 January 2002 realising a total of \$158 million.

Group information cont.

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On 1 January 2002, the sale of AngloGold's Free State assets to ARM and Harmony, through a jointly-owned company, for a net consideration of R2,523 million (\$229 million) (including tax payable by AngloGold and net of contractual obligations), became effective.

During July 2002, 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, for a net consideration of \$97 million, increasing its interest in Cerro Vanguardia to 92.5%.

AngloGold disposed of its wholly owned subsidiary, Stone and Allied Industries (O.F.S.) Limited, a stone-crushing company, to a joint venture of that company's existing management and a group of black entrepreneurs, with effect from 1 October 2002, for a consideration of R5 million.

On 23 May 2003, AngloGold announced that it had signed an agreement to sell its wholly owned Amapari project to Mineração Pedra Branca do Amapari for a total consideration of \$18 million. The effective date of the transaction was 19 May 2003. The Amapari project is located in the State of Amapá, in northern Brazil. Since acquiring the property as part of the Minorco transaction, AngloGold sought to prove up additional reserve ounces so as to achieve a size and life span that would justify the management resources needed to run it effectively. This was not achieved and AngloGold, on receiving an offer from a purchaser who could constructively turn this orebody to account, agreed to sell.

On 6 June 2003, AngloGold announced that it had 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. Consideration for the sale comprised cash of \$500,000 (A\$750,000), 1.25 million fully paid Helix shares issued at A\$0.20 per share and 1.25 million Helix options exercisable at A\$0.25 per option before 30 November 2005 with an additional payment of \$335,000 (A\$500,000) deferred to the delineation of a mineable resource of 350,000 ounces. Helix's proposed acquisition of AngloGold's rights to the Tarcoola project, 60 kilometres to the south, was excluded from the final agreement. This resulted in a restructure of the terms of the original agreement as announced on 8 April 2003. On 23 April 2005, the company received a further 416,667 fully paid Helix shares and 37,281 Helix options following a rights issue. The company did not exercise its rights in terms of the Helix options which expired on 30 November 2005.

On 2 July 2003, AngloGold announced that it had concluded the sale of its interest in the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture to Queenstake Resources USA Inc., effective 30 June 2003. Queenstake paid the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture partners,

AngloGold and Meridian Gold, \$1.5 million in cash and 32 million shares issued by a subsidiary, Queenstake Resources Limited, with \$6 million in deferred payments and \$4 million in future royalties. Queenstake accepted full closure and rehabilitation liabilities. The shares acquired by AngloGold in this transaction, were sold in November 2003.

On 8 July 2003, AngloGold disposed of its entire investment of 8,348,600 shares held in East African Gold Mines Limited for a consideration of \$25 million and in the second half of 2003 AngloGold disposed of 952,481 shares in Randgold Resources Limited for a consideration of \$23 million.

On 18 September 2003, AngloGold and Gold Fields Limited jointly announced that agreement had been reached on the sale by Gold Fields of a portion of the Driefontein mining area in South Africa to AngloGold for a cash consideration of R315 million (\$48 million).

On 20 January 2004, AngloGold announced that it had received a cash payment of A\$4 million (\$3 million) and 25 million fully paid ordinary shares from Tanami Gold NL in Australia, as consideration

for Tanami Gold's purchase of the Western Tanami project. This followed an initial payment of A\$0.3 million (\$0.2 million) made on 24 November 2003, when the Heads of Agreement was signed by the companies. In addition, a further 2 million fully paid ordinary shares were received from Tanami Gold in respect of a rights issue in June 2004. During the period, 10 October to 18 October 2005, AngloGold Ashanti Australia reduced its shareholding in Tanami Gold to 5%, with the sale of 8 million fully paid ordinary shares for a cash consideration of A\$1.3 million (\$1 million) and in February 2006, disposed of the entire investment in Tanami Gold with the sale of 19 million shares for a cash consideration of A\$3.9 million (\$3 million).

The business combination between AngloGold and Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited, initially announced on 16 May 2003, was completed with effect from Monday, 26 April 2004, following the confirmation by the High Court in Ghana on Friday, 23 April 2004, of the scheme of arrangements, in terms of which AngloGold acquired the entire issued share capital of Ashanti. In terms of the business combination, Ashanti shareholders received 0.29 ordinary shares or 0.29 ADSs of AngloGold for every Ashanti share or Ashanti GDS (Global Depositary Security) held. Each ADS represents one AngloGold ordinary share. Ashanti became a private company and a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloGold, and AngloGold changed its name to AngloGold Ashanti Limited on 26 April 2004, the effective date of the transaction. As a result of the business combination, a total of 38,400,021 ordinary shares were issued to Ashanti shareholders, 75,731 ordinary shares were issued to Ashanti warrant holders and 2,658,000 ordinary shares were issued to the government of Ghana in fulfillment of the agreements and undertakings contained in the Stability Agreement during 2004.

Following the business combination, \$75 million of Mandatorily Exchangeable Notes issued by Ashanti were redeemed.

On 27 February 2004, AngloGold Holdings plc, a subsidiary of AngloGold, completed an offering of \$1 billion principal amount 2,375% convertible bonds, due 2009. The bonds are guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti.

On 1 July 2004, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had entered into an agreement with Trans-Siberian Gold plc (TSG)

Group information cont.

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for the acquisition of a 29.9% stake in the company through an equity investment of approximately £18 million (\$32 million) in two subscriptions for ordinary shares. The terms for the second subscription of shares in TSG were subsequently revised and TSG shareholders approved a reduction in the subscription price from £1.494 per share to £1.30 per share. On 31 May 2005, the date on which the second subscription was finalised, AngloGold Ashanti's shareholding in TSG was 12,263,170 ordinary shares (29.9%). During June 2006, AngloGold Ashanti extended a loan to TSG in the amount of \$10 million. On 21 September 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had made an offer to acquire from TSG two of its exploration companies, namely 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), for \$40 million cash. These exploration sites will be part of AngloGold Ashanti's initial contribution towards its strategic alliance with Polymetal, also as announced on 21 September 2006. Both transactions are anticipated to be completed during the first half of 2007.

On 5 August 2004, AngloGold Ashanti announced the sale of its Union Reefs assets to the Burnside Joint Venture, comprising subsidiaries of Northern Gold NL (50%) and Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (50%), for a total consideration of A\$4 million (\$2 million). The Burnside Joint Venture is responsible for all future obligations associated with the assets, including remaining site rehabilitation and reclamation.

In a joint announcement on 10 September 2004, AngloGold Ashanti confirmed its agreement to sell its entire interest in Ashanti Goldfields Zimbabwe Limited to Mwana Africa Holdings (Proprietary) Limited for a deferred consideration of \$2 million. The sole operating asset of Ashanti Goldfields Zimbabwe Limited was the Freda-Rebecca Gold Mine. The sale was effective on 1 September 2004.

On 11 October 2004, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had signed an agreement with Philippines explorer Red 5 Limited to subscribe for a 12.3% stake in the expanded issued capital of Red 5 Limited for a cash consideration of A\$5 million (\$4 million). The placement was to be used to fund the exploration activities situated next to the current mineral

resources at the Siana Project, and to test the nearby porphyry gold-copper targets in the Surigao region of the Republic of the Philippines. On 26 August 2005, AngloGold Ashanti subscribed for additional shares in Red 5 Limited, for a cash consideration of A\$0.8 million (\$0.6 million), thereby increasing its holding to 14.1%. AngloGold Ashanti now holds 13% in Red 5 Limited, after the dilution in the shareholding resulting from the increase in issued share capital. For a period of two years commencing in October 2004, AngloGold Ashanti had the right to enter into Joint Venture arrangements on Red 5's tenements (excluding their Siana project) with the potential to earn up to a 67.5% interest in areas of interest through further investment in exploration in these Joint Venture areas. On 18 September 2006, AngloGold Ashanti elected to exercise a second Joint Venture option with Red 5 Limited – the Outer Siena Joint Venture, located to the south-east of Boyongan – in terms of which the company will spend a minimum of A\$1.5 million (\$1.2 million) in the first year with no interest. The company however may earn between 52% and 58.5% interest in two tenements through an additional expenditure of A\$4 million (\$3 million), with a right to increase its holding by 8% to 9% through an additional spend of A\$5 million (\$4 million). In 2004, Queenstake approached the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture partners, AngloGold and Meridian Gold, about the possibility of monetising all or at least a majority of the \$6 million in deferred payments and \$4 million in future royalties, payable in the concluded sale of AngloGold's interest in the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture to Queenstake Resources USA Inc., effective 30 June 2003. Based on the agreement reached between the parties, on 25 August 2004, AngloGold Ashanti was paid approximately \$7 million for its portion of the deferred payments and future royalties, thereby monetising all outstanding obligations, except for a minor potential royalty interest that AngloGold Ashanti retained.

Agreement was reached to sell AngloGold Ashanti's 40% equity interest in Tameng Mining and Exploration (Pty) Limited of South Africa (Tameng) to Mahube Mining (Pty) Limited for a cash consideration of R20 million (\$3 million). Tameng owns certain mineral rights in Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) on the farm Locatie Van M'Phatlele KS 457, on the northern limb of the Bushveld Complex in the Limpopo Province in South Africa. The sale was effective on 1 September 2004.

AngloGold Ashanti completed a substantial restructuring of its hedge book in January 2005, details of which are available in the December 2004 quarterly report which is available on the corporate website.

On 26 January 2005, AngloGold Ashanti signed a three-year revolving credit facility for \$700 million.

On 29 April 2005, AngloGold Ashanti announced the conditional sale of exploration assets in the Laverton area in Australia, comprising the Sickie royalty of \$30 per ounce, the

Child Harold prospect, various 100% AngloGold Ashanti Australia- owned interests including the Lord Byron and Fish projects as well as its interests in the Jubilee, Black Swan and Jasper Hills joint ventures to Crescent Gold Limited, for a total consideration of A\$4 million (\$3 million). The transaction was concluded in December 2006.

On 19 July 2005, Aflase Gold and Uranium Resources Limited (Aflase) announced that it had purchased from AngloGold Ashanti, its Weltevreden mine in exchange for Aflase shares in a transaction valued at R75 million (\$11 million). On 19 December 2005, Aflase was acquired by srx Uranium One Incorporated (formerly Southern Cross Incorporated).

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 is of the conviction that the new

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mineral rights dispensation seeks to begin to remedy the economic legacy of apartheid by ensuring that economic opportunity becomes available to increasing numbers of South African citizens, while simultaneously seeking to maintain local and international economic confidence, and to promote economic growth.

On 11 August 2005, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had disposed of its La Rescatada project to ARUNANI SAC, a local Peruvian corporation, for a total consideration of \$12.5 million, with an option to repurchase 60% of the project should economically viable reserves in excess of 2 million ounces be identified within three years. The exploration project is located approximately 800 kilometres south-east of the city of Lima in Peru.

On 27 February 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had signed an agreement with China explorer, Dynasty Gold Corporation, to acquire an effective stake of 8.7% in that company, through the purchase of 5.75 million Dynasty units at a price of C\$0.40 each. Each unit will consist of one ordinary share and one-half ordinary share purchase warrant, exercisable at a price of C\$0.60 per unit for two years.

On 10 April 2006, AngloGold Ashanti's shareholders in a general meeting gave authority to the directors to allot sufficient ordinary shares of the company to allow it to raise \$500 million before expenses but after underwriters fees in a private offering. On the same day AngloGold Ashanti announced that its offering of 9,970,732 ordinary shares had been priced at \$51.25 per ADS and R315.19 per ordinary share.

On 1 June 2006, AngloGold Ashanti and Bema Gold Corporation announced that they will form a new company which will jointly explore a select group of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral opportunities located in Northern Colombia, with initial work focused on the La Mina and El Pino targets. As part of the agreement, AngloGold Ashanti has initially agreed to provide a minimum of eight exploration properties while Bema will provide a minimum of \$5 million in exploration funding.

On 30 June 2006, AngloGold Ashanti (U.S.A.) Exploration Inc. (AngloGold Ashanti), 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 5,997,295 ordinary shares of ITH stock, representing an approximate 19.99% interest in ITH. The sales transaction was closed on 4 August 2006. AngloGold Ashanti also granted to ITH the exclusive option to acquire a 60% interest in each of its LMS and Terra projects by incurring \$3 million of exploration expenditure on each project (total of \$6 million) within four

years of the grant date of the options. As part of the two option agreements, AngloGold Ashanti will have the option to increase or dilute its stake in these projects, subject to certain conditions.

On 14 July 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced the signing of a Heads of Agreement with Antofagasta plc to jointly explore a highly prospective belt in Southern Colombia for new gold and copper deposits. AngloGold Ashanti will include all of its mineral applications, contracts and third party contracts within the area of interest in the new joint venture, while Antofagasta will commit to fund a minimum of \$1million of exploration within 12 months of the signing of the agreement, with an option to invest an additional \$7 million within four years in order to earn-in to 50% of the joint venture. 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.

On 23 August 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had entered into an agreement with Central African Gold plc (CAG)

to sell its entire business undertaking, related to the Bibiani mine and Bibiani North prospecting permit and to transfer all assets, including all of Bibiani's employees, fixed mining and non-mining assets, inventory, trade debtors and intellectual property as well as the Bibiani lease and the Bibiani North prospecting license, and procure the cessation and delegation of all contracts related to Bibiani to CAG for a total consideration of \$40 million.

On 30 August 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had been advised by the Volta River Authority (VRA) of potential power shortages at its Ghanaian operations due to water shortages impacting the VRA's power generating facilities. This announcement was followed by an update on 6 September 2006 in which AngloGold Ashanti announced that following discussions between the VRA and the Chamber of Mines in Ghana, the industry had agreed to collaborate with the authority and the government of Ghana in a range of activities designed to minimise the impact of the power shortages on the economy and the mining industry and to provide for a sustainable solution in the future. At the same time, AngloGold Ashanti provided guidance to investors as to the potential impact of the power shortages on production at its three Ghanaian operations should the situation be prolonged.

On 21 September 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had 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 will co-operate in exploration and the acquisition and development of gold mining opportunities within the Russian Federation. On 8 January

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2007, Polymetal announced its plans to sell global depository receipts on the LSE and new and existing common stock on Moscow's Russian Trading System, part of the proceeds of which would finance the venture with AngloGold Ashanti.

On 2 October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced the imminent finalisation of an empowerment transaction with two components: the first being the development of an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) wherein all qualifying employees of AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations, including the corporate office, would be beneficiaries; and the second component being the acquisition by Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited (an empowerment company) of an equity interest in AngloGold Ashanti. On 11 December 2006, AngloGold Ashanti shareholders approved this transaction and shares were issued on 15 December 2006 to the Bokamoso Trust, which trust will hold and administer the shares on behalf of the employees participating in the employee share ownership plan, and Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited.

In each of the above matters, the investor public was duly informed through the routes prescribed by the stock exchanges on which the company is listed.

Products

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

Gold market

The gold market is relatively liquid compared with many other commodity markets. Physical demand for gold is primarily for fabrication purposes, including jewellery (which accounts for 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 2006

Continued strong levels of investor and speculator interest in 2006 combined with exceptional volatility in the first half of the year pushed the gold price to 26-year highs. After reaching a \$725 per ounce peak in the second quarter, gold pulled back to \$562 per ounce in June, followed by a renewed bout of investor interest that drove the price back to the mid-\$600s in July. Unsurprisingly, price volatility peaked in the second quarter, with relative stability returning to the gold market in the latter part of August and continuing through to year-end.

In 2006 there was again a correlation between the dollar exchange rate against the euro and the gold price. From an opening exchange rate of \$/

€1.18 for the year, the dollar closed the year at \$/€1.33, thus providing strong support for a higher gold price.

During 2006, the South African rand did not appreciate in line with the weaker US currency. The rand opened the year at R6.34/\$1 and closed the year very much weaker at R7.00/\$1. This weakening helped push the rand gold price to new highs of R157,000/kg in July and to an average of R131,335/kg for the year, or some 45% higher than the average rand gold price for the previous year.

Investment

The wholesale market of exchange traded funds (ETFs), commodity exchange activity and over-the-counter purchases was generally

strong in 2006, with particularly robust interest evident in the gold ETF market, which saw the launch of several new funds. The total net number of ounces held by ETFs almost doubled over the course of 2006, from 11 million ounces in January to 20 million ounces at year-end, and these investors would appear to be longer-term holders, as the ETFs only experienced small net disinvestment during periods of weakening gold prices.

Another key development in 2006 was the rise in investor interest in physical gold, especially among high net worth individuals seeking wealth preservation instruments in the face of continued geopolitical and economic uncertainty. This type of safe haven buying was a

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marked difference to the approach of this group to gold investments in the past several years, when the main focus seemed to be short-term profits.

Gold has also benefited from the move by some investment funds, such as pension funds, to allocate a portion of their assets to commodities. Some of this investment is made through commodity indexed funds, which saw investment values grow by some \$100 billion during the year.

Demand

The decline in physical offtake that began in the last quarter of 2005 continued through the first half of the year and into the early part of the third quarter. Although some recovery was seen in the last months of the year, total global demand for 2006 ended 5% lower year-on-year, or 3,866 tonnes compared with 4,070 tonnes in 2005. The decline was due chiefly to a considerable decrease in jewellery offtake, particularly apparent in the first two quarters of the year, when jewellery demand dipped below total mine production in the face of a high spot price and considerable volatility in the market. Scrap supplies of gold onto the market increased significantly during this period, and gold jewellery manufacturers were further adversely affected as banks made margin calls to cover the higher value of gold inventory loans. In response, manufacturers were generally forced to increase their loan collateral or repay loans by cutting production or liquidating stock.

A marked change in trend was evident in the third quarter when the gold price began to stabilise, albeit at relatively elevated levels.

This appeared to denote a move amongst consumers, particularly in Asia and the Middle East, towards accepting gold prices closer to \$600 per ounce. Consumption increases in the second half of the year were evident in key markets such as India, when declining price volatility coincided with the Diwali period, which resulted in record gold imports for the fourth quarter even as the spot price steadied above \$600 per ounce. To a lesser extent, a late-year recovery in consumption was also evident in most parts of the Middle East, and Chinese jewellery fabrication had actually increased by the end of December, supported primarily by local consumption, with 18-carat gold taking a rising share of the market. North America saw some of the most significant retail price increases in recent years, with gold jewellery consumption in the United States down significantly in tonnage terms in 2006, despite the industry's shift to lighter carat and mixed-material products in response to the year's price volatility.

Despite the recovery in the fortunes of the physical market during the second half of the year, the significant May price rise and the related volatility that was the hallmark of the first six months of the year had a sustained impact on jewellery exports to price sensitive markets, including India and the Middle East. Major gold jewellery manufacturer and export hubs, such as Italy, suffered in turn as many distributors were reluctant to commit to stocks later in the

year. The end result of a year of relatively high and volatile gold prices was a 16%, or 437 tonne, decline in global gold jewellery fabrication for the year.

Industrial demand grew healthily through the year, posting a 7% increase, thanks to especially robust demand from the electronics industry, which set a new record of 79 tonnes in the third quarter.

The importance of a strong physical market to provide offtake and floor price support remains. Significantly, research indicates that positive attitude and socio-economic changes have occurred among consumers, particularly women, in key markets towards gold jewellery, which bodes well for gold should investors and speculator interest subside.

Official market

Official sector sales for the year are estimated to be 330 tonnes, some 50% lower than in 2005. The main cause of this decline was the 34% drop in gold sales by the Central Bank Gold Agreement (CBGA) signatories after this group did not fully utilise their allocation, selling only 104 of their 500 annual permissible tonnes. This was read as a bullish signal for both the gold market and investors, with most market analysts continuing to speculate that the CBGA signatories are indeed unlikely to fulfil their full quota for the remaining three years of the agreement. On an equally positive note, the reserves of many of the Asian central banks continue to grow at a relatively fast rate, and the prospect remains for these banks to diversify their reserve holdings into other investments, including gold.

Hedging

Gold producers continued to reduce their hedging positions during the year through deliveries into hedges and through buybacks. It is estimated that this added some 403 tonnes of demand during 2006. It is expected that the hedged producers will continue this strategy in 2007.

As at 31 December 2006, the net delta hedge position of AngloGold Ashanti was 10.16 million ounces or 316 tonnes, valued at the spot price of gold on that day of \$636 per ounce. The marked-to-market value of the hedge position at this date was negative \$2.903 billion. Due to the higher gold price of \$636 per ounce at year-end compared with the previous year-end gold price of \$517 per ounce, the hedge position only reduced by 0.68 million ounces while the marked-to-market value increased by negative \$0.962 billion from a negative \$1.941 billion.

Marketing channels

Gold produced by AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations is processed to 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 sold directly by the refineries 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 such as those in India and South East Asia, 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 elects to deliver 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

Since its inception AngloGold Ashanti has 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

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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 through its membership receives assistance in all its marketing endeavours. Beyond this, AngloGold Ashanti has committed to undertake marketing projects in partnership with the WGC, which also separately ensures that core global co-operative marketing activities are serviced.

Strategic projects

INDIA

In India, the world's largest consumer market in terms of tonnage, gold demand is firmly based on cultural and religious traditions and is seen as a symbol of wealth and prosperity. It is also considered to be an auspicious metal that is bought and given as gifts 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 jewellery that targets the independent, educated woman wishing to express her independence and individuality through accessories in gold.

Together with the retailer, AngloGold Ashanti is co-sponsoring a gold jewellery design competition based on the theme Just Women to encourage the design of gold jewellery profiled on modern and independent Chinese women. The competition jewellery range will be commercialised and retailed through the partner's stores.

AngloGold Ashanti has also undertaken to support the development and roll-out of the partner's flagship retail outlets in key cities on mainland China.

USA

The American gold jewellery market – the largest region by value and third largest by volume – is characterised primarily as an adornment market in which gold jewellery is purchased mainly as a fashion accessory. During the past 10 years, there has been slippage in gold jewellery consumption in volume terms in this market relative to other luxury and lifestyle goods. Contributing in part to this decline has been the ‘commoditisation’ of gold jewellery with the mass-market retail channel tending to sell jewellery according to price rather than design style. Consumer research, however, suggests that customers here shop in a fashion- and trend-conscious way and are therefore receptive to brands and branding. Furthermore, this market is viewed by consumers in other important consumption categories as

an opinion- and trend-forming market, thus influencing the purchasing motives and buying patterns of the consumer base in the United States which in turn can influence other key consumption regions around the world.

In response to these factors, AngloGold Ashanti, together with the World Gold Council, partnered with a large United States jewellery wholesaler and distributor in 2005 to develop and promote at retail level selected collections of gold jewellery from the new product ranges of the Italian-based Gold Expressions manufacturers. This project was launched at the Vicenza Jewellery Fair in January 2006 and is intended to strategically promote the sale of fashionably-designed and progressively-styled gold jewellery in the United States retail market and to lay the foundation for Italian manufacturers to build either 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 second 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 had a positive impact on gold jewellery consumption. While the challenge from increasingly more prominent lifestyle, luxury and branded products is clearly growing – as it is in other markets – the gold category in the Middle East has so far sustained its already high gold consumption per capita rates compared with 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, some of whom already participate in the Gold Expressions initiative. The project is intended to improve the gold jewellery product and retailing proposition offered both to the domestic and also to tourist segments in the Middle East.

HOST COUNTRY JEWELLERY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

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

corporate image building;

creation of potential goodwill by supporting, where possible, host governments' beneficiation agendas; and

providing a platform for strategic market development projects.

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

AuDITIONS

In 2004, following the merger of AngloGold with 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-carat gold around the world in order to raise the profile of and stimulate demand for this jewellery category amongst consumers. By ultimately providing consumers with AuDITIONS-inspired consumer product, the project seeks to promote AngloGold Ashanti to jewellery industry participants and

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consumers and to build relationships with stakeholders in key gold markets.

It is the intention to build AngloGold Ashanti AuDITIONS into a global brand and, with the help of the WGC, the competition has been extended to the key gold markets of India and China, with the Middle East to be added in 2007. The first AuDITIONS India competition was launched in 2005, with the final awards event taking place in March 2006, while the first Chinese competition was launched in 2006 and will culminate in an awards event in March 2007.

Uranium

As South Africa's largest uranium producer, AngloGold Ashanti announced in July 2006 that its London-based nuclear fuel marketer and trader, Nufcor International Limited, a 50:50 joint venture with First Rand International had established and listed a new investment company, Nufcor Uranium Limited, on London's Alternative Investment Market (AIM). This new listing, in which Nufcor International holds 10% and the remaining shares are held by institutional investors, for the first time gives equity investors direct exposure to the uranium price in the form of U3O8 on a European exchange. Nufcor Uranium listed on AIM at 205 pence and ended the year up 49% at 304.50 pence. The strategy of Nufcor Uranium is to buy and hold uranium oxide, in the form of U
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, for the long term and not to trade it actively. Nufcor International is contracted to provide custodial and advisory services to Nufcor Uranium.

More generally, the nuclear fuel market remained strong during 2006 with uranium oxide prices increasing from \$36 per pound to \$72 per pound by year-end and indeed increasing by a factor of 10 this decade. A number of drivers have sustained the price increases, including significant changes in the uranium sales processes. Most notable, however, is the fact that the underlying supply-demand fundamentals for uranium are strong, given robust projected demand for nuclear energy from countries such as India, Russia, and China. In addition, operational difficulties on the supply side in Canada in late October triggered the highest monthly increase in the uranium oxide price on record. Given these strong market fundamentals, further substantial increases in prices can be anticipated in the near term.

Results for the year

Average dollar gold spot price of \$604 per ounce, 36% higher than in 2005.

2006 received gold price increased by 31% to \$577 per ounce.

Adjusted gross profit up by 125% to \$1,058 million.

Adjusted headline earnings increased by 105% to \$413 million from \$201 million or to 151 US cents per share in 2006 from 76 US cents per share in 2005.

A final dividend of 240 South African cents per share or approximately 33 US cents per share was declared, resulting in a total dividend for 2006 of 450 South African cents or approximately 62 US cents per share.

Successful \$500 million equity raising in April 2006 at a discount of less than 1% to the prevailing market price.

Return on net capital employed increased from 5% to 9%.

Return on equity increased from 4% to 9%.

Gold production from continuing operations was 9% lower at 5.6 million ounces, largely owing to decreased production from the Tanzanian operations and planned reductions in production at the South African operations.

Total cash costs increased by 10% to \$308 per ounce, largely owing to the impact of stronger operating currencies, inflation and lower grades mined in the year.

Ore Reserves increased 6% to 66.9 million ounces and Mineral Resources 3% higher at 181.6 million ounces as at the end of December 2006.

Exchange rates

The average exchange rate for the year ended 31 December 2006 was R6.77:\$1 compared with R6.37:\$1 in 2005. The average value of the Australian dollar versus the US dollar for 2006 was A\$1:\$0.75 compared with A\$1:\$0.76 in 2005. The average value of the Brazilian real versus the US dollar for 2006 was BRL2.18:\$1 compared with BRL2.44:\$1 in 2005.

Gold production

The decrease in production of 531,000 ounces to 5.6 million ounces was largely a result of delays in the mining schedule to access the high-grade ore at the Geita mine in Tanzania, which reported production of 308,000 ounces in 2006 compared to 613,000 ounces in 2005, a decline of 305,000 ounces. The South African mines reported production of 2,554,000 ounces compared to 2,676,000 ounces in 2005, a reduction of 122,000 ounces, in line with our plans for 2006. With the move to tailings-only production, the Bibiani mine in Ghana produced 37,000 ounces in 2006 compared to 115,000 ounces in 2005, a reduction of 78,000 ounces, before the operation was sold at the end of November 2006. The remaining group mines generally reported production similar to that of 2005.

Income statement

Gold income

The average gold spot price of \$604 per ounce for the year was 36% higher than that in 2005. However, the received gold price increased

by \$138 per ounce or 31% to \$577 per ounce.

Gold income increased by 13%, rising from \$2,629 million in 2005 to \$2,964 million in 2006.

This increase was primarily a result of the improvement in the received price of gold offset by the reduction in ounces sold.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales declined by 1% from \$2,309 million in 2005 to \$2,282 million in 2006. This was largely attributable to the lower production, and a 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.

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Cost of sales changes can be analysed as follows:

Total cash costs decreased to \$1,746 million in 2006 from \$1,766 million in 2005 (although unit costs increased from \$281 to \$308 per ounce), mainly as a result of the 9% reduction in production to 5.6 million ounces in 2006. Of the \$27 per ounce increase in per ounce cash costs, \$14 per ounce was due to inflation and \$36 per ounce to lower grades. These increases were partially offset by efficiency savings of \$10 per ounce, favourable exchange variances of \$7 per ounce, higher by-product effects of \$3 per ounce and other variances of \$3 per ounce.

The cost savings programme was designed to eliminate \$100 million in costs by the end of 2006 and achieved savings of \$73 million.

Retrenchment costs were \$22 million in 2006 compared with \$26 million in 2005. The costs in 2005 were incurred as a result of a general cost efficiency drive, the downsizing of operations at Savuka as it moves to closure, and staff reductions at other South African mines. In 2006, the general cost efficiency drive was continued with \$15 million incurred at Obuasi and a further \$7 million at the South African mines.

Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs decreased by \$60 million compared with the previous year resulting in a credit of \$3 million compared to an expense of \$57 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.

The amortisation of tangible assets at \$597 million was \$94 million higher than in 2005. This increase is largely attributable to a full year's amortisation of Moab Khotsong, which is in its first full year of production, and a reassessment of the useful lives of our mining assets in accordance with the revisions to the business plans at the beginning of the year.

Inventory movement increased by \$37 million in 2006 compared with an increase of \$10 million in 2005. The favourable movement in inventory arose mainly as a result of the increase in heap-leach inventory at Cripple Creek & Victor in the United States and grade streaming at Siguir in Guinea which resulted in more ore being milled than was mined.

Other expenses

Corporate and other administration expenses increased by \$20 million on the previous year to \$84 million, mainly as a result of the costs associated with share-based payment expenses, increased audit fees related to the implementation of Sarbanes-Oxley and inflation.

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, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, Mali, Namibia, South Africa and the USA. In addition, exploration activities are moving to new prospects in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, Alaska, China, Mongolia and Russia. Total exploration spend for 2006 was \$103 million of which \$51 million was for greenfields exploration. The increase in exploration costs of \$24 million on the previous year was a result of increased expenditure particularly in South America and Australia.

Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was \$239 million in 2006 compared to a loss of \$135 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, exchange rates, interest rates and greater volatilities compared with the previous year.

Other operating expenses include post-retirement medical provisions for operations, mainly in South Africa, of \$8 million and other employment costs of \$9 million.

The group incurred an operating special items loss of \$18 million which arose from an impairment of various assets of \$6 million, underprovisions in indirect taxes of \$28 million and share-based payment expenses of \$38 million arising from performance grants and the costs of the BEE transaction, partially offset by profits on the disposal of and recoveries from various assets of \$54 million.

Operating profit (loss)

The group achieved an operating profit in 2006 of \$246 million compared with an operating loss of \$34 million in 2005, as a result of the increased revenue from the average gold price, reduced costs of sales, offset by the effects of the unrealised loss on the hedges.

Adjusted gross profit increased by 125%, from \$470 million to \$1,058 million. Major factors affecting adjusted gross profit positively were the significantly higher gold price, which contributed \$773 million and the effect of weakening operating currencies, mainly in South Africa of \$54 million, improved by-product credits from sales of uranium, silver and sulphuric acid of \$39 million, and estimate revisions on rehabilitation and restoration of \$60 million. On the negative side was inflation, which reduced profit by \$89 million, lower grades mined \$229 million and increased royalties of \$19 million as a result of the higher average gold price. Amortisation costs increased due to increased capital expenditure.

Loss attributable to equity shareholders

After achieving an operating profit of \$246 million, the loss attributable to equity shareholders resulted from the net effect of the following: Interest received increased by \$7 million to \$32 million, mainly as a result of increased funds arising from the share issue completed during the year and the increased positive cash flow from the higher average gold price.

Finance costs increased by \$15 million to \$123 million, mostly as a result of interest due on overdrafts and bank loans, and the convertible bond. The unwinding of the decommissioning and restoration obligations amounted to \$16 million for the current year compared to \$9 million in the previous year.

The taxation charge increased by \$215 million to \$180 million from a credit of \$35 million in 2005, primarily a result of increased earnings for the year and the increase in effective taxation rates; the effect of non-allowable deductions mainly related to the hedge losses in non-taxable jurisdictions, BEE transactions and the effect of certain foreign operations exiting their tax holidays. Minorities' share of earnings of \$30 million.

Adjusted headline earnings increased by 105% from \$201 million to \$413 million. Factors affecting adjusted headline earnings were mainly those affecting adjusted gross profit, increases in corporate and operating expenses, increased interest received and finance costs.

Cash flow

Operating activities

Cash generated from operations was a combination of profits before taxation of \$168 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 of \$627 million and the amortisation of tangible assets of \$597 million.

Cash generated by operations of \$1,281 million was reduced by normal taxes paid of \$143 million to \$1,137 million.

Net cash inflow from operating activities was \$1,137 million in 2006, which is 86% higher than the amount of \$612 million recorded in 2005.

The increase was mainly a result of the higher average gold price received for the year which in turn resulted in increased receipts from customers.

Business overview – financial review *cont.*

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Investing activities

Funds of \$1,137 million generated from operating activities were used to grow the group and a sum of \$817 million was invested in capital projects.

Total capital expenditure for 2006 was \$95 million more than in 2005, mainly owing to increased expenditure of \$101 million for the Cuiabá expansion in Brazil and, in Australia, for Sunrise Dam as well as the build-up at Boddington of \$48 million in 2006. This increased expenditure was offset by reduced expenditure of \$34 million in South Africa and \$20 million in Guinea.

Investments acquired during 2006 include an increase in investments in the rehabilitation trust funds established by AngloGold Ashanti in compliance with regulatory requirements, the investments made for the establishment of a listed vehicle fund in uranium by a joint venture.

Proceeds from the disposal of investments, tangible and discontinued assets amounted to \$132 million. This related to the disposal of assets and discontinued assets arising from the cessation of operations at Ergo and various smaller exploration properties and the net proceeds on disposal of part of the interest in the listed vehicle fund in uranium on its initial listing in London.

Financing activities

The net cash flows from financing activities decreased by \$192 million to an outflow of \$110 million in 2006 (inflow of \$82 million in 2005):

Proceeds from the share issue undertaken in April 2006 and employee share options exercised amounted to \$507 million,

Proceeds from borrowings during 2006 amounted to \$226 million, and included a \$140 million drawdown on the \$700 million syndicated loan facility and other sundry amounts.

Repayment of borrowings amounted to \$623 million and included \$415 million on the \$700 million syndicated loan facility, and \$129 million on short-term money market borrowings. Other loan repayments included normal scheduled payments in terms of loan agreements.

Dividend payments totalling \$132 million were made during the year, compared with dividends paid of \$169 million in 2005.

The net result of AngloGold Ashanti's operating, investing and financing activities was a net cash inflow of \$289 million which, when combined with the opening balance of \$209 million, and a negative translation of \$3 million, resulted in a closing cash and cash equivalents balance of \$495 million.

Overview of the hedge book

AngloGold Ashanti actively manages its hedged commitments in a value accretive manner. During 2006, in addition to delivering in and buying back a number of hedge contracts, the company also restructured a number of hedge contracts maturing in the near term into later years. The company currently believes that market circumstances favourable to the gold price are likely to remain in place for some time.

Outlook

AngloGold Ashanti expects production for 2007 to improve to 5.8 million ounces as Moab Khotsong continues to ramp up production, the Cuiabá expansion in Brazil is completed and higher grades are accessed at Sunrise Dam in Australia. Total cash costs are anticipated to be \$309 per ounce, based on the following exchange rate assumptions: R7.50/\$, A\$/0.76, BRL2.2/\$ and ARS3.15/\$. Capital expenditure for 2007 is expected to be \$1,070 million and will be managed in line with profitability and cash flows. The largest increase over prior years is due to Boddington in Australia and some expansion at the South African operations.

In order to simplify the reporting effect of gold hedges on the received price, from 1 January 2007, AngloGold Ashanti will report an average received gold price which will be similar across all of its mines.

Products and geographic locations

AngloGold Ashanti's main product is gold, although a portion of its revenue is derived from the sale of silver, uranium oxide and sulphuric acid. All of these products are sold on world markets.

As at the end of 2006, the company had 21 operations in 10 countries around the world. This follows the sale in the last quarter of the year of Bibiani, one of the company's Ghanaian assets, to Central African Gold for a total consideration of \$40 million. The transaction was completed on 1 December 2006. The 21 operations include Boddington, a joint venture expansion project with Newmont, which is currently under way in Australia.

Operating review

In 2006, gold production declined 9% to 5.6 million ounces, primarily as a result of lower ounces from the South African operations, from Geita in Tanzania, and from Cripple Creek & Victor in the United States. Total cash costs, at \$308 per ounce, were consequently 10% higher for the group in 2006.

Capital expenditure, at \$817 million, was 13% higher than that of the previous year. Of this, 33% was stay-in-business capital expenditure, 29% was ore reserve development primarily at the South African operations, and the remainder was applied to the development of new projects.

Key expansion projects in 2006 included the commissioning of the new South African mine Moab Khotsong, deepening projects at the TauTona and Mponeng mines, the expansion and deepening of the Cuiabá mine in Brazil, and, in Australia, the underground expansion of the Sunrise Dam mine and Boddington, the joint venture expansion project with Newmont.

Safety and health

In 2006, 37 AngloGold Ashanti employees regrettably lost their lives in work-related accidents (2005: 25). Of these fatalities, 32 occurred at the South African operations, two at Obuasi in Ghana, two at Siguiiri in Guinea and one at Yatela in Mali. The group's fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) for 2006 marked a deterioration in what had been an improving trend in fatalities at 0.22 per million man-hours worked, compared with the 2005 rate of 0.14. Management has reviewed the safety strategy for the entire group and re-committed itself to taking every action to returning the company to the improving safety trends of recent years, with the obvious objective of achieving a fatality-free work environment.

The group's lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) in 2006 rose by 14% to 7.70 per million man-hours worked, in comparison with 6.77 in the previous year. Renewed efforts are being made to reverse this upward trend. Notwithstanding the overall increase in LTIFR, several operations reported excellent safety performances over the year,

Review of operations – introduction

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including Cripple Creek & Victor, which has operated without a lost-time injury since November 2003.

Comprehensive reporting on occupational safety and health, HIV/Aids and malaria, the environment, corporate social investment and labour practices and other issues relating to sustainable development can be found in the company's Report to Society 2006, which will be published at the end of March 2007 and will be available on the company's website at www.AngloGoldAshanti.com and the 2006 Annual Report website, www.aga-reports.com, or from the contact persons listed at the end of this report. The information published in the Report to Society is disclosed in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Outlook

Gold production in 2007 is expected to be around 5.8 million ounces. Total cash costs are estimated at \$309 per ounce, assuming the following exchange rates: R/\$7.50, A\$/0.76, BRL/\$2.20 and Argentinean peso/\$3.15. Capital expenditure is estimated to be around \$1,070 million, assuming the same exchange rates. Some 30% of this amount will be spent on the Boddington expansion project in Australia.

Location of AngloGold Ashanti's operations

Review of operations – South Africa

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In South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti operates seven underground mines located in two geographical regions on the Witwatersrand Basin. These mines are:

the Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona mines which comprise the West Wits operations; and

the Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Tau Lekoa and Moab Khotsong mines which make up the Vaal River operations.

Gold production from the South African operations declined by 5% to 2,554,000 ounces in 2006, due primarily to the reduced volumes mined at Tau Lekoa, which this year underwent a restructuring, and TauTona, where seismicity further reduced the planned lower volumes for the year. Despite decreased gold production, total cash costs improved by 2% to \$285 per ounce, partly as a result of cost savings initiatives implemented in the region. Cost savings of \$50 million were recorded for the year, achieved chiefly from operational efficiencies which contributed 57% to total savings, improved procurement practices (9%) and the restructuring of both the Savuka and Tau Lekoa mines (34%).

Great Noligwa, Kopanang and Tau Lekoa together produced 1.38 million pounds of uranium oxide in 2006.

In 2006, capital expenditure at the South Africa operations totalled \$313 million, with ore reserve development representing 60% of this amount, expansion capital 21%, and stay-in-business capital 19%. Major components of the expansion capital included the completion and commissioning of the Moab Khotsong mine, the deepening project at Mponeng, and the acceleration of the uranium plant upgrade in Vaal River.

Vaal River Operations

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Tau Lekoa

Moab Khotsong

West Wits Operations

Savuka

TauTona

Mponeng

Pretoria

Johannesburg

Geology of the Witwatersrand Basin

The Witwatersrand Basin comprises a 6 kilometre-thick sequence of interbedded argillaceous and are nacreous sediments that extend laterally for some 300 kilometres north-east/south-west and 100 kilometres north-west/south-east on the Kaapvaal Craton. The upper portion of the basin, which contains the orebodies, outcrops at its northern extent near Johannesburg. Further west, south and east the basin is overlain by up to four kilometres of Archaean, Proterozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Witwatersrand Basin is late Archaean in age and is considered to be around 2.7 billion to 2.8 billion years old.

Gold occurs in laterally extensive quartz pebble conglomerate horizons or reefs, which are generally less than two metres thick, and are widely considered to represent laterally extensive braided fluvial deposits. Separate fan systems were developed at different entry points and these are preserved as distinct goldfields.

There is still much debate about the origin of the gold mineralisation in the Witwatersrand Basin. Gold was generally considered to have been deposited syngenetically with the conglomerates, but increasingly an epigenetic theory of origin is being supported.

Nonetheless, the most fundamental determinant of gold distribution in the basin remains the sedimentary features, such as facies variations and channel directions. Gold generally occurs in native form often associated with pyrite and carbon, with quartz being the main gangue mineral.

West Wits

Description: The West Wits operations – the Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona mines – are located near the town of Carletonville in North West Province, south-west of Johannesburg, straddling the boundary with the province of Gauteng. Savuka and TauTona share a processing plant, while Mponeng has its own processing plant.

Geology: Two reef horizons are exploited at the West Wits operations: the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR), located at the top of the Central Rand Group, and the Carbon Leader Reef (CLR) near the base. The separation between the two reefs increases from east to west, from 400 metres to 900 metres, owing to non-conformity in the VCR. TauTona and Savuka exploit both reefs, while Mponeng only mines the VCR. The structure is relatively simple, with rare instances of faults greater than 70 metres.

The CLR consists of one or more conglomerate units and varies from several centimetres to more than three metres in thickness.

Regionally, the VCR dips at approximately 21°, but may vary between 5° and 50°, accompanied by changes in thickness of the conglomerate units. Where the conglomerate has the attitude of the regional dip, it tends to be thick, well-developed and accompanied by higher gold accumulations. Where the attitude departs significantly from the regional dip, the reef is thin, varying from several

centimetres to more than 3 metres in thickness.

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South Africa

2006

2005

2004

Gold production (000oz)

2,554

2,676

2,857

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

285

291

284

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

313

347

335

Total number of employees,
including contractors

35,968

40,754

43,282

Review of operations – South Africa cont.*Page 48_AngloGold Ashanti***_Annual Financial Statements 2006**

Operating review

During 2006, production at Mponeng increased by 16% to 596,000 ounces as a result of higher volumes and an improved yield. Total cash costs consequently declined by 15% to \$237 per ounce, also aided by the benefit of the cost savings initiatives undertaken in the beginning of the year. In local terms, total cash costs were 10% lower at R51,524/kilogram.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was considerably higher year-on-year at \$156 million, primarily as a result of both increased gold production and an improved price received.

Capital expenditure was marginally higher year-on-year at \$48 million.

At TauTona, production declined to 474,000 ounces due to the planned lower volume mined, as well as seismicity concerns in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

Total cash costs, in local currency terms, consequently increased by 12% to R58,419/kilogram and in dollar terms by 5% to \$269 per ounce, although the continued implementation of cost-savings initiatives at the mine helped offset the effect of reduced ounces.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts improved significantly to \$101 million, as a considerably higher price received helped mitigate the effect of a decline in production and increased total cash costs.

Mponeng

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.23

0.34

0.41

Pay limit (g/t)

7.74

11.53

13.71

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.290

0.267

0.237

Recovered grade (g/t)

9.93

9.15

8.14

Gold production (000oz)

596

512
438
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
237
279
322
Total production costs (\$/oz)
338
363
386
Capital expenditure (\$ million)
48
47
62
Total number of employees
5,284
5,574
5,876
Employees
4,760
4,897
5,164
Contractors
524
677
712

Capital expenditure, at \$70 million, was 5% lower year-on-year. At Savuka, the strength of the gold price led to a revision of the closure plans reported in the Annual Report 2005, and the operation's life has now been extended, although at a lower rate of production. Management of Savuka now falls under that of the neighbouring Mponeng mine.

Production for the year therefore totalled 89,000 ounces which, although 29% less than that produced in 2005, was 535% more than had been planned. Total cash costs decreased by 16% in local currency terms to R72,865/kilogram and by 22% in dollar terms to \$336 per ounce.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts increased to \$21 million from a loss in 2005 of \$8 million, owing to better cost control and a significantly higher price received for the year.

Capital expenditure for the year was minimal at \$2 million, compared with \$6 million in 2005.

Growth prospects

Mponeng VCR below 120 project: This project consists of four parallel declines which are to be sunk from the 120 level to gain access to the VCR reef on levels 123 and 126. The declines will be equipped with a conveyor belt, monorail and chairlift to service the new mining areas. The project, from which production will start in 2013, is expected to produce 2.5 million ounces of gold over a period of 10 years, at a capital cost of \$252 million, and will extend AngloGold Ashanti

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TauTona

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.53

0.72

0.73

Pay limit (g/t)

18.25

24.43

24.47

Recovered grade (oz/t)*

0.297

0.281

0.317

Recovered grade (g/t)*

10.18

9.62

10.88

Gold production (000oz)

474

502

568

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

269

256

245

Total production costs (\$/oz)

384

364

311

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

70

74

65

Total number of employees

5,166

5,455

5,498

Employees

4,164

4,459

4,673

Contractors

1,002

996

825

*

Excluding surface (2005 and 2006).

the life of mine by approximately eight years. Construction is scheduled to begin in early 2007.

TauTona CLR below 120 level project: The CLR reserve block below 120 level is being accessed via a twin decline system into its geographical centre, down to 128 level. The project, from which production will begin in 2008, is expected to produce 2.6 million ounces of gold over a period of nine years (2009 to 2017), at a capital cost of \$168 million. Of this, \$56 million has been spent to date.

TauTona CLR shaft pillar extraction project: This project allows for stoping operations up to the infrastructural zone of influence. The project, from which production began in 2004, is expected to produce 534,000 ounces of gold over a period of six years (2004 to 2009), at a capital cost of \$45 million (converted at the 2005 closing exchange rate), most of which has been committed. The expected average project cash cost is \$118 per ounce.

VCR pillar project: This project aims to access the VCR pillar area situated outside the zone of influence (top and eastern block). The project, from which production began in 2005, is expected to produce 200,000 ounces of gold over a period of eight years (2005 to 2012), at a capital cost of \$19 million (at the 2005 closing exchange rate). Of this, \$11 million has been spent to date. The expected average project cash cost is \$158 per ounce.

Outlook

The 2007 projections for the West Wits operations are as follow:

Production at Mponeng is expected to decrease to 550,000

Review of operations – South Africa cont.

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Savuka

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.31

0.45

0.44

Pay limit (g/t)

10.75

15.18

14.89

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.224

0.198

0.181

Recovered grade (g/t)

7.68

6.80

6.19

Gold production (000oz)

89

126

158
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
336
430
455
Total production costs (\$/oz)
359
517
523
Capital expenditure (\$ million)
2
6
8
Total number of employees
1,040
2,325
3,229
Employees
975
2,178
3,001
Contractors
65
147
228

ounces at a total cash cost of approximately \$249 per ounce. Capital expenditure is expected to be \$87 million, with the bulk of this to be spent on the project to expand the mine to below the 120 level.

Production at TauTona should decline to 470,000 ounces and total cash costs are expected to improve to \$252 per ounce as a result of anticipated higher volumes. Capital expenditure will remain relatively high at \$79 million, most of which will be spent on a project to expand the mine below the 120 level, as well as on ore reserve development.

At Savuka, production will decline to 70,000 ounces, although the life of mine has been extended for at least another three years in terms of the restructuring programme.

Total cash costs are expected to be \$372 per ounce as a result of lower grades, while capital expenditure will be minimal at about \$4 million, and will be used primarily for ore reserve development and the maintenance of infrastructure.

Vaal River

Description: AngloGold Ashanti's Vaal River operations – Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and Tau Lekoa – are located near the towns of Klerksdorp and Orkney in the North West and Free State provinces.

The Vaal River complex also has four gold plants, one uranium plant and one sulphuric acid plant. Although these operations produce uranium oxide as a by-product, the value is not significant relative to the value of gold produced.

Geology: In order of importance, the reefs mined at the Vaal River operations are the Vaal Reef, the VCR and the C Reef:

the Vaal Reef contains approximately 85% of the reserve tonnage with mining grades of between 10g/t and 20g/t and comprises a series of oligomictic conglomerates and quartzite packages developed on successive non-conformities. Several distinct facies have been identified, each with its own unique gold distribution and grade characteristic;

the VCR has a lower grade than the Vaal Reef, and contains approximately 15% of the estimated reserves. The economic portion is concentrated in the western part of the lease area and can take the form of a massive conglomerate, a pyritic sand unit with intermittent pebble layers, or a thin conglomerate horizon. The reef is located at the contact between the overlying Kliprivierberg Lavas of the Ventersdorp Super Group and the underlying sediments of the Witwatersrand Super Group, which creates a distinctive seismic reflector. The VCR is located up to one kilometre above the Vaal Reef; and

the C Reef is a thin, small-pebble conglomerate with a carbon-rich basal contact, located approximately 270 metres above the Vaal Reef. It has less than 1% of the estimated reserves with grades similar to those of the Vaal Reef, but more erratic. The most significant structural features are the north-east striking normal faults which dip to the north-west

and south-east, resulting in zones of fault loss.

Operating review

At Great Nologwa, production in 2006 decreased by 11% to 615,000 ounces owing primarily to a 13% decline in yield from 9.30g/t to 8.08g/t. Total cash costs in local currency terms were R56,390/kilogram, an increase of 5% due to the lower gold production. Continued focus on cost savings helped limit the effect of reduced production on the operation's costs and, in dollar terms, total cash costs were 1% better at \$261 per ounce.

Assisted by lower total cash costs, gross profit adjusted for the effect of unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other

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Review of operations – South Africa cont.

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commodity contracts increased by 79% to \$156 million. This was also as a result of the increase in the price received for the year.

Capital expenditure of \$49 million was 14% higher than that of 2005, largely as a consequence of the acceleration of the plan to upgrade the operation's uranium plant.

At Kopanang, a lower mine call factor and 5% decline in yield resulted in a decrease in production of 7% to 446,000 ounces for the year. As a result, total cash costs, at R62,908/kilogram, were 11% higher than those of the previous year. In dollar terms, total cash costs increased by 5% to \$291 per ounce.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts at \$109 million was double that of 2005. This increase was mainly the consequence of a 32% improvement in the price received.

Capital expenditure was steady year-on-year at \$41 million.

Tau Lekoa was downscaled in 2006 in order to return the operation to profitability in a rising gold price environment. As a result, production declined by 34% to 176,000 ounces, and total cash costs, at R94,730/kilogram, were 13% higher year-on-year. In dollar terms, total cash costs were \$440 per ounce, 7% higher year-on-year.

Gross loss adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts improved to \$4 million from a loss of \$14 million in 2005.

Great Noligwa

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.28

0.39

0.43

Pay limit (g/t)

9.57

13.24

14.36

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.236

0.271

0.303

Recovered grade (g/t)

8.08

9.30

10.38

Gold production (000oz)

615

693

795

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

261

264

231

Total production costs (\$/oz)

342

329

260

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

49

43

36

Total number of employees

6,579

6,856

7,100

Employees

5,883

5,704

6,192

Contractors

696

1,152

908

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04

05

06

Capital expenditure declined by 27% to \$11 million.

Moab Khotsong began commercial production in January 2006 and the operation was marked by the high total cash costs and low volumes typical of a deep-level underground operation's start-up phase. For the year, production was 44,000 ounces and total cash costs were \$655 per ounce or R141,574/kilogram. In 2007, production is expected to increase by 82%. Total cash costs will decline as this operation builds up to full production which is currently scheduled for 2012.

Gross loss adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was \$22 million.

Capital expenditure declined by 12% to \$83 million.

Outlook

The 2007 projections for the Vaal River operations are as follow:

At Great Noligwa, mining into lower grade areas will continue and production is expected to decline to 580,000 ounces, at a total cash cost of \$295 per ounce.

Capital expenditure during 2007 is anticipated to be \$40 million, to be spent mostly on ore reserve development and infrastructure maintenance.

At Kopanang, grade is expected to increase in 2007 and production is scheduled to improve accordingly to approximately 470,000 ounces. Total cash costs are expected to decline to \$260 per ounce, while capital expenditure is anticipated to increase to \$59 million, and will

Kopanang

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.32

0.39

0.43

Pay limit (g/t)

10.92

13.25

14.52

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.204

0.215

0.215

Recovered grade (g/t)

7.01

7.38

7.37

Gold production (000oz)

| |
|----------------------------------|
| 446 |
| 482 |
| 486 |
| Total cash costs (\$/oz) |
| 291 |
| 277 |
| 281 |
| Total production costs (\$/oz) |
| 355 |
| 341 |
| 317 |
| Capital expenditure (\$ million) |
| 41 |
| 41 |
| 38 |
| Total number of employees |
| 5,815 |
| 6,030 |
| 6,312 |
| Employees |
| 5,360 |
| 5,506 |
| 5,758 |
| Contractors |
| 455 |
| 524 |
| 554 |

Review of operations – South Africa cont.

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be spent primarily on the construction of a new uranium leach plant as well as on ore reserve development.

Production at Tau Lekoa is expected to decline next year to 160,000 ounces, at which level it will remain relatively steady for the next several years. Total cash costs are anticipated to be in the region of \$426 per ounce. Capital expenditure will increase to around \$15 million in 2007.

Moab Khotsong's production is expected to nearly double in 2007 to 80,000 ounces. Consequently, total cash costs are expected to decline to \$470 per ounce. Capital expenditure, to be spent mostly on ore reserve development, is anticipated to remain steady at about \$80 million.

Moab Khotsong

2006

2005*

2004*

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.185

Recovered grade (g/t)

6.35

Gold production (000oz)

44

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

655

Total production costs (\$/oz)

1,107

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

83

94

80

Total number of employees

2,904

2,521

1,874

Employees

1,539

1,320

1,066

Contractors

1,365

1,201

808

*

Commercial production began on 1 January 2006.

Tau Lekoa

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.14

0.19

0.20

Pay limit (g/t)

4.85

6.23

6.81

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.110

0.116

0.113

Recovered grade (g/t)

3.76

3.96

3.87

Gold production (000oz)

176

265

293

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

440

410

370

Total production costs (\$/oz)

614

509

432

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

11

15

25

Total number of employees

2,893

4,105

4,252

Employees

2,514

3,021

3,398

Contractors

379

1,084

854

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Review of operations – Argentina

AngloGold Ashanti has a single operation in Argentina, Cerro Vanguardia. In 2006, the mine produced 215,000 attributable ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$225 per ounce.

Description: Cerro Vanguardia is located to the north-west of Puerto San Julian in the province of Santa Cruz. AngloGold Ashanti has a 92.5% interest in the mine with the province of Santa Cruz holding the remaining 7.5%. Cerro Vanguardia consists of multiple small open pits with high stripping ratios.

Geology: The oldest rocks in this part of Patagonia are of Precambrian-Cambrian age. These are overlain by Permian and Triassic continental clastic rocks which have been faulted into a series of horsts and grabens, and are associated with both limited basaltic sills and dykes and with calc-alkaline granite and granodiorite intrusions. Thick andesite flows of Lower Jurassic age occur above these sedimentary units. A large volume of rhyolitic ignimbrites was emplaced during the Middle and Upper Jurassic age over an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometres. These volcanic rocks include the Chon Aike formation ignimbrite units that host the gold-bearing veins at Cerro Vanguardia. Post-mineral units include Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of both marine and continental origin, the Quaternary La Avenida formation, the Patagonia gravel and the overlying La Angelita basalt flows. These flows do not cover the area of the Cerro Vanguardia veins.

Gold and silver mineralisation at Cerro Vanguardia occurs within a vertical range of about 150 to 200 metres, in a series of narrow, banded quartz veins that occupy structures within the Chon Aike ignimbrites. These veins form a typical structural pattern related to major north-south (Concepcion) and east-west (Vanguardia) shears. Two sets of veins have formed in response to this shearing one set strikes about N40W and generally dips 65° to 90° to the east while the other set strikes about N75W and the veins dip 60° to 80° to the south.

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They are typical of epithermal, low-temperature, adularia-sericite character and consist primarily of quartz in several forms as massive quartz, banded chalcedonic quartz and quartz-cemented breccias.

Dark bands in the quartz are due to finely disseminated pyrite, now oxidised to limonite. The veins show sharp contacts with the surrounding ignimbrite, which hosts narrow stockwork zones that are weakly mineralised, and appear to have been cut by a sequence of north-east trending faults that have southerly movement with no appreciable lateral displacement.

Operating review

At Cerro Vanguardia, attributable gold production increased by 2% to 215,000 ounces. While the yield varied over the course of the year as anticipated, the average grade in 2006 was 7.3g/t compared with an average grade of 7.7g/t in 2005. Ore throughput, however, increased by 8% to 1 million tonnes in 2006.

Total cash costs rose by 32% to \$225 per ounce, mainly as a result of higher local inflation and increases in both commodity prices and

Cerro Vanguardia

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit oz/t

0.13

0.12

0.12

Pay limit g/t

4.56

4.02

4.05

Recovered grade oz/t

0.213

0.225

0.222

Recovered grade g/t

7.29

7.70

7.60

Gold production

000oz (100%)

232

228

229

000oz (92.5%)

215

211

211

Total cash costs \$/oz

225

171

156

Total production

costs \$/oz

361

277

274

Capital expenditure

\$ million (100%)

19

15

13

\$ million (92.5%)

18

14

12

Total number of employees

906

946

791

Employees

623

487

389

Contractors

283

459

402

Review of operations – Argentina *cont*

mine maintenance costs. The higher mine maintenance cost was associated with a programme undertaken this year to improve the availability of mine equipment.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts increased by 13% to \$35 million, primarily as a consequence of the improved price received.

Capital expenditure was 29% higher year-on-year at \$18 million, mainly owing to the purchase of new and replacement mine equipment and expenditure related to the heap-leaching project currently under way.

Growth prospects

During 2006, Cerro Vanguardia began an accelerated four-year brownfields exploration programme, the focus of which is shallow, high-grade mineral resources. Results have so far been encouraging, with 39,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling and 14,000 metres of diamond drilling having been completed in 2006.

Since 1998, Cerro Vanguardia has been stockpiling low-grade material with the intention of treating it through an industrial-size heap-leach operation. As of December 2006, 9.5 million tonnes of this material had been stockpiled and a pre-feasibility study to confirm the viability of the heap-leach pad was initiated during the year. The feasibility stage of this project will begin in the early part of 2007.

Outlook

In 2007, attributable production at Cerro Vanguardia is expected to decrease marginally to about 200,000 ounces, mainly as a result of anticipated lower grades. Total cash costs are expected to rise to approximately \$260 per ounce. Capital expenditure will also increase to around \$23 million (\$21 million attributable), largely owing to the start of construction of the heap-leach project facilities. The exploration effort will continue according to the original programme initiated in 2006 and 65,000 metres are expected to be drilled overall.

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AngloGold Ashanti has two mines in Australia, Sunrise Dam and Boddington, both located in the western part of the country. The Sunrise Dam mine is 100% owned by AngloGold Ashanti, while the Boddington project, which is currently under construction and in which AngloGold Ashanti holds 33.33% equity, is a joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation.

In 2006, production from Australia came solely from the Sunrise Dam operation and rose marginally to 465,000 ounces at a total cash cost of \$298 per ounce, some 11% higher than that of the previous year.

Sunrise Dam

Description: Sunrise Dam is located some 220 kilometres north-north-east of Kalgoorlie and 55 kilometres south of Laverton. The mine comprises a large open-pit operation and an underground project. Mining is carried out by contractors and ore is treated in a conventional gravity and leach process plant.

Geology: Gold ore at Sunrise Dam is structurally and lithologically controlled within gently dipping high-strain shear zones (for example, Sunrise Shear) and steeply dipping brittle-ductile low-strain shear zones (for example, Western Shear). Host rocks include andesitic volcanic rocks, volcanogenic sediments and magnetic shales.

Operating review

Production increased slightly at Sunrise Dam in 2006 to a record 465,000 ounces. This was primarily because of the operation's highest-ever quarterly production of 153,000 ounces in the final quarter, when mining concentrated, as planned, on the high-grade GQ lode in the open pit. Mining from the known underground reserves increased significantly, especially in the Sunrise and Western Shear zones. Gold production from the underground mine was 67,000 ounces. Record throughput was achieved in the process plant as a result of additional crushing and grinding circuit optimisation. Total cash costs rose to \$298 per ounce, primarily as a result of increased costs associated with diesel fuel and mining contractor rates, while gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts rose significantly year-on-year to \$137 million as a consequence of the higher price received.

Progress continued on the Sunrise Dam underground project, with 2,305 metres of underground capital development and 5,901 metres of operational development having been completed during the year. Capital expenditure amounted to \$24 million compared with \$34 million in 2005.

Growth prospects

The underground mining project involves the development of two declines and 125,000 metres of drilling from surface and

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Review of operations – Australia

AngloGold Ashanti

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underground. These declines have been developed in the vicinity of defined underground reserves, which are now being mined. They have also provided access for underground exploration drilling.

Underground resources have increased to 1.5 million ounces. The mineralisation is complex, varying in orientation, width and grade, although mining of the known reserves has provided valuable operating experience and prospectivity remains high.

Underground exploration is planned to continue in 2007.

Outlook

In 2007, gold production is expected to be about 580,000 ounces as mining of the open pit will continue in the high-grade GQ lode for the year. Production will be supplemented by approximately 85,000 ounces from the underground operation.

Total cash costs of around \$266 per ounce are expected. Capital expenditure is forecast to increase to \$34 million, which is to be spent primarily on the maintenance of infrastructure and underground development.

Boddington

Description: Boddington gold mine is located approximately 100 kilometres south-east of Perth. The former dominantly oxide open-pit operation closed at the end of 2001. Following Newmont's purchase of Newcrest's share of the project in March 2006, Newmont holds a 66.66% share in the project and AngloGold Ashanti a 33.33% share.

Sunrise Dam

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.05

0.07

0.07

Pay limit (g/t)

1.64

2.27

2.14

Recovered grade (oz/t)*

0.099

0.107

0.101

Recovered grade (g/t)*

3.39

3.68

3.46

Gold production (000oz)

465

455

410

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

298

269

260

Total production costs (\$/oz)

376

363

326

Capital expenditure

(\$ million)

24

34

25

Total number of employees

382

375

356

Employees

99

95

88

Contractors

283

280

268

*

Open-pit operations.

Geology: Boddington is located within the Saddleback Greenstone Belt, a northwest-trending fault-bounded sliver of greenstones about 50 kilometres long and eight kilometres wide within the Archaean Yilgarn Craton.

The Boddington resource is located within a six-kilometre strike length and consists of felsic to intermediate volcanics and related intrusives. The resource is subdivided into Wandoo South and Wandoo North. Wandoo South is centred on a composite diorite stock with five recognisable intrusions. Wandoo North is dominated by diorites with lesser fragmental volcanic rocks.

Operating performance, growth prospects and outlook

In March 2006, the Boddington expansion project was approved. On a 100% project basis, approximately \$669 million of a total budget of \$1.35 billion to \$1.5 billion had been committed by the end of 2006. Based on the current mine plan, mine life is estimated to be approximately 17 years, with attributable life-of-mine gold production totalling 4.7 million ounces of gold. Average attributable gold production in the first five years will be between 320,000 to 350,000 ounces per year, while on a life-of-mine average basis, attributable production is estimated to be between 270,000 and 300,000 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. Capital expenditure for 2007 is expected to be approximately \$312 million.

At the end of 2006, engineering was approximately 42% complete, and site construction had begun. The project is on schedule to start up in late 2008 early 2009.

Review of operations – Australia cont

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Boddington

2006

2005

2004

Capital expenditure

(\$ million) – 100%

180

12

8

Capital expenditure

(\$ million) – 33.33%

60

4

3

Total number of employees

97

66

45

Employees

12

18

12

Contractors

85

48

33

AngloGold Ashanti

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Review of operations – Brazil

AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Brazil comprise the wholly owned AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração and a 50% interest in Serra Grande. In 2006, these mines together produced 339,000 attributable ounces of gold at total cash costs of \$195 and \$198 per ounce, respectively.

AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração

Description: The AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração complex is located in the municipalities of Nova Lima, Sabará and Santa Bárbara, near the city of Belo Horizonte in the state of Minas Gerais in south-eastern Brazil. Since the closing of the Mina Velha underground mine in 2003 and the Engenho D'Água open pit in 2004, ore is now sourced only from the Cuiabá underground mine and the Córrego do Sítio heap-leach operation. In January 2005, the board approved a major expansion at Cuiabá.

Geology: The area in which AngloGold Ashanti Mineração is located is known as the Iron Quadrangle and is host to historic and current gold mining operations, as well as a number of open-pit limestone and iron ore operations. The geology of the Iron Quadrangle is composed of Proterozoic and Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences and Pre-Cambrian granitic complexes.

The host to the gold mineralisation is the volcano-sedimentary Nova Lima Group (NLG) that occurs at the base of the Rio das Velhas SuperGroup (RDVS). The upper sequence of the RDVS is the meta-sedimentary Maquiné Group.

Cuiabá mine, located in the municipality of Sabará, has gold mineralisation associated with sulphides and quartz veins in Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF) and volcanic sequences. At this mine, structural control and fluids flow ascension are the most important factors for gold mineralisation with a common association between large-scale shear zones and their related structures. Where BIF is mineralised the ore appears strongly stratiform due to the selective sulphidation of the iron-rich layers. Steeply plunging shear zones tend to control the ore shoots, which commonly plunge parallel to intersections between the shears and other structures.

The controlling mineralisation structures are the apparent intersection of thrust faults with tight isoclinal folds in a ductile environment. The host rocks at AngloGold Ashanti Mineração are BIF, Lapa Seca and mafic volcanics (principally basaltic). Mineralisation is due to the interaction of low salinity carbon dioxide, rich fluids with the high-iron BIF, basalts and carbonaceous graphitic schists. Sulphide mineralisation consists of pyrrhotite and pyrite with subordinate arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite; the latter tends to occur as a late-stage fracture fill and is not associated with gold mineralisation. Wallrock alteration is typically chlorite, carbonate, potassic and silicic.

Operating performance

Production declined at AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração in 2006 to 242,000 ounces from 250,000 ounces the previous year,

when production included some trial mining projects as well as the gold remnants from the clean-up of the old Morro Velho facilities. Total cash costs, at \$195 per ounce, were consequently 15% higher year-on-year. Despite both slightly higher costs and lower production, gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts rose 79% to \$86 million primarily as a result of an improved price received.

Growth prospects

Cuiabá expansion project: This project seeks to increase production at the Cuiabá mine from 830,000 to 1.3 million tonnes per annum and includes the construction of new treatment and tailings storage facilities, roaster and acid plant at an estimated total capital cost of \$180 million. The Cuiabá expansion project will involve the deepening of the mine from 11 level to 21 level and will result in annual production increasing from an average of 190,000 to 260,000 ounces from 2007; in the first year of operation of the expansion, production is expected to reach 300,000 ounces. The project is anticipated to add six years to the life of mine.

Córrego do Sítio underground sulphides project: This project focuses on exploring the viability of exploiting the potential sulphide ore resources of the Córrego do Sítio underground orebodies, namely Cachorro Bravo, Laranjeira and Carvoaria. In 2006, the pre-feasibility stage of this project was concluded (results are expected in early 2007), and the exploration campaign reached 1.4 million ounces of indicated mineable resources. The total resource for the project is 2.1 million ounces. This project is expected to produce 1.4 million ounces of gold over 14 years from 6.8 million tonnes of milled ore.

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AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.09

0.11

0.11

Pay limit (g/t)

3.10

3.86

3.85

Recovered grade (oz/t)*

0.222

0.212

0.229

Recovered grade (g/t)*

7.60

7.27

7.85

Gold production (000oz)

242

250

240

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

195

169

133

Total production costs (\$/oz)

266

226

191

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

168

71

32

Total number of employees

3,611

2,597

2,243

Employees

1,546

1,363

1,222

Contractors

2,065

1,234

1,021

*

Underground operations

Review of operations – Brazil *cont*

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Development of a ramp and the exposure of the Cachorro Bravo orebody are under way, as is the development of access drives to the Laranjeira and Carvoaria orebodies. Trial mining at the Cachorro Bravo orebody will continue into 2007.

Lamego: This project explores the orebodies comprising the Lamego property, which are distributed along the flanks and axis of a recumbent anticlinal in a northeast-southwest direction and with a south-eastern dip ranging between 250 and 350 metres. During 2006, the Carruagem orebody was partially developed as was the 01 panel of the Arco da Velha orebody. Construction of ramps to reach the 02 panel of the Carruagem, Queimada and Arco da Velha orebodies was also initiated. A surface infill drilling programme was completed to convert inferred resources to indicated resources.

This project is expected to produce approximately 500,000 ounces. However, given the geological similarity of Lamego to the nearby Cuiabá mine, and the lack of information regarding the deeper levels of Lamego, a more aggressive exploration programme has been budgeted for in 2007 in order to evaluate the possibility of increasing current expected production at Lamego to levels similar to those of the Cuiabá operation.

Outlook

In 2007, production at AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração is expected to increase significantly to 320,000 ounces, primarily because of the commissioning and start-up of the Cuiabá expansion facilities. Total cash costs are expected to decline accordingly to around \$178 per ounce. Capital expenditure is anticipated to reduce markedly with the completion of the Cuiabá expansion project, and is expected to be around \$65 million. This will be spent mainly on remaining Cuiabá expansion expenditures, the Lamego and Córrego do Sítio projects, brownfields exploration, ore reserve development, and replacement equipment.

Serra Grande

Description: Serra Grande is located five kilometres from the city of Crixás, in the north-western area of the Goiás State in central Brazil. AngloGold Ashanti and Kinross Gold Corporation each own 50% of Serra Grande. The operation comprises two underground mines, Mina III and Mina Nova, and one open pit at Mina III, which will begin operation in 2007.

Geology: The deposits occur in the Rio Vermelho and Ribeirão das Antes formations of the Archaean Pilar de Goiás Group, which together account for a large proportion of the Crixás Greenstone Belt in central Brazil. The stratigraphy of the belt is dominated by basics and ultra-basics in the lower sequences with volcano sedimentary units forming the upper successions.

The gold deposits are hosted in a sequence of schists, volcanics and carbonates occurring in a typical greenstone belt structural setting.

The host rocks are of the Pilar de Goiás Group of the Upper Archaean. Gold mineralisation is associated with massive sulphides and vein quartz material associated with graphitic and sericitic

schists and dolomites. The ore shoots plunge to the north-west with dips of between 6° and 35°.

The greenstone belt lithologies are surrounded by Archaean tonalitic gneiss and granodiorite. The metamorphosed sediments are primarily composed of quartz, chlorite, sericite, graphitic and garnetiferous schists. The carbonates have been metamorphosed to ferroan dolomite marble with development of siderite and ankerite veining in the surrounding wallrock, usually associated with quartz veining. The basalts are relatively unaltered but do show pronounced stretching with elongation of pillow structures evident. The ultra-basics form the western edge of the belt and the basic volcanics and sediments form the core of the unit. The northern edge of the belt is in contact with a series of laminated quartzites and quartz sericite schists of the Lower

Review of operations – Brazil cont

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Proterozoic Araxa Group and a narrow band of graphitic schists and intermediate to ultra-basic volcanics.

The Crixás greenstone belt comprises a series of Archaean to Palaeoproterozoic metavulcanics, metasediments and basement granitoids stacked within a series of north to north-east transported thrust sheet. Thrusting (D1) was accompanied by significant F1 folding/foliation development and progressive alteration in a brittle-ductile regime. D1 thrusting developed with irregular thrust ramp geometry, in part controlled by concealed early basin faults. The main Crixás orebodies are adjacent to a major north-north-west basement fault, and an inferred major east-west to south-east bend in the original volcano-sedimentary basin. Early D1 alteration fluids were focused from south to north, adjacent to the north-north-west structural corridor, and up the main fault ramp/corner, to become dispersed to the east and north in zones of foreland thrust flats. Fluid alteration also diminished to the west away from the main fault corner. A series of concealed east-west to north-west-south-east basement block faults may have provided secondary fluid migration, and development of early anti-formal warps in the thrust sheets; these structures probably define the quasi-regular spacing of significant mineralisation within the belt. The D1 thrust stack was gently folded by non-cylindrical folds. Gold mineralising fluids probably migrated during this event, with similar south-south-west to north-north-east migration, and focusing by bedding slip during Serra Grande

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.09

0.09

0.09

Pay limit (g/t)

3.24

3.02

3.17

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.219

0.231

0.228

Recovered grade (g/t)

7.51

7.93

7.80

Gold production (000oz)

– 100%

194

192

187
Gold production (000oz)
– 50%
97
96
94
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
198
158
134
Total production costs (\$/oz)
265
205
178
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) – 100%
17
13
7
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) – 50%
8
7
4
Total number of employees
817
775
710
Employees
609
566
514
Contractors
208
209
196

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folding. Gold mineralisation became minor and dispersed to the north and east along the frontal thrust flat zone. Concentrations of gold along the base of quartz vein may be due to the damming of fluids migrating upward along layering.

Operating performance

Attributable production at Serra Grande was 97,000 ounces for the year, in line with that of 2005. The steady appreciation of the Brazilian real, combined with lower grades, resulted in a 25% increase in total cash cost to \$198 per ounce, in spite of stable production.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was nevertheless 18% higher at \$26 million, as a consequence of a significantly higher price received for the year.

Growth prospects

The Serra Grande brownfields exploration programme is focused on increasing reserves and resources in areas around Mina III, Mina Nova, and the Palmeiras project by means of underground and surface diamond drilling.

A study was carried out in 2006 proving the viability of mining the Mina III open pit. Production is expected to begin in mid-2007.

Results from the exploration programme under way at the nearby Palmeiras orebody justifies the construction of an exploratory ramp and an underground conceptual study. The latter is scheduled to begin in mid-2007.

Outlook

Attributable production at Serra Grande is expected to decrease to 90,000 ounces in 2007, mainly a result of the lower grades expected. Total cash costs will increase to \$244 per ounce, while capital expenditure is anticipated to increase to \$19 million (\$10 million attributable), the bulk of which will be spent on ore reserve development, the Palmeiras project and mine equipment.

AngloGold Ashanti has two operations in Ghana, Obuasi and Iduapriem. The sale of the third operation, Bibiani, was completed on 1 December 2006 and thus contributed to AngloGold Ashanti for 11 months of the year. Combined attributable production for the year was 592,000 ounces, a decrease of 13% on 2005, at a total cash cost of \$390 per ounce.

Obuasi

Description: The Obuasi mine is located in the Ashanti region in the south of Ghana. It is primarily an underground operation, although some surface mining still takes place. Ore is processed by two main treatment plants: the sulphide plant (for underground ore) and the tailings plant (for tailings reclamation operations). A third plant, the oxide plant, is used to batch-treat remnant opencast ore and stockpiles, of which there are adequate tonnages to keep the plant operational until 2008.

Geology: The gold deposits at Obuasi are part of the prominent gold belt of Proterozoic (Birimian) volcano-sedimentary and igneous formations that extend for a distance of approximately 300 kilometres in a north-east/south-west trend in south-western Ghana. Obuasi mineralisation is shear-zone related and there are three main structural trends hosting gold mineralisation: the Obuasi trend, the Gyabunsu trend and the Binsere trend.

Two main ore types are mined:

quartz veins, consisting mainly of quartz with free gold in association with lesser amounts of various metal sulphides such as iron, zinc, lead and copper. The gold particles are generally fine-grained and are occasionally visible to the naked eye. This ore type is generally non-refractory; sulphide ore that is characterised by the inclusion of gold in the crystal structure of a sulphide material. The gold in these ores is fine-grained and often locked in arsenopyrite. Higher gold grades tend to be associated with finer grained arsenopyrite crystals. Other prominent minerals include quartz, chlorite and sericite. Sulphide ore is generally refractory.

Operating performance

After three quarters of declining yields, Obuasi reported higher grades in the fourth quarter and ended the year with production of 387,000 ounces, slightly below that of 2005. Increased treatment of lower-grade ore throughout the year meant that yield in 2006 was 4.39g/t compared with 4.77g/t in 2005, which pushed up total cash costs by 15% to \$395 per ounce.

Gross loss adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts increased by 163% to \$42 million for the year.

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Review of operations – Ghana

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Growth prospects

The development of the deep-level ore deposits at the Obuasi mine has the potential to extend the life of mine by 35 years.

A feasibility study is currently underway to test this potential and is expected to yield results by early 2008.

Depending upon the results of this study, the full development of Obuasi Deeps may proceed.

Outlook

Production at Obuasi in 2007 is expected to increase marginally to 400,000 ounces. Total cash costs are expected to improve to around \$355 per ounce as a result of the implementation of cost-savings and right-sizing initiatives. Capital expenditure will decline to around \$87 million.

Iduapriem

Description: Iduapriem mine is located in the western region of Ghana, some 70 kilometres north of the coastal city of Takoradi, and 10 kilometres south-west of Tarkwa. The mine comprises two adjacent properties, Iduapriem and Teberebie. AngloGold Ashanti has an 80% stake in Iduapriem (the remaining 20% is owned by the International Finance Corporation) and a 90% holding in the Teberebie mine (the government of Ghana holds the remaining 10% interest). The combined AngloGold Ashanti stake is 85%.

Geology: The Iduapriem and Teberebie gold mines are located along the southern end of the Tarkwa basin. The mineralisation is

Obuasi

2006

2005

*2004

Pay limit (oz/t)†

0.229

0.177

0.188

Pay limit (g/t)

7.13

6.06

6.43

Recovered grade (oz/t)†

0.128

0.139

0.154

Recovered grade (g/t)†

4.39

4.77

5.27

Gold production (000oz)

387

391

255

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

395
345
305
Total production costs (\$/oz)
600
481
426
Capital expenditure (\$ million)
91
78
32
Total number of employees
7,839
8,295
6,747
Employees
5,629
5,852
6,029
Contractors
2,210
2,443
718

* For the eight months from May to December.

† Note pay limits and recovered grade refer to underground ore resources.

contained in the Banket Series of rocks within the Tarkwaian System of Proterozoic age. The outcropping Banket Series of rocks in the mine area form prominent, arcuate ridges extending southwards from Tarkwa, westwards through Iduapriem and northwards towards Teberebie.

Operating performance

At Iduapriem, attributable gold production decreased by 4% year-on-year to 167,000 ounces following a series of mill and crusher breakdowns that affected the operation during the first two quarters of the year. Total cash costs rose by 6% to \$368 per ounce in response to the decline in production and inflation-driven increases in operating costs.

The higher price received resulted in gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts of \$7 million for the year, compared with a loss of \$2 million in 2005.

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Review of operations – Ghana cont.

Iduapriem

2006

2005

*2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.050

0.023

0.022

Pay limit (g/t)

1.60

0.72

0.76

Recovered grade (oz/t)**

0.051

0.050

0.050

Recovered grade (g/t)**

1.74

1.71

1.72

Gold production (000oz) – 100%

196

205

147

Gold production (000oz) – 85%

167

174

125

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

368

348

303

Total production costs (\$/oz)

478

451

423

Capital expenditure

(\$ million) – 100%

6

5

4

Capital expenditure

(\$ million) – 85%

5

4

3

Total number of employees

1,251

1,283

1,306

Employees

668

698

709

Contractors

583

585

597

*

For the eight months from May to December.

**

Open-pit operations.

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Attributable capital expenditure was \$5 million and was spent primarily on the start of the plant expansion project and general stay-in-business expenses.

Growth prospects

A plant expansion project to increase treatment capacity from 3.7 to 4.3 million tonnes a year began during the fourth quarter of 2006.

The expansion is expected to be commissioned in the third quarter of 2008 at a capital cost of \$41 million.

During 2007, a scoping study will be undertaken to evaluate the economics of exploiting the considerable low-grade mineral resources of other properties which lie in the Tarkwaian conglomerates extending below the economic limit of the pits.

Outlook

Production at Iduapriem in 2007 is expected to be 170,000 ounces as a result of a planned higher yield. Total cash costs are likely increase to around \$403 per ounce and capital expenditure will be significantly higher at \$46 million as a result of the plant expansion project.

Bibiani

Description: The Bibiani mine, which is located in the western region of Ghana, 90 kilometres west of Kumasi, was restarted in 1998 as an opencast mine with a carbon-in-leach (CIL) plant.

Geology: The Bibiani gold deposit lies within Birimian meta-sediments and related rocks which occur in the Proterozoic Sefwi

Bibiani

†

2006

2005

*2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.030

0.020

0.020

Pay limit (g/t)

0.83

0.70

0.70

Recovered grade (oz/t)**

0.016

0.042

0.056

Recovered grade (g/t)**

0.55

1.46

1.93

Gold production (000oz)

37

115

105

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

437

305

251

Total production costs (\$/oz)

464

482

369

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

–

7

7

Total number of employees

353

602

871

Employees

211

462

479

Contractors

142

140

392

*

For the eight months from May to December.

†

For the 11 months from January to November.

**

Surface and dump reclamation (2006) and open-pit operations (2004 and 2005).

Belt of southern Ghana. Gold and gold-bearing sulphide mineralisation occurs in quartz-filled shear zones and in altered rocks adjacent to those shears. The full strike of the Bibiani structure is at least 4 kilometres. For metallurgical classification there are three main ore types at Bibiani: primary, transition and oxide. Further lithological classification gives four ore types: quartz (generally high grade), stockwork (medium-high grade), phyllites and porphyry (both low grade).

Operating performance

In the third quarter of 2006, the company announced the intended sale of Bibiani to Central African Gold for a total consideration of \$40 million. The deal was subject to certain regulatory conditions and was completed on 1 December 2006, effectively removing Bibiani's December production contribution.

Production declined steadily through the year in line with the forecast downscaling of the mine to a tailings-only operation. This downscaling, combined with the effect of the sale and a series of both power outages and circuit tank breakdowns in the second quarter, resulted in attributable production for 2006 of 37,000 ounces, a 68% decrease year-on-year.

Total cash costs were negatively affected by these operational difficulties, as well as by the lower tailings grades and recoveries, and therefore increased by 43% to \$437 per ounce for the year.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was \$5 million for the year, compared with a loss of \$10 million in 2005. Improved profitability was mainly because of a 35% increase in the price received.

Outlook

The sale of Bibiani to Central African Gold was completed on 1 December 2006.

Review of operations – Ghana cont.

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Review of operations – Guinea

The Siguiiri mine is AngloGold Ashanti's only operation in the Republic of Guinea. The government of Guinea has a 15% stake in the mine with the balance of 85% being held by AngloGold Ashanti. In 2006, the mine produced 256,000 attributable ounces of gold at total cash cost of \$399 per ounce.

Siguiiri

Description: Siguiiri mine, an open-pit operation, is located in the Siguiiri district in the north-east of the Republic of Guinea, West Africa, about 850 kilometres from the capital city of Conakry. The nearest major town is Siguiiri (approximately 50,000 inhabitants), located on the banks of the Niger River.

Geology: This concession is dominated by Proterozoic Birimian rocks which consist of turbidite facies sedimentary sequences. Two main types of gold deposits occur in the Siguiiri basin and are mined, namely:

laterite or CAP mineralisation which occurs as aprons of colluvial or as palaeo-channels of alluvial lateritic gravel adjacent to, and immediately above; and

in situ quartz-vein related mineralisation hosted in meta-sediments with the better mineralisation associated with vein stockworks that occurs preferentially in the coarser, brittle siltstones and sandstones.

The mineralised rocks have been deeply weathered to below 100 metres in places to form saprolite or SAP mineralisation. The practice at Siguiiri has been to blend the CAP and SAP ore types and to process these using the heap-leach method. With the percentage of available CAP ore decreasing, however, a new carbon-in-pulp (CIP) plant was brought on stream during 2005 to treat predominantly SAP ore.

Operating performance

Once ball mill problems had been resolved in the first quarter of 2006, production at Siguiiri improved and the operation finished the year with production of 256,000 attributable ounces, a 4% increase on that of the previous year.

Total cash costs were considerably higher year-on-year due to maintenance shut-downs and post-commissioning plant modifications, as well as higher fuel costs and increased royalty payments as a result of the rise in the gold price. Consequently total cash costs were \$399 per ounce in comparison with \$301 per ounce in 2005.

In spite of the higher spot price received for the year, gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts declined to a break-even position from \$12 million the previous year, mainly because of higher royalty payments, increased operating costs and additional amortisation charges related to the newly commissioned CIP plant.

Growth prospects

The new CIP plant has transformed this operation. Whereas Siguiri was previously a heap-leach operation, constrained by limited economically treatable mineral resources, the mine is now able to economically exploit the saprolitic ores that extend below the base of the existing pits. In addition, there is still considerable exploration potential adjacent to the existing mine infrastructure.

Outlook

At Siguiri in 2007, production is expected to increase to around 270,000 ounces where it should remain for the next several years. Total cash costs are anticipated to remain relatively steady at \$399 per ounce as the CIP plant settles into steady-state operation. Capital expenditure will remain steady at \$14 million, the bulk of which will be spent on brownfields exploration, tailings dam extensions and various small infrastructure projects.

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Review of operations – Guinea cont.

Siguiri

2006

2005

*2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.030

0.017

0.017

Pay limit (g/t)

0.94

0.55

0.59

Recovered grade (oz/t)**

0.032

0.035

0.032

Recovered grade (g/t)**

1.08

1.21

1.10

Gold production (000oz) 100%

301

289

98

Gold production (000oz) 85%

256

246

83

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

399

301

443

Total production costs (\$/oz)

552
414
534
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) 100%
16
36
57
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) 85%
14
31
48
Total number of employees
2,708
1,978
2,606
Employees
1,541
1,170
1,194
Contractors
1,167
808
1,412
*

For the eight months from May to December.

**

Open-pit operations (2005 and 2006) and heap leach operations (2004).

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Review of operations – Mali

AngloGold Ashanti has interests in three operations in Mali:

Sadiola (AngloGold Ashanti: 38%; IAMGOLD: 38%;

government of Mali: 18%; and International Finance

Corporation: 6%),

Yatela (owned by Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de

Yatela SA in which AngloGold Ashanti holds 40%, IAMGOLD,

40% and government of Mali, 20%); and

Morila Joint Venture (AngloGold Ashanti: 40%, Randgold

Resources Limited: 40% and government of Mali: 20%). All

three mines are operated by AngloGold Ashanti.

In 2006, the Malian operations produced 537,000 attributable

ounces at total cash costs of \$270 per ounce (Sadiola), \$228 per

ounce (Yatela), and \$275 per ounce (Morila).

Sadiola

Description: AngloGold Ashanti manages the Sadiola mine, which is

situated within the Sadiola exploitation area in western Mali. The

mine is situated 77 kilometres south of the regional capital of Kayes.

Geology: The Sadiola deposit occurs within an inlier of

greenschist facies metamorphosed Birimian rocks known as the

Kenieba Window. The specific rocks that host the mineralisation

are marbles and greywackes which have been intensely

weathered to a maximum depth of 200 metres. A series of north-

south trending faults occurs that feeds the Sadiola mineralisation.

As a result of an east-west regional compression event,

deformation occurs along a north-south striking marble-

greywacke contact, increasing the porosity of this zone. North-

east striking structures, which intersect the north-south contact,

have introduced mineralisation, mainly with the marble where the

porosity was greatest.

The Sadiola Hill deposit generally consists of two zones, an upper

oxidised cap and an underlying sulphide zone. From 1996 until

2002, shallow saprolite oxide ore was the primary ore source.

Since 2002, the deeper saprolitic sulphide ore has been mined

and will progressively replace the depleting oxide reserves.

Operating performance

Attributable gold production increased by 13% year-on-year to

190,000 ounces in spite of a tailings pipeline replacement that

negatively affected tonnage throughput in the first quarter. Most of

the production improvement was related to steady treatment plant

operations and the higher yields achieved as a result of improved

metallurgical recovery on oxide ore and the increased treatment of

higher grade sulphide ore.

Total cash costs rose by 2% to \$270 per ounce, mainly owing

to increased royalty payments arising from the higher gold price.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts more than doubled to \$49 million. The higher costs were offset by increases both in production and, more significantly, in the price received. Capital expenditure decreased by 43% to \$4 million. The main areas of expenditure were additional fleet mobilisation charges, brownfields exploration and mining contract renewal costs.

Growth prospects

A recently completed pre-feasibility study showed that the hard sulphide ore below the current mining horizon can be mined economically at proven metallurgical recoveries. Additional test work is being conducted to enhance recoveries and a feasibility study is planned to begin early in 2007.

Outlook

In 2007, attributable production at Sadiola is expected to decline to around 170,000 ounces. Total cash costs are forecast to increase to about \$364 per ounce as a result of the higher cost of treating the harder sulphide ore, which will make up a greater proportion of the total ore treated in 2007. Attributable capital expenditure will increase to \$7 million and will be primarily spent on brownfields exploration to convert deep sulphides from inferred status to indicated status, and on the exploration of satellite pits. The remaining capital expenditure will

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Sadiola

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.06

0.05

0.06

Pay limit (g/t)

1.98

1.80

1.76

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.094

0.080

0.081

Recovered grade g/t

3.22

2.73

2.77

Gold production (000oz)

– 100%

500

442

459

Gold production

(000oz) – 38%

| | |
|---|-------|
| | 190 |
| | 168 |
| | 174 |
| Total cash costs (\$/oz) | |
| | 270 |
| | 265 |
| | 242 |
| Total production costs (\$/oz) | |
| | 335 |
| | 336 |
| | 301 |
| Capital expenditure (\$ million) 100% | |
| | 11 |
| | 18 |
| | 16 |
| Capital expenditure (\$ million) 38% | |
| | 4 |
| | 7 |
| | 6 |
| Total number of employees | |
| | 1,294 |
| | 1,245 |
| | 1,159 |
| Employees | |
| | 589 |
| | 584 |
| | 550 |
| Contractors | |
| | 705 |
| | 661 |
| | 609 |
| Review of operations – Mali <i>cont.</i> | |

AngloGold Ashanti

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be allotted to the deep sulphides feasibility study, the installation of a gravity circuit and camp relocation costs.

Yatela

Description: Yatela is located some 25 kilometres north of Sadiola and approximately 50 kilometres south-south-west of Kayes, the regional capital.

Geology: Yatela mineralisation occurs as a keel-shaped body in Birimian metacarbonates. The 'keel' is centred on a fault which was the feeder for the original mesothermal mineralisation, with an associated weakly mineralised diorite intrusion. Mineralisation occurs as a layer along the sides and in the bottom of the 'keel'. The ore dips almost vertically on the west limb and more gently towards the west on the east limb, with tight closure to the south.

Operating performance

Attributable production rose significantly to 141,000 ounces owing to a 38% increase in grade, from 2.99g/t in 2005 to 4.12g/t in 2006. Total cash costs declined by 13% to \$228 per ounce. This was the result of a favourable grade which was partially offset by a rise in operating costs as a result of a change at the beginning of the year from top-lift stacking of the heap-leach pad to bottom-lift stacking, which necessitated increased cement consumption.

Yatela

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.06

0.05

0.06

Pay limit (g/t)

1.79

1.66

1.96

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.120

0.087

0.099

Recovered grade g/t

4.12

2.99

3.41

Gold production

(000oz) 100%

352

246

242

Gold production

(000oz) 40%

141

98
97
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
228
263
255
Total production costs (\$/oz)
299
340
323
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) (100%)
3
5
7
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) (40%)
1
2
3
Total number of employees
878
910
1,033
Employees
203
210
208
Contractors
675
700
825

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts, at \$44 million, was 300% higher than in 2005 due to the 35% improvement in the price received and the increase in production.

Capital expenditure of \$1 million was 50% lower than that of the previous year and was incurred mainly on the construction of an additional leach pad.

Growth prospects

Mining of heap-leachable ore will cease in mid-2010 after which leaching and rinsing of the heaps will continue for some months. The potential for a small amount of sulphide ore below the existing Alamoutala deposit to be treated at Sadiola is being investigated.

Outlook

Attributable production at Yatela is expected to decline in 2007 to around 110,000 ounces, as the seventh push-back of the pit to access the next level of higher-grade ore gets under way. Total cash costs are forecast to increase to approximately \$326 per ounce.

Attributable capital expenditure is also expected to rise to approximately \$2 million. This will be primarily spent on additional leach pads to accommodate production from the push-back seven project.

Morila

Description: Morila is situated some 180 kilometres by road south-east of the capital of Mali, Bamako.

Review of operations – Mali cont.

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Morila

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.08

0.07

0.09

Pay limit (g/t)

2.41

2.27

2.81

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.113

0.158

0.130

Recovered grade (g/t)

3.88

5.41

4.44

Gold production

(000oz) – 100%

517

655

510
Gold production
(000oz) – 40%
207
262
204
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
275
191
184
Total production costs (\$/oz)
349
293
263
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) 100%
3
5
4
Capital expenditure
(\$ million) 40%
1
2
2
Total number of employees
1,575
1,183
1,398
Employees
500
478
479
Contractors
1,075
705
919

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Geology: Morila is a mesothermal, shear-zone-hosted deposit, which, apart from rising to surface in the west against steep faulting, lies flat. The deposit occurs within a sequence Birimian metal-arkoses of amphibolite metamorphic grade. Mineralisation is characterised by silica-feldspar alteration and sulphide mineralisation consists of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcocopyrite.

Operating performance

Gold production at Morila declined significantly this year, from 262,000 attributable ounces in 2005 to 207,000 ounces in 2006. This was as a result of a general decrease in grade at the operation, from 5.41g/t to 3.88g/t, together with a major mill re-lining undertaken in the second quarter of the year that negatively affected tonnage throughput. There was a consequent 44% increase in total cash costs to \$275 per ounce for the year.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts rose by 33% to \$52 million as a result of the significant improvement in the price received for the year.

Capital expenditure was halved to \$1 million and was spent on various small projects, including a minor plant upgrade.

Growth prospects

A regional drilling programme to discover another significant orebody is being conducted over a period of two years at a cost of \$6 million.

Outlook

In 2007, attributable production at Morila is anticipated to decline slightly to 200,000 ounces while, given inflation and declining grades, total cash costs are expected to increase to approximately \$297 per ounce. In terms of the current plan, mining will continue until early 2009, after which treatment of stockpiled ore will continue for another three years. Attributable capital expenditure for 2007 will increase to \$4 million and will be spent primarily on converting the current power plant to heavy fuel oil usage. This is expected to have a positive effect on operating costs.

AngloGold Ashanti has one operation in Namibia, the Navachab mine. In 2006, the mine produced 86,000 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$265 per ounce, compared with 81,000 ounces at a total cash cost of \$321 per ounce in the previous year.

Navachab

Description: AngloGold Ashanti owns 100% of the Navachab open-pit gold mine, which is located near Karibib in Namibia, on the southern west coast of Africa.

Geology: The Navachab deposit is hosted by Damaran greenschist-amphibolite facies, calc-silicates, marbles and volcano-clastics. The rocks have been intruded by granites, pegmatites and (quartz-porphyry dykes) aplite and have also been deformed into a series of alternating dome and basin structures. The mineralised zone forms a sheet-like body which plunges at an angle of approximately 20° to the north-west. The mineralisation is predominantly hosted in a sheeted vein set ($\pm 60\%$) and a replacement skarn body ($\pm 40\%$).

The gold is very fine-grained and associated with pyrrhotite, and minor trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, maldonite and bismuthinite. Approximately 80% of the gold is free milling.

Operating performance

In 2006, gold production rose by 6% to 86,000 ounces as increased tonnage throughput offset the effect of a decline in grade from 2.05g/t to 1.81g/t. Total cash costs decreased by 17% to \$265 per ounce as a result of the increase in gold production, as well as the benefits associated with a stronger US dollar in the third and fourth quarters of the year.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts more than doubled to \$22 million as a result of increases in both production and the price received.

Capital expenditure remained steady at \$5 million and was incurred mainly on preparation for mining of the Grid A satellite orebody and treatment plant optimisation.

Growth prospects

Historical studies on a potential pit expansion, which was previously uneconomical, are being reviewed given the current outlook for the gold price. Several brownfields prospects located within trucking distance are currently under investigation.

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Review of operations – Namibia

Outlook

Given the lower expected yields, total production at Navachab is estimated to decline slightly in 2007 to around 80,000 ounces.

Total cash costs are forecast to rise to approximately \$359 per ounce, with capital expenditure anticipated to remain steady at \$5 million. This will be spent mainly on a plant upgrade to accommodate higher tonnes in the future, as well as on brownfields exploration.

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Navachab

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.04

0.05

0.05

Pay limit (g/t)

1.29

1.65

1.46

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.053

0.060

0.046

Recovered grade (g/t)

1.81

2.05

1.59

Gold production (000oz)

86

81

67

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

265

321

348

Total production costs (\$/oz)

348

326

389

Capital expenditure

(\$ million)

5

5

21

Total number of employees

313

315

251*

Employees

313

315

251

Contractors

—

—

—

* No mining labour, contract or otherwise, was on site during the first half of 2004.

AngloGold Ashanti has one operation in Tanzania, the Geita Gold Mine. In 2006, Geita produced 308,000 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$497 per ounce. This compares with 613,000 ounces at a total cash cost of \$298 per ounce in 2005.

Geita

Description: The Geita mine is located 80 kilometres south-west of the town of Mwanza, in the north-west of the country. It is a multi-pit operation with a CIL plant that has the capacity to treat 6 million tonnes a year.

Geology: Geita is an Archaean mesothermal, mainly Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF)-hosted, deposit. Mineralisation is located where auriferous fluids, which are interpreted to have moved along shears often on BIF-diorite contacts, reacted with the BIF. Some lower grade mineralisation can occur in the diorite as well (usually in association with BIF-hosted mineralisation). Approximately 20% of the gold is hosted in the diorite.

Operating performance

In 2006, gold production at Geita decreased by 50% to 308,000 ounces owing to a combination of factors. In the first quarter, drought reduced the water supply to the processing plant and subsequent heavy rains resulted in hauling constraints. This, combined with the slower-than-anticipated cut-back of the Nyankanga pit, resulted in a 46% drop in grade for the year. These matters also contributed to a 67% increase in total cash costs at Geita year-on-year, from \$298 per ounce in 2005 to \$497 per ounce for 2006.

The lower gold production resulted in a gross loss adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts of \$2 million compared with a profit of \$9 million in 2005.

Capital expenditure of \$67 million included infrastructural expenses associated with the change from contractor mining to owner mining, as well as the purchase of larger trucks and a shovel, and brownfields exploration.

Growth prospects

Exploration to identify and generate resources for the inferred category, as well as the conversion of resources into reserves, will continue. Current inferred resources are expected to add four years to life of mine reserves and significant additional surface and underground brownfields potential is anticipated.

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Review of operations – Tanzania

AngloGold Ashanti

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Outlook

A partial slope failure in the Nyankanga pit in February 2007 has changed the mining sequence of the pit's high-grade area, reducing the 2007 Geita production outlook from a planned doubling to a 30% increase to 400,000 ounces. The planned volumes and grade will still be mined at the operation, but over a longer period of time. Total cash costs are expected to be \$479 per ounce, and capital expenditure will be in the region of \$53 million.

Geita

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.13

0.07

0.09

Pay limit (g/t)

4.16

2.27

2.81

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.049

0.092

0.109

Recovered grade (g/t)

1.68

3.14

3.74

Gold production

(000oz) – 100%

308

613

692

Gold production (000oz)

– 100% attributable from

May 2004

308

613

570

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

497

298

250

Total production costs (\$/oz)

595

387 328

Capital expenditure

(\$ million) 100%

67

78

14

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

100% attributable from

May 2004

67

78

13

Total number of employees

3,220

2,280

2,256

Employees

2,043

1,066

661

Contractors

1,177

1,214

1,595

Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) is AngloGold Ashanti's only operation in the United States and is located in the state of Colorado. The mine is 67% owned by AngloGold Ashanti with a 100% interest in the gold produced until loans extended to the joint venture are repaid. CC&V produced 283,000 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of \$248 per ounce in 2006.

AngloGold Ashanti also owns the Big Springs property in Nevada, which is currently in the final stages of reclamation and closure.

Cripple Creek & Victor

Description: CC&V is an open-pit operation located south-west of Colorado Springs in the state of Colorado.

Geology: The district of Cripple Creek is centred on an intensely altered alkaline, Tertiary-aged, diatreme-volcanic, intrusive complex, approximately circular in shape covering 18.4 square kilometres, and surrounded by Precambrian rocks. The Precambrian rocks consist of biotite gneiss, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and granite.

The intersection of these four units and regional tectonic events formed an area of regional dilation which subsequently localised the formation of the Tertiary-aged, volcanic complex. The majority of the complex is filled with the eruptive phase Cripple Creek Breccia host rock. This complex was subsequently intruded by a series of Tertiary-aged intrusive dykes and sills that included syenites, phonolites, phonotephrites and lamprophyres. These intrusives occupy all of the dominant district structural orientations as do laccoliths and cryptodomes. District structures are generally near vertical and strike north-north-west to north-east. These structures are commonly intruded by phonolite dykes which appear to have also acted as primary conduits for the late-stage, gold mineralising solutions. Higher grade pods of mineralisation occur at structural intersections and/or as sheeted vein zones along zones of strike deflection. High-grade gold mineralisation is associated with K-feldspar + pyrite +/- carbonate alteration and occurs adjacent to the major structural and intrusive dyke zones. The broader zones of disseminated mineralisation occur primarily as micro-fracture halos around the stronger alteration zones in the more permeable Cripple Creek Breccia wall rocks.

The average depth of oxidation is 120 metres and is also developed along major structural zones to even greater depths. Individual orebodies can be tabular, pipe-like, irregular or massive. Individual gold particles are generally less than 20 microns in size and occur as native gold with pyrite or native gold after gold-silver tellurides. Gold occurs within hydrous iron and manganese oxides and as gold-silver tellurides. Silver is present but is economically unimportant. Gold mineralisation can be encapsulated by iron and manganese oxides, pyrite, K-feldspar alteration and quartz.

Operating performance

CC&V produced 283,000 ounces of gold in 2006, 14% less than in 2005, principally as a result of reduced rainfall in the region and the consequent reduction in irrigation of the heap-leach pad.

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Review of operations – United States of America

AngloGold Ashanti

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Total cash costs were \$248 per ounce, an increase of 8% over those of 2005, primarily as a result of higher prices of consumables and greater mining activity, which resulted in the placement of 14% more tonnes of ore on the leach pad. The impact of the higher costs, however, was partially offset by the associated increase in recoverable ounces placed on the leach pad. By the end of 2006, the water shortage issue had been addressed and gold production had returned to normal levels.

Gross profit adjusted for the effect of the loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts increased by 35% to \$23 million for the year, principally as a result of the higher price received.

Capital expenditure of \$13 million was 63% higher than that of the previous year and was spent mainly on increased brownfields exploration and upgrading the operation's water delivery systems.

Growth prospects

CC&V has begun a feasibility study to examine the viability of a proposed mine-life extension project which, as currently conceived, would involve the staged construction of an additional heap-leach facility together with the development of new ore sources within the existing claims. Critical path activities include additional reserve definition drilling, engineering and permitting. The proposed project has the potential to extend the mine life by as much as 10 years at current production rates.

Outlook

In 2007, CC&V gold production is expected to increase to 310,000 ounces, as water levels within the leach pad are optimised. Total cash costs are likely to increase to \$267 per ounce, mainly owing to the rising cost of commodity inputs. Total capital expenditure is anticipated to be significantly higher at \$25 million, the bulk of which will be spent on the mine-life extension project.

Cripple Creek & Victor

2006

2005

2004

Pay limit (oz/t)

0.01

0.01

0.01

Pay limit (g/t)

0.34

0.34

0.34

Recovered grade (oz/t)

0.016

0.018

0.018

Recovered grade (g/t)

0.54
0.62
0.61
Gold production (000oz)
283
330
329
Total cash costs (\$/oz)
248
230
220
Total production costs (\$/oz)
356
333
300
Capital expenditure (\$ million)
13
8
16
Total number of employees
369
357
387
Employees
325
313
313
Contractors
44
44
74

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Global exploration

The replacement of production ounces through near-mine (brownfields) exploration continued to remain a high priority for AngloGold Ashanti in 2006. During the year, brownfields exploration activities continued around most of the group's current operations. In 2006, exploration activities in new areas (greenfields exploration) were primarily focused on the Tropicana Joint Venture Project in Western Australia, in Colombia, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Joint ventures and partnerships with other companies facilitated additional greenfields exploration activities in Russia, China, Laos, Colombia and the Philippines, while the company divested its exploration assets in both Alaska and Mongolia during the year. The discovery of new long-life, low-cost mines remains the principle objective of the greenfields exploration programme, although AngloGold Ashanti is also committed to maximising shareholder value by exiting or selling those exploration assets that do not meet its internal growth criteria and also by opportunistically investing in prospective junior exploration companies.

During 2006, total exploration expenditure amounted to \$103 million, of which \$52 million was spent on brownfields exploration. The remaining \$51 million was primarily invested in three key greenfields areas (the Tropicana joint venture in Western Australia, in Colombia, and in the DRC), with the remainder being spent in Russia, China, the Operations with brownfields exploration

Location of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration ventures

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Philippines and Laos. Exploration expenditure is expected to increase to \$163 million in 2007, with \$77 million to be spent on brownfields exploration and \$86 million to be spent on greenfields exploration.

Argentina

At Cerro Vanguardia, drilling of over 30 linear kilometres along an extensive array of veins was completed to detect viable oreshoots. Brownfields exploration resulted in the generation of 600,000 ounces of Mineral Resources.

Australia

Brownfields: At Sunrise Dam, brownfields exploration continues to focus on increasing the underground Mineral Resource inventory and increasing the confidence category of resources so that Ore Reserve conversion can occur. Underground diamond drilling has been successful in identifying extensions to many of the known zones. At Boddington Gold Mine, six diamond drill rigs were employed by the end of 2006 on drill programmes to convert Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated Mineral Resource within the planned pit and on near-pit resource extensions. Mineral Resource conversion drilling during 2006 focused primarily on the Central Diorite zone of the Wandoo South pit where, historically, broad zones of mineralisation have been intersected.

Greenfields: AngloGold Ashanti holds a 70% interest in the Tropicana Joint Venture Project, a 12,260 square kilometre tenement package located to the east and north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. Prior to the start of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration programme at Tropicana in 2002, no significant gold exploration had been undertaken in the district. Joint venture partner Independence Group NL holds a free-carried interest in the project until the completion of a pre-feasibility study, at which point Independence Group NL is required to begin to contribute in terms of its 30% interest.

Initial drill target generation at Tropicana has been achieved using primarily soil geochemistry, with wide-spaced soil sampling completed over the majority of the granted tenure. Drilling to date, at both the Tropicana zone and the recently discovered Havana zone, has confirmed the potential for the project to host a multi-million ounce gold resource. Additional early-stage targets requiring closer-spaced follow-up soil sampling and drill testing have also been identified regionally.

Gold mineralisation at the Tropicana prospect (including the Havana zone), which is located 200 kilometres east-south-east of AngloGold Ashanti's Sunrise Dam operation, has been defined by both reverse circulation and diamond drilling to extend over a strike length of approximately four kilometres. The mineralisation is open to both the south and down-dip, and drilling is currently testing a potential block of fault-offset mineralisation to the north. The company is currently undertaking an intensive exploration and resource development drilling programme at Tropicana, and a pre-feasibility study is expected to begin in early 2007. For a complete listing of drill results from the Tropicana prospect, see Independence Group NL's news

releases on www.independencegroup.com.au.

First-pass aircore drilling at the Beachcomber 1 prospect, located 220 kilometres south of the Tropicana prospect in the southern portion of the tenement package, has intersected four metres at 43.5g/t from a depth of 24 metres. Additional drilling is currently underway to understand the dimensions and significance of the result.

Brazil

At Córrego do Sítio, prospecting for both open pit and underground ore continued. Conversion of open-pittable Mineral Resources to reserves by in-fill drilling added 540,000 ounces to Ore Reserves. Some 7,000 metres were drilled during 2006 to

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Global exploration cont.

delineate ore shoots amenable to underground mining, although the orebodies are geometrically complex and will require detailed geological control during the exploitation phase. Drilling planned for 2007 will continue to concentrate on the Laranjeiras orebody.

Drilling has indicated an additional, probable economic orebody located south of Cachorro Bravo. Also at Córrego do Sítio, a new deposit (Paiol) is being delineated after three initial intersections returned encouraging results in the third quarter of 2006.

In March of 2006, Serra Grande acquired the mining rights to property adjacent to its current operations, permitting full access to the Palmeiras orebody, as well as to the potential upside in surrounding mineralised structures. Growth in Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in 2006 amounted to net gains of 400,000 and 300,000 ounces respectively. This was mainly due to successful drilling and model interpretation of the open-pittable portions of the main orebodies and drilling in the vicinity of Corpo IV. Drilling in 2007 will focus on structurally controlled targets in a zone below Palmeiras and above Corpo IV.

China

In February 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced the acquisition of an effective 8.7% stake in Dynasty Gold Corporation through a \$2 million private placement. Dynasty Gold is a Vancouver-based explorer with a 70% interest in the Red Valley project in Qinghai, the Wild Horse project in Gansu, and the Hatu project in Xinjiang. The proceeds of the AngloGold Ashanti placement are currently being used to fund further exploration at the Red Valley and Wild Horse projects, both of which are located in the prospective Qilian metallogenic belt. In addition to this equity investment, AngloGold Ashanti retains the right to enter into joint ventures at either or both of the Red Valley and Wild Horse projects, and may earn-in to a total 55% interest by investing \$5 million in exploration over three years. Results from a recently completed 5,397-metre diamond drill programme at Red Valley are currently being evaluated.

Complementing the company's equity investment in Dynasty Gold Corporation, AngloGold Ashanti also signed two separate co-operative joint ventures (CJV) in 2006 with local partners at Yili-Yunlong (in Xinjiang province) and Jinchanggou (in Gansu province). These prospects possess the potential for epithermal gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits, and orogenic gold deposits, respectively. Assuming final business registration approval is received from the Chinese regulatory authorities by early 2007, these projects are expected to form part of AngloGold Ashanti's 2007 greenfields exploration drilling programme.

Colombia

AngloGold Ashanti made significant progress in 2006 in the exploration of its extensive tenement position in Colombia, both through its own exploration activities and through its preferred joint venture partner strategy. AngloGold Ashanti has been active in

Colombia since 1999.

In terms of its own projects in 2006, AngloGold Ashanti completed first-pass drilling on the bulk-tonnage targets at Quinchia and Gramalote in central Colombia. Initial results included 255 metres at 1.16g/t and 275 metres at 1.2g/t at Gramalote, and 265 metres at 0.8g/t and 242 metres at 0.85g/t at Quinchia. Follow-up diamond drilling is underway at both Gramalote and Quinchia.

In order to capitalise on its first-mover advantage in Colombia and to optimise its resources in the process of exploring the country, AngloGold Ashanti also announced two exploration partnerships in the country during 2006. On 1 June, AngloGold Ashanti announced the signing of a Heads of Agreement with Bema Gold Corporation in order to form a new company to explore eight of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral opportunities located in northern Colombia. In terms of this agreement, the new company will have the right to earn-in to a 51% interest on any property that AngloGold Ashanti elects to farm-out

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within the area of interest by carrying out a minimum of 3,000 metres of exploration drilling and by matching AngloGold Ashanti's prior exploration expenditure. Bema Gold Corporation will provide a minimum of \$5 million in exploration funding.

On 14 July, AngloGold Ashanti announced the signing of a second Heads of Agreement with Antofagasta plc to jointly explore for new copper and gold deposits in the La Vega-Mocoa belt in southern Colombia. All of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral applications and contracts in the area of interest were included in the agreement and Antofagasta has committed to funding a minimum of \$1.3 million of exploration within 12 months of signing the agreement.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Greenfields exploration activities in the DRC continued to focus on a 10 km x 15 km block surrounding the town of Mongbwalu in the north-eastern part of the country. Diamond drilling in 2006 remained concentrated on defining the resource potential of the mineralised mylonite zones at Adidi-Kanga at Nzebi-Senzere, together with following up on the significant new gold intercepts returned from the adjacent Pluto area. The mineralised mylonite zones in all three areas are shallow-dipping and occur at the contact between a granodiorite intrusive and volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Kilo greenstone belt. Two reverse circulation drill rigs and one diamond drill rig will be used in 2007 to accelerate the exploration programme in the area. The company is initially targeting a 3 million-ounce gold inferred resource in the combined Adidi-Kanga and Nzebi-Senzere areas.

Regional drill target generation and evaluation programmes in the Kilo greenstone belt will also be accelerated in 2007. An airborne geophysical survey, centred on Mongbwalu and extended to cover the highest priority targets in the region, is scheduled to be flown in early 2007. First-pass drill testing of targets will then be undertaken on a priority basis.

Ghana

Surface drilling continued throughout the year at Obuasi with the deep surface borehole UDSDD 3 intersecting the main reef fissure at 1697.38 metres to 1766.20 metres. Both the UDSDD 2 and UDSDD 3 holes are currently experiencing technical problems that have severely curtailed progress. As a result, one of the holes has been stopped and replaced by a hole drilled from underground.

Guinea

Drilling at Siguiri in 2006 focused on identifying and then following up known mineralisation at Kintinian, Eureka North, Kosan North and Sintroko West prospects. Reconnaissance drilling was also undertaken at the the Foulata and Saraya anomalies. Reverse circulation drilling of selected portions of the spent heap leach in order to define a Mineral Resource began.

Laos

Regional reconnaissance exploration activities continued in Laos during 2006 as part of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration alliance with Oxiana Limited. A number of new target areas were defined and a

follow-up field review is underway. AngloGold Ashanti also extended its Laos exploration alliance agreement with Oxiana for another year and amended the alliance to include the Sanakham Project area, which is still under application.

Mali

At Morila, regional drilling was undertaken on the grant defined sub-economic mineralisation in the vicinity of the open-pit. The additional knowledge generated by drilling this campaign will be used to update the regional geological model and to further define drill targets in 2007. Infill drilling campaigns around the pit margin continued to upgrade the confidence of the Mineral Resource, while a drilling programme targeting underground potential was initiated at the near-pit Samacline anomaly.

Global exploration cont.

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At Sadiola, exploration in 2006 focused primarily on further defining the hard sulphide orebody that lies below the main pit. This orebody is currently the focus of an economic study and is expected to extend the mine's life. Infill drilling also occurred at the Tambali South and FE4 prospects, while reconnaissance drilling was undertaken at the smaller anomalies of Lakanfla East and Sekokoto South East.

Mongolia

Exploration activities in Mongolia were terminated in early 2006 and the tenements and related data packages were subsequently sold to a third party.

Namibia

At Navachab, infill drilling was undertaken north of the main pit, with the intention of converting Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources. A high-resolution magnetic survey over the mining licence was completed during the year and used to define further targets. Drilling focused on the Gecko central and north prospects with 1,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling returning positive results. Infill drilling was also undertaken at Anomaly 16, located about five kilometres west of the main pit.

Philippines

In 2006, AngloGold Ashanti elected to exercise its right to proceed to a second joint venture with Red 5 Limited on the Outer Siana area. This area comprises two tenements which surround, but do not include, Red 5's proposed Siana open pit development. AngloGold Ashanti and Red 5 have also entered into a joint venture to explore the Mapawa area, which is located 20 kilometres north of Siana and has potential to contain both epithermal style gold and porphyry style copper-gold deposits. The start of detailed exploration at Mapawa currently awaits the granting of a mineral production sharing agreement by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau in Manila.

Russia

On 21 September 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced its intention to enter into a 50:50 strategic alliance with Russian gold and silver producer, Polymetal, in which the two companies would co-operate in the exploration, acquisition and development of gold mining assets within the Russian Federation. Simultaneously, AngloGold Ashanti agreed to acquire Trans-Siberian Gold's (TSG) interests in the Veduga and Bogunay projects in Krasnoyarsk for a consideration of \$40 million and to contribute these assets to the strategic alliance with Polymetal. In return, Polymetal agreed to contribute two projects – Imitzoloto and Eniseevskaya – located in Krasnoyarsk and Chitay respectively and valued at \$16 million, to the new alliance, as well as to make an initial payment of \$12 million to AngloGold Ashanti.

Having acquired its Veduga and Bogunay projects, AngloGold Ashanti continues to hold a 29.9% stake in TSG.

The strategic alliance is expected to be finalised by the end of the

first quarter, 2007.

As a direct result of the new strategic alliance with Polymetal, AngloGold Ashanti also announced the termination of its exploration alliance with Eurasia Mining plc in respect of the Chita and Buryat regions of eastern Russia.

South Africa

At Moab Khotsong, the drilling of two surface boreholes continued and a third hole was initiated during the year. These boreholes are together intended to further define the geological model of the mine. Borehole MZA9 deflected on reef that averaged 5.13 grams per tonne over 82.2 centimetres (giving 422 cm.g/t) at 3204.29 metres in three acceptable intersections. The Vaal Reef was intersected at 3108.10 metres in the long deflection, and short deflection drilling is

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in progress. Borehole MGR 7 successfully intersected the Vaal Reef. A short deflection program on the Vaal Reef gave: 12.73 grams per tonne over 43.9 centimetres (giving 559 cm.g/t) at 3424.11 metres. Long deflection drilling is still in progress. Borehole MMB5 was collared during the year and has advanced to 2733.95 metres in Witwatersrand Quartzites (Elsburg Formation).

Tanzania

At Geita, drilling programmes showed extensions to known orebodies at the Ridge 8 – Star & Comet gap as well as in the Nyankanga South area. Infill drilling programmes aimed at generating open-pit Mineral Resources were undertaken at the Lone Cone and Area 3 West prospects. An airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey was completed over a portion of the grant during the year.

United States

Brownfields

At Cripple Creek & Victor in Colorado, infill and step-out development drilling focused on the South Cresson Deposit in 2006, and the final location of the west high wall and step-out drilling between the Main Cresson and the South Cresson pits has now been prioritised. Infill drilling at 60-metre spacings was also carried out within the Life of Mine Extension Project area to determine geological potential for additional ore.

Greenfields

The divestiture of AngloGold Ashanti's Alaskan exploration assets to TSX-listed International Tower Hill Mines Limited (ITH) was completed in August 2006. The company vended to ITH a 100% interest in six existing exploration properties (Livengood, West Pogo, Coffee Dome, Gilles, Caribou and Blackshell) together with the rights to a newly-staked property, Chisna. In addition, ITH retained an exclusive option to earn-in to 60% in each of the Lost Mine South and Terra properties in return for funding \$3 million in exploration within four years. AngloGold Ashanti received a 19.99% equity stake in ITH in consideration of the divestiture.

Moz

December 2005 Mineral Resources

175.8

Reductions

2006 total depletion

-8.3

Tau Tona – areas on both the Ventersdorp Contact Reef and Carbon Leader Reef Shaft Pillars were determined not to have economic potential.

-1.9

Moab Khotsong – due to new exploration drilling

-1.4

Sadiola – due to a change in methodology when compared to the 2005 Mineral Resource

-0.9

Bibiani Mine – due to sale of asset

-0.9

Other – total of non-significant changes

-0.5

Additions

Obuasi – due to exploration and changes in estimation methodology below 50 level area

5.2

Boddington – due to successful exploration

2.1

Navachab – due to successful exploration, increased gold price and improved mining efficiencies.

2.1

Geita – due to revised Mineral Resource Models, successful exploration and increased gold price.

2.1

Siguiri – due to successful exploration and increased gold price.

1.5

Savuka – due to increased gold price

1.2

Cripple Creek and Victor – due to successful exploration and gold price

1.1

Iduapriem – due to increased gold price

0.7

Cerro Vanguardia – due to successful exploration

0.6

West Wits Surface – due to inclusion of tailing dams as a result of the increased gold price

0.5

Serra Grande – due to the successful exploration in the Open Pit and Mina Nova areas

0.2

Yatela – due to increased gold price

0.2

Other – total of non-significant changes

2.0

December 2006 Mineral Resources

181.6

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Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the minimum standard described by the Australasian Code for

Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition), and also conform to the standards set out in the South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC 2000 Code). Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserve component unless otherwise stated.

Mineral Resources

The 2006 Mineral Resource increased by 14.1 million ounces to 181.6 million ounces before depletion. After a depletion of 8.3 million ounces, the net increase is 5.8 million ounces. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of \$650 per ounce in contrast to the \$475 used in 2005. The increased gold price resulted in an increase of 5.8 million ounces while successful exploration and revised modelling resulted in a further increase of 7.6 million ounces.

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Ore Reserves

Total AngloGold Ashanti Ore Reserves increased from 63.3 million ounces in 2005 to 66.9 million ounces in December 2006. A year-on-year increase of 10.1 million ounces (16%) occurred before depletion and an increase of 3.6 million ounces (6%) occurred after depletion.

A gold price of \$550 was used for Ore Reserve estimates in contrast to the \$400 used in 2005. The change in economic assumptions made from 2005 to 2006 resulted in the Ore Reserve increasing by 3.7 million ounces while exploration and modelling resulted in an additional increase of 6.6 million ounces.

Moz

December 2005 Ore Reserves

63.3

Reductions

2006 total depletion

-6.5

Moab Khotsong – due to drop in values as a result of drilling

-0.4

Bibiani Mine – due to sale of asset

-0.1

Other – total of non-significant changes

-0.4

Additions

Mponeng – due to the inclusion of the VCR below 120 level project and higher gold price

2.9

Cripple Creek and Victor – due to planned extension of life

1.1

Sadiola – due to the inclusion of the Deep Sulphide Project

1.0

Boddington – due to upgrade of Inferred Mineral Resources in the Pit and increased gold and copper prices.

0.7

Sunrise Dam – due to inclusion of North-Wall Cutback and Cosmo Ore-bodies because of an increased gold price

0.7

Iduapriem – due to increased gold price

0.5

Tau Leko – due to increased gold price

0.5

AGA Mineração – due to Córrego do Sítio Sulphide exploration drilling and Cuiabá development

0.5

Cerro Vanguardia – due to successful exploration program and increased gold price

0.4

Siguiri – additional pit included due to increased gold price

0.4

Navachab – due to the increased gold price marginal ore is now economic and the pit is larger

0.3

Savuka – due to the increased gold price

0.3

Yatela – due to the inclusion of an additional cutback

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0.2
Serra Grande – due to incorporation of an open pit and the development of levels with higher tons than expected
0.2
Morila – due to the increased gold price marginal ore is now economic
0.1
Other – total of non-significant changes
1.4
December 2006 Ore Reserves
66.9

By-products

A number of by-products are recovered as a result of the processing of gold ore reserves.

These include 11.8 thousand tonnes of uranium from the South African operations, 0.19 million tonnes of copper from Australia, 0.50 million tonnes of sulphur from Brazil and 24.5 million ounces of silver from Argentina. Details of the by-product Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are given in the supplementary statistics document which is available on the corporate website, www.AngloGoldAshanti.com.

Audit of 2005 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statement

During the course of the year, the AngloGold Ashanti 2005 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement was submitted to independent consultants for review. The mineral resources and ore reserves from six of AngloGold Ashanti's global operations were selected and reviewed. The company has been informed that the audit identified no material shortcomings in the process by which AngloGold Ashanti's reserves and resources were evaluated. It is the company's intention to continue this process so that all its operations will be audited over a three-year period. The audit of those operations selected for review during 2007 is currently in progress.

Competent persons

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by the competent persons listed below. They are either members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) or recognised overseas professional organisations. They are all full-time employees of the company.

The competent person for AngloGold Ashanti exploration is:

E Roth, PhD (Economic Geology), BSc (Hons) (Geology), MAusIMM, 16 years experience.

Competent persons for AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resources are:

VA Chamberlain, MSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Hons) (Geology), MAusIMM, 21 years experience.

MF O'Brien, MSc (Mining Economics), BSc (Hons) (Geology), Dip Data, Pr.Sci.Nat., MAusIMM, 27 years' experience.

Competent persons for AngloGold Ashanti's Ore Reserves are:

CE Brechtel, MSc (Mining Engineering), MAusIMM, 31 years' experience.

D L Worrall, ACSM, MAusIMM, 26 years' experience.

J van Zyl Visser, MSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Mineral Resource Management), PLATO, 20 years' experience.

The competent persons consent to the inclusion of the exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves information in this report, in the form and context in which it appears.

Notes

A detailed breakdown of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is provided in the report entitled, Supplementary Information: Mineral Reserves and Ore Reserves, which is available in the annual

report section of the AngloGold Ashanti website (www.AngloGoldAshanti.com) and may be downloaded as a PDF file using Adobe Acrobat Reader. This information is also available on request from the AngloGold Ashanti offices at the addresses given at the back of this report.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves *cont.*

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Ore Reserves by country

(attributable)

Metric

Imperial

Contained

Contained

Tonnes

Grade

gold

Tons

Grade

gold

Category

million

g/t

tonnes

million

oz/t

Moz

South

Africa

Proved

15.5 7.86 122.0

17.1 0.229

3.9

Probable

181.6 3.99 724.7

200.2 0.116 23.3

Total

197.2 4.29 846.7

217.3 0.125 27.2

Argentina*

Proved

0.9

7.09 6.1

0.9

0.207 0.2

Probable

6.9 6.22 42.7

7.6

0.181 1.4

Total

7.7 6.32 48.8

8.5

0.184 1.6

Australia*

Proved

54.9

1.18

64.7

60.5
0.034
2.1
Probable
133.2
1.02
135.4
146.8
0.030
4.4
Total
188.0
1.07
200.1
207.3
0.031
6.4
Brazil*
Proved
3.7
5.60
20.8
4.1
0.163
0.7
Probable
10.3
7.40
76.3
11.4
0.216
2.5
Total
14.0
6.92
97.1
15.5
0.202
3.1
Ghana*
Proved
50.8
2.13
108.2
56.0
0.062
3.5
Probable
74.5
3.10
231.3

82.2
0.091
7.4
Total
125.3
2.71
339.5
138.1
0.079
10.9
Guinea*
Proved
18.2
0.60
10.8
20.1
0.017
0.3
Probable
52.7
0.85
45.0
58.1
0.025
1.4
Total
70.9
0.79
55.9
78.2
0.023
1.8
Mali*
Proved
15.7
1.79
28.0
17.3
0.052
0.9
Probable
20.8
2.85
59.1
22.9
0.083
1.9
Total
36.4
2.39
87.2

40.2
0.070
2.8
Namibia
Proved
5.3
1.08
5.8
5.9
0.032
0.2
Probable
10.1
1.63
16.5
11.2
0.048
0.5
Total
15.5
1.44
22.3
17.0
0.042
0.7
Tanzania
Proved
4.0
0.97
3.9
4.5
0.028
0.1
Probable
74.9
3.47
259.6
82.6
0.101
8.3
Total
79.0
3.34
263.6
87.0
0.097
8.5
USA
Proved
93.4
0.93

87.0
103.0
0.027
2.8
Probable
35.6
0.91
32.5
39.2
0.027
1.0
Total
129.0
0.93
119.5
142.2
0.027
3.8
Totals*
Proved
262.4
1.74
457.2
289.2
0.051
14.7
Probable
600.6
2.70
1,623.3
662.1
0.079
52.2
Total
863.0
2.41
2,080.5
951.3
0.070
66.9

* Reserves attributable to AngloGold Ashanti
Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves *cont.*
as at 31 December 2006

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Mineral Resources by country (1)

Metric

Imperial

Contained

Contained

Tonnes

Grade

gold

Tons

Grade

gold

Category

million

g/t

tonnes

million

oz/t

Moz

South Africa

Measured

27.3

13.97

381.0

30.0

0.408

12.2

Indicated

528.5

3.89

2,054.4

582.6

0.113

66.1

Inferred

28.4

5.66

160.7

31.3

0.165

5.2

Total

584.2

4.44

2,596.1

643.9

0.130

83.5

Argentina**

Measured

11.4

2.35
26.7
12.6
0.068
0.9
Indicated
17.5
3.24
56.6
19.2
0.095
1.8
Inferred
10.4
3.03
31.4
11.4
0.088
1.0
Total
39.2
2.93
114.7
43.2
0.085
3.7
Australia**
Measured
71.2
1.08
76.6
78.5
0.031
2.5
Indicated
213.9
0.87
186.3
235.8
0.025
6.0
Inferred
233.3
0.73
170.3
257.1
0.021
5.5
Total
518.4
0.84

433.2

571.5

0.024

13.9

Brazil**

Measured

8.6

6.16

52.7

9.4

0.180

1.7

Indicated

18.5

7.35

136.3

20.4

0.214

4.4

Inferred

25.7

7.11

182.9

28.3

0.207

5.9

Total

52.8

7.04

371.8

58.2

0.205

12.0

Ghana**

Measured

82.1

3.60

295.7

90.4

1.105

9.5

Indicated

93.3

4.77

445.4

102.9

0.139

14.3

Inferred

43.9

6.47

284.2

48.4

0.189

9.1

Total

219.3

4.68

1,025.4

241.8

0.136

33.0

Guinea**

Measured

18.7

0.60

11.2

20.6

0.018

0.4

Indicated

74.1

0.83

61.5

81.6

0.024

2.0

Inferred

131.4

0.66

86.4

144.8

0.019

2.8

Total

224.1

0.71

159.2

247.1

0.021

5.1

Mali**

Measured

18.8

1.90

35.7

20.8

0.055

1.1

Indicated

23.4

2.80

65.6
25.8
0.082
2.1
Inferred
16.7
2.48
41.5
18.4
0.072
1.3
Total
59.0
2.42
142.8
65.0
0.071
4.6
Namibia
Measured
11.4
0.81
9.3
12.6
0.024
0.3
Indicated
53.8
1.29
69.1
59.3
0.037
2.2
Inferred
33.7
1.16
38.9
37.1
0.034
1.3
Total
98.9
1.19
117.3
109.0
0.035
3.8
Tanzania
Measured
4.0
0.97

3.9
4.5
0.028
0.1
Indicated
114.2
3.32
379.2
125.8
0.097
12.2
Inferred
24.3
3.09
75.2
26.8
0.090
2.4
Total
142.5
3.22
458.3
157.1
0.094
14.7
USA
Measured
180.2
0.82
148.3
198.7
0.024
4.8
Indicated
95.7
0.75
71.5
105.4
0.022
2.3
Inferred
14.1
0.59
8.3
15.6
0.017
0.3
Total
290.0
0.79
228.1

319.7

0.023

7.3

Totals

Measured

433.7

2.40

1,041.1

478.1

0.070

33.5

Indicated

1,232.8

2.86

3,525.8

1,359.0

0.083

113.4

Inferred

561.9

1.92

1,079.9

619.4

0.056

34.7

Total

2,228.5

2.53

5,646.9

2,456.5

0.074

181.6

** Resources attributable to AngloGold Ashanti

(1)

Inclusive of the Ore Reserve component

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves *cont.*

as at 31 December 2006

AngloGold Ashanti

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Corporate governance

Board of directors

Corporate governance reference checklist

Key category

Key indicator

Key information

Reference/Additional information

Chairman

Deputy chairman

Independent non-executive directors

Non-independent non-executive directors

Executive directors

Appointment and retirement of directors

Board

Russell Edey

Dr James Motlatsi

Frank Arisman

Reginald Bannerman

Elisabeth Bradley

Colin Brayshaw

Russell Edey

Joseph Mensah

Dr James Motlatsi

Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu

Sipho Pityana

Dr Sam Jonah (President)

René Médori

Bill Nairn

Simon Thompson

Tony Trahar

Lazarus Zim

Bobby Godsell (CEO)

Neville Nicolau (COO: Africa)

Roberto Carvalho Silva (COO: International)

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (CFO)

Kelvin Williams (Marketing)

Directors retire by rotation every three years.

Board has the power to appoint new directors but such directors must resign and stand for election at the next annual general meeting following their appointment by the board.

All appointments to the board are reviewed by the Nominations Committee prior to nomination to the board
17 directors (as at date of publication of this report)

Independent chairman and deputy chairman

Nine independent non-executive directors

Four executive directors

Five non-executive directors

(non-independent)

Board Charter

Sets out powers, responsibilities, functions, delegation of authority, and the areas of authority expressly reserved for the board

Approved by the board 30 July 2003; amended 27 October 2004

Independent director and chairman

Independent director and deputy chairman

Independent in terms of Listings Requirements of JSE Limited (JSE)

Sipho Pityana was appointed to the board effective 13 February 2007

Joseph Menash and Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu were appointed to the board on 4 August 2006

Dr Sam Jonah resigned from the board on 12 February 2007

Lazarus Zim resigned from the board on 4 August 2006 together with his alternate David Barber.

Kelvin Williams retired from the board on 6 May 2006

The following directors were re-elected or elected at the annual general meeting on 5 May 2006:

Frank Arisman

Reginald Bannerman

Elisabeth Bradley

Roberto Carvalho Silva

Russell Edey

Bobby Godsell

René Médori

Dr James Motlatsi

Neville Nicolau

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

The following directors have been appointed by the board since the last annual general meeting:

Joseph Mensah (4 August 2006)

Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu (4 August 2006)

Sipho Pityana (13 February 2007)

The following directors will stand for re-election or election at the annual general meeting in May 2007:

Frank Arisman

Reginald Bannerman

Joseph Mensah

Bill Nairn

Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu

Simon Thompson

Sipho Pityana

Dr Sam Jonah resigned from the board on 12 February 2007. Colin Brayshaw and Tony Trahar retire from the board at the annual general meeting and have not made themselves available for re-election.

2006: 8 board meetings

Number of board committees: 9

Full biographical details, including each director's qualifications and year of appointment to the board, are available in the directors and executive management section on pages 20 to 24.

**Board
committees**

Corporate governance reference checklist

Key category

Key indicator

Key information

Reference/Additional information

Audit and Corporate

Governance

Committee

Employment Equity

& Development

Committee

Executive Committee

Investment

Committee

Market Development

Committee

Nominations

Committee

Members:

Colin Brayshaw (Chairman)

Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu (Deputy Chairman)

Frank Arisman

Elisabeth Bradley

Russell Edey

Members:

Dr James Motlatsi (Chairman)

Frank Arisman

Reginald Bannerman

Roberto Carvalho Silva

Bobby Godsell

Bill Nairn

Neville Nicolau

Lazarus Zim

Members:

Bobby Godsell (Chairman)

Roberto Carvalho Silva

Richard Duffy

Neville Nicolau

Thero Setiloane

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

Kelvin Williams

Members:

Russell Edey (Chairman)

Elisabeth Bradley

Roberto Carvalho Silva

Dr Sam Jonah

Joseph Mensah

Bill Nairn

Neville Nicolau

Simon Thompson
Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan
Peter Whitcutt
Kelvin Williams

Members:

Elisabeth Bradley (Chairman)
Frank Arisman
Roberto Carvalho Silva
Bobby Godsell
Dr Sam Jonah
Dr James Motlatsi
Sipho Pityana
Kelvin Williams
Lazarus Zim

Members:

Russell Edey (Chairman)
Frank Arisman
Reginald Bannerman
Elisabeth Bradley
Colin Brayshaw
Dr James Motlatsi
Tony Trahar

Fully independent committee in terms of JSE's Listings
Requirements and the United States' Sarbanes-Oxley
Act

See page 100 for details on the committee

Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu was appointed to the board on
4 August 2006.

Financial experts for purposes of the Sarbanes-Oxley
Act: Colin Brayshaw and Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu

2006: eight committee meetings

Independent chairman

Reginald Bannerman was appointed to the committee
on 13 February 2007

See page 101 for details on the committee

2006: four committee meetings

Lazarus Zim resigned from the committee effective
4 August 2006

Executive management committee comprising executive
directors and the executive officers for business
development and marketing

Meetings are generally held on a weekly basis

Kelvin Williams retired from the board on 6 May 2006

and accordingly ceased to be a member of the
committee from that date. Thero Setiloane was
appointed to the committee with effect from 22
February 2006.

Independent chairman

See page 102 for details on the committee

2006: two committee meetings

Kelvin Williams retired from the board on 6 May 2006 and Dr Sam Jonah retired from the board on 12 February 2007 and accordingly they ceased to be members of the committee from those dates. Joseph Mensah was appointed to the committee effective 13 February 2007.

Independent chairman

See page 102 below for details on the committee

2006: two committee meetings

Lazarus Zim resigned from the committee effective 4 August 2006.

Kelvin Williams retired from the board on 6 May 2006 and Dr Sam Jonah retired from the board on 12 February 2007 and accordingly they ceased to be members of the committee from those dates. Siphon Pityana was appointed to the committee effective 13 February 2007.

Independent chairman

Majority independent committee (6 out of 7)

See page 102 for details on the committee

2006: one committee meeting

Reginald Bannerman was appointed to the committee on 5 May 2006

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Corporate governance *cont.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Board

committees

Directors'

policy

Insider

trading

Code of

ethics for

employee

Code of

ethics for

senior

financial

officers

Whistle

blowing

Disclosures

policy*

Corporate governance reference checklist

Key category

Key indicator

Key information

Reference/Additional information

Political Donations

Committee

Remuneration

Committee*

Safety, Health and

Sustainable

Development

Committee

Directors' induction

policy*

Fit and proper

standards for directors

and company

secretaries policy*

Professional advice

for directors policy*

Market abuse (Insider

trading) policy*

Code of ethics for

employees*

Code of ethics for the

chief executive

officer, principal

financial officer and

senior financial

officers*

Confidential reporting
policy*

Disclosures policy*

Members:

Dr James Motlatsi (Chairman)

Elisabeth Bradley

Colin Brayshaw

Members:

Russell Edey (Chairman)

Reginald Bannerman

Colin Brayshaw

Tony Trahar

Members:

Bill Nairn (Chairman)

Sipho Pityana (Deputy Chairman)

Bobby Godsell

Dr Sam Jonah

Joseph Mensah

Dr James Motlatsi

Neville Nicolau

Simon Thompson

Approved by the board

30 January 2004

Approved by the board

30 January 2004

Approved by the board

30 January 2004

Policy approved by the board

30 October 2002;

amended 28 April 2005

Principles of Business Conduct

approved by the board

30 January 2003

Code approved by the board

30 July 2003. Amended July 2006.

Policy approved by the board

30 January 2004

Policy approved by the Executive

Committee on 6 December 2004

Fully independent committee

Policy on Political Donations*

See page 102 for details on the committee

2006: No meetings

Independent chairman

Majority independent committee (3 out of 4)

See page 102 for details on the committee

2006: 3 committee meetings

Reginald Bannerman was appointed to the committee on

5 May 2006.

Non-executive chairman

See page 102 for details on the committee

2006: 4 committee meetings

Dr Sam Jonah retired from the board on 12 February

2007. Joseph Mensah and Sipho Pityana were appointed
to the committee on 13 February 2007

See page 106 for details on the code of ethics

See page 106 for details on the code of ethics

See page 106 for details on the policy

See page 105 for details on the policy

* Policies/Committee Charters/Board Charter/Codes available on the company website: www.AngloGoldAshanti.com
under > About > Corporate governance > Guidelines.

AngloGold Ashanti is compliant with the South African King Code on Corporate Governance, 2002, (the King Code) except in a few areas where the company has chosen not to adhere. Areas of non-compliance with the King Code are fully detailed below as required by the Listings Requirements of the JSE. The company is compliant with the applicable corporate governance requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the United States. Compliance with Section 404 of the Act is required for the 2006 financial year.

Significant corporate governance milestones achieved during the year include:

inclusion in the JSE Sustainability Index 2006;

being awarded first place in 2006 in the category of best annual report at the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators of Southern Africa and JSE Annual Report Awards, in the mining and non-mining resources sector;

being ranked seventh in the 2006 Accountability Rating: South Africa by the UNISA Centre for Corporate Citizenship;

and

receiving an Excellent Rating in the Ernst & Young Excellence in Sustainability Reporting Survey.

The board of directors

The board comprises a unitary board structure consisting of 18 directors who assume complete responsibility for the activities of the company, including the total risk management framework of the company. The board has a written charter that governs its powers, functions and responsibilities. The board contains the mix of skills, experience and knowledge required of a multinational gold company.

Directors' retirement follows a staggered process with one-third of the directors retiring at least every three years at the annual general meeting (AGM). A curriculum vitae of each director standing for re-election is placed before shareholders at the annual general meeting to help inform the process of re-election. The board is authorised by the company's articles of association to appoint new directors, provided such appointees retire at the next annual general meeting and stand for election by shareholders. A Nominations Committee has been established as a sub-committee of the board to help identify suitable candidates for appointment to the board. The executive directors are appointed by the board to oversee the day-to-day running of the company through effective supervision of management. Executive directors are held accountable by regular reporting to the board, and their performance is measured against pre-determined criteria as well as the performance of their respective business units.

Only executive directors have contracts of employment with the company. There are no contracts of service between the directors and the company, or any of its subsidiaries that are terminable at periods of notice exceeding one year or that require the payment of compensation. Non-executive directors do not hold service contracts with the company. Details on the remuneration of executive and non-executive directors are presented in the

Remuneration Report on page 126.

Non-executive directors provide the board with invaluable and balanced advice and experience that is independent of management and the executive. The presence of independent directors on the board, and the critical role they play as board representatives on key committees such as the Audit and Corporate Governance, Nominations, Political Donations and Remuneration committees, together with their calibre, experience and standing within the community, ensures that the company's interests are served by impartial views that are separate from those of management and shareholders.

Corporate governance cont.

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During the course of 2006, Anglo American plc began the process of reducing its shareholding in the company with the effect that AngloGold Ashanti is no longer regarded as a controlled company as defined in the NYSE Listing Manual. The manual requires that all companies listed on the NYSE have a board comprising a majority of independent directors unless it is a controlled company. In any event, as a foreign private issuer listed on the NYSE and in terms of section 303A.00 of the NYSE Listing Manual, AngloGold Ashanti is not required to have a majority independent board if the company's primary exchange does not require this. The JSE, on which exchange the company has its primary listing, does not require a majority independent board.

In terms of board policy, a director will qualify as being independent provided AngloGold Ashanti has not, over the preceding year, done business in excess of \$10 million or 5% of the company's treasury business with the employer of that director. Furthermore, in compliance with JSE Listings Requirements, an independent director must not be a representative of a shareholder who has the ability to control or materially influence management and/or the board; not have been employed by the company or be the spouse of a person employed by the company in an executive role in the past three years; not been an adviser to the company other than in the capacity as a director of the company; not be a material supplier, customer or have a material contractual relationship with the company; and be free of any relationship that could be seen to materially interfere with the independence of that person. The board has affirmatively determined that all nine independent directors comply with these requirements of independence.

The board, its sub-committees, and the directors all completed an annual evaluation process to review their effectiveness. The chairman of each committee and the chairman of the board led the processes to evaluate the committees and the board respectively. Both the managing secretary and company secretary played a critical role in this process. The evaluation of each non-executive director's performance was led by the board chairman, while the assessment of the performance of the board chairman was led by the deputy chairman of the board. The performance evaluation of the executive directors is conducted by the Remuneration Committee. For full details, see Remuneration Committee on page 102.

A managing secretary and company secretary have been appointed to assist the board in its deliberations, informing members of their legal duties and ensuring, together with the executive directors and senior management, that its resolutions are carried out. Together with the investor relations department, the company secretarial function also provides a direct communications link with investors and liaises with the company's share registrars on all issues affecting shareholders. The company secretarial function, in consultation with other departments, furthermore, provides mandatory information required by various regulatory bodies and stock exchanges on which the company is listed.

The managing secretary and company secretary are responsible for compliance with all the statutory requirements related to the administration of the Share Incentive Scheme. The managing secretary and company secretary ensure that minutes of all shareholders', board and board committees' meetings are properly recorded in accordance with the South African Companies Act of 1973. The company secretarial and compliance functions also play a crucial role in the induction of new directors.

A compliance function has been established to assist the board and management to determine their statutory duties, ensure legal compliance and advise on issues of corporate governance.

All members of the board have access to management and the records of the company, as well as to external professional advisers should the need arise.

Eight board meetings took place during the course of 2006. All directors, or their designated alternates, attended the board meetings during their tenure except for Mr Médori who was unable to attend five meetings; Mr Thompson and Dr Jonah who were unable to attend four; Messrs Arisman and Bannerman and Dr Motlatsi who were unable to attend three and Messrs Brayshaw, Edey, Nairn, Trahar and Prof Nkuhlu who were unable to attend two. The non-executive directors met during the year in the absence of executive directors and management, and under the stewardship of the independent chairman of the board.

AngloGold Ashanti does not permit directors and key employees (that is, employees having access to price sensitive information) to trade in company shares during closed periods. Directors and key employees are required to follow a formal process before trading in the company's shares. Closed periods are in effect from the end of the reporting period to and including the date of publication of the quarterly, half-yearly and year-end results. Where appropriate, a closed period is also effective during periods when major transactions are being negotiated and a public announcement is imminent.

Board sub-committees

To facilitate the activities and deliberations of the board, the board has established a number of sub-committees, comprising members of the board, with written terms of reference governing the powers, functions and activities of each sub-committee.

Members of board committees have access to management and the records of the company, as well as to external professional advisers should the need arise. A description of each sub-committee is provided below.

The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, inclusive of its chairman, comprises five independent non-executive directors. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires the board to identify a financial expert from its ranks. The board has resolved that Mr Brayshaw, chairman of the committee, and Professor Nkuhlu, the committee's deputy chairman, are the board's financial experts. All members of the committee have considerable financial knowledge and experience to help oversee and guide the board and the company in respect of the audit and corporate governance disciplines. In relation to independent directors' membership of the committee, AngloGold Ashanti deviates from the guidelines of the King Code but complies with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as the chief executive officer is not a member of the committee but, if required, may attend by invitation from the chairman of the committee. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti deviates from the guidelines of the King Code, in that the board chairman is a member of the committee. The board considers that the board chairman possesses invaluable experience and knowledge warranting his membership of the committee.

The group internal audit manager has unrestricted access to both the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, the board chairman and the chairman of this committee, and is invited to

attend and report on his department's activities at all committee meetings. The board is confident that the unfettered access of the group internal audit manager to key board members, and the direct and regular reporting to the committee, together with his calibre, experience and integrity, enable him to discharge his duties as required by law and in fulfilment of his obligations to the company. The function, duties and powers of internal audit, for which the group internal audit manager is responsible, are governed by a formal internal audit charter that has been approved by the committee. In addition, the group internal audit manager meets with the committee members in the absence of management.

Corporate governance *cont.*

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The committee meets regularly with the external audit partner, the group's internal audit manager and the executive officer: finance to review the audit plans of the internal and external auditors and ascertain the scope of the audits, and to review the half-yearly financial results, significant legal matters affecting the company, the preliminary announcement of the annual results and the annual financial statements, as well as all statutory submissions of a financial nature, prior to approval by the board.

The committee is furthermore, responsible for:

the appointment and dismissal of the external auditors; determining and approving external auditors' fees; overseeing the work of the external auditors; determining all non-audit work of the external auditors including consulting work, and pre-approving non-audit fees to be paid to the external auditors; and ensuring that the external auditors report regularly to the committee;

overseeing the internal audit function; receiving regular report back from the group internal audit manager; and the appointment and dismissal of the group internal audit manager;

assessing and reviewing the company's risk management framework; and

monitoring the group's corporate governance practices in relation to regulatory requirements and guidelines.

The external auditors also meet with committee members in the absence of management.

The committee met on eight occasions during 2006. All members of the committee, except Mr Edey who could not attend one meeting, attended each of the committee meetings. In addition, three meetings of the Audit and Corporate Governance sub-committee were held.

The NYSE rules require that the board determine whether a member of the committee's simultaneous service on more than three public companies' audit committees impairs the ability of such a member to effectively serve on a listed company's audit committee.

Mr Brayshaw, the chairman of the committee, is a member of nine (2005: eight) other public companies' audit committees and is the chairman of five (2005: four). Mrs Bradley is a member of three (2005: three) other public companies' audit committees and is the chairman of one (2005: one).

Mr Brayshaw is a retired managing partner and chairman of Deloitte & Touche, while Mrs Bradley has considerable financial and accounting experience. The board is confident that the experience, calibre and integrity of both directors together with their regular attendance and active contribution at meetings of the committee and the board, demonstrate their commitment to the company. The simultaneous service on other audit committees by Mr Brayshaw and Mrs Bradley has not impaired their ability to diligently execute their responsibilities to the committee, the board

or the company.

The Employment Equity and Development Committee

The committee is responsible for overseeing the company's performance in respect of employment equity by taking into account the legal requirements of applicable legislation and the monitoring targets set by the company. The committee is also responsible for employee skills development in a manner that seeks to retain and develop talent, and to provide employees with the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge. The committee met on four occasions during 2006. All members of the committee attended each meeting except Mr Zim who was unable to attend two meetings and Dr Motlatsi and Messrs Nicolau, Nairn and Carvalho Silva who were unable to attend one meeting each.

The Executive Committee

This committee is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day management of the company's affairs and for executing the decisions of the board. The committee meets generally on a weekly or ad hoc basis. The Management Committee (formerly the Operations Committee), responsible for overseeing the operational performance of the company, and the Finance Committee, responsible for overseeing the financial and administrative affairs of the company, are both sub-committees of the Executive Committee – see Other committees.

The Investment Committee

This committee is responsible for overseeing and reviewing strategic investments of the company. The committee met on two occasions during 2006. All members attended meetings of the committee except Mr Thompson who was unable to attend two meetings and Dr Jonah and Mr Nairn who were unable to attend one meeting each.

The Market Development Committee

This committee has been established to extend the influence of AngloGold Ashanti as a major global gold company in the development of a broader gold business, both nationally and internationally. The committee met on two occasions during 2006 with Dr Jonah unable to attend two meetings and Dr Motlatsi and Mr Zim unable to attend one meeting each.

The Nominations Committee

The appointment of directors is a matter for the board as a whole but the Nominations Committee is responsible for determining and recommending suitable candidates to the board. The fit and proper standards policy for directors guides this process. The committee is also responsible for establishing and reviewing succession plans for members of the board, particularly those of the chief executive officer and board chairman. The committee met on one occasion during 2006. All members of the committee, except Dr Motlatsi, attended the meeting.

The Political Donations Committee

The membership of the Political Donations Committee comprises three independent non-executive directors, and is chaired by the deputy chairman of the board. The committee determines the funding of political parties in South Africa in accordance with a formal policy adopted by the board on 29 April 2003 that sets the guiding principles for funding. The group's strategy on political funding is under review and, consequently, the committee did not meet in 2006.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for evaluating the performance of executive directors and executive officers, and for setting appropriate remuneration for such officers of the company. Full details of the company's remuneration philosophy, the committee's deliberations during 2006, remuneration payments for all directors and information on the Share Incentive Scheme are available in the Remuneration Report on pages 126 to 133 of this Annual Report. The performances of the executive directors are considered relative to the prevailing business climate and market conditions, as well as to

annual evaluations of achievement of key predetermined objectives. Bonuses paid to executive directors are a reflection of the performance of each of the directors and the company as a whole. Executive directors have elected to receive no remuneration as directors of the company. The fees of non-executive directors are fixed by shareholders at the annual general meeting and, other than the fees they receive for their participation on board committees and an allowance for travelling internationally to attend board meetings, non-executive directors receive no further payments from the company. The committee met on three occasions during 2006. All members of the committee attended meetings of the committee except Messrs Brayshaw and Trahar who were unable to attend one meeting each. The Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee
This committee is tasked with overseeing the company's performance regarding safety, health and sustainable development,

Corporate governance cont.

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and for establishing targets in relation to each of these areas. This committee met on four occasions during 2006. All members of the committee attended each committee meeting except for Messrs Godsell, Nicolau and Thompson who were unable to attend one meeting each and Dr Motlatsi and Dr Jonah who were unable to attend two and three meetings respectively.

Other committees

In addition to the committees of the board mentioned above, the executive committee has established a number of standing committees to oversee the day-to-day management of the company's affairs. The Finance Committee, which meets on a regular basis, is chaired by the chief financial officer and comprises a number of executive officers and members of senior management in the financial and legal fields. It is tasked with monitoring all financial, legal and administrative aspects of the company's affairs. The Management Committee (formerly the Operations Committee) meets on a monthly basis, is chaired by the chief executive officer and comprises all executive officers of the company and regional heads. The committee monitors and reviews the operational performance of the company. The Treasury Committee is chaired by an independent director, Mr Brayshaw, and comprises executive officers and senior management in the financial discipline. It is responsible for reviewing and evaluating market conditions, treasury operations and future hedging strategies.

Employee and other stakeholder engagement

The company has a variety of strategies and structures in place that are designed to promote constructive engagement with employees and other stakeholders. Full details of the company's initiatives and practices in respect of stakeholder engagement are contained in the AngloGold Ashanti Report to Society 2006, which is available on the company website, or the 2006 Annual Report website, www.aga-reports.com.

Employment equity and development

In early October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced the proposed launch of an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) and a Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) transaction, both of which were approved by shareholders at a general meeting held on 11 December 2006. Shareholders approved the issue of up to 960,000 ordinary shares to nearly 31,000 South African employees eligible for participation of 30 shares per individual worker at an issue price of R320 per share. These shares were issued to the individual workers at nil cost. In addition, each eligible employee was allotted 90 E ordinary shares ("loan shares") issued at a fair value of R126.80 per share. These shares will vest in five equal tranches over the next eight years. The BEE transaction allows Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Ltd, a private South African investment company, to acquire 1.4 million 'loan shares' at an issue price of R0.25 per share under terms similar to those of the ESOP. In October 2006, AngloGold Ashanti submitted its sixth annual

employment equity report to the Department of Labour on progress made with the implementation of the company's employment equity plan in respect of its South African operations. The 2006 report indicates that some progress has been made year-on-year. Employment equity governance structures and monitoring processes have been entrenched at company and business unit levels. A Mining Charter Steering Committee has been established to lead and direct the overall process of compliance with the Charter. An external audit focusing on women in mining was undertaken in 2005. Issues identified by the audit are currently being addressed. The following is a summary of the 2006 report as required by section 22(1) of the Employment Equity Act of 1998. It should be noted that the 2006 Annual Employment Equity Report to the Department of Labour has been aligned as per the amended regulations to the Employment Equity Act that was launched by the Department of Labour as per Government Gazette 29130. The definition of 'non-permanent' employees now equates to 'casual workers' and not to contractors and has therefore affected the 'non-permanent worker' profile year-on-year.

2006
 White Foreign
 Male
 Female
 male
 nationals(2)
 Occupational levels
 A
 (1)
 C
 (1)
 I
 (1)
 A
 (1)
 C
 (1)
 I
 (1)
 W
 W
 Male Female
 Total(4) (5)
 Top management
 1
 0
 0
 1
 0
 0
 2
 12
 2
 0
 18
 Senior management
 3
 1
 6
 1
 0
 0
 9
 135
 14
 2
 171
 Professionally qualified and experienced
 specialists and mid-management
 74
 11

12
16
6
8
96
532
16
3
774
Skilled technical and academically
qualified workers, junior management,
supervisors, foremen, and
superintendents
1,415
51
6
222
8
6
388
2,109
313
4
4,522
Semi-skilled and discretionary
decision making
4,757
22
0
463
19
5
265
187
3,862
2
9,582
Unskilled and defined decision
making
8,619
22
0
777
2
1
1
94
6,680
25
16,221
Total permanent

14,869
 107
 24
 1,480
 35
 20
 761
 3,069 10,887
 36
 31,288
 Non-permanent employees
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 Grand total
 14,869
 107
 24
 1,480
 35
 20
 761
 3,069 10,887
 36
 31,288
 Total(4) (5)
 company
 Foreign (including
 Black White
 Black
 White
 Total
 %
 nationals(2)
 foreign
 male(1)
 male
 female(1)
 female
 designated(5)
 designated(5)
 Male
 Female

nationals)

Occupational levels

Top management

1

12

1

2

4

22

2

0

18

Senior management

10

135

1

9

20

12

14

2

171

Professionally qualified and

experienced specialists and

mid-management

97

532

30

96

223

29

16

3

774

Skilled technical and

academically qualified

workers, junior management,

supervisors, foremen, and

superintendents

1,472

2109

236

388

2096

46

313

4

4,522

Semi-skilled and

discretionary decision

making

4,779
187
487
265
5,531
58
3,862
2
9,582
Unskilled and defined
decision making
8,641
94
780
1
9,422
58
6,680
25
16,221
Total permanent
15,000
3,069
1,535
761
17,296
55
10,887
36
31,288
Non-permanent employees*
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
Grand total
15,000
3,069
1,535
761
17,296
55
10,887
36
31,288
Notes:

* As advised by the Chamber of Mines – for 2006 onwards, “Non-Permanent employees refers to “casual workers”.
Previously – we included
our contract workers in this category.

(1)

Black = includes Africans, Coloureds & Indians

(2)

Foreign Nationals include any race – only distinguished as “Male” or “Female”

(3)

Above figures include all employees on SA Payroll.

(4)

Above figures include 429 PWDs (Persons With Disability)

(5)

“Designated” excludes White Males and Foreign Nationals

Corporate governance cont.

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Sustainable development

The AngloGold Ashanti Report to Society 2006 is a reflection of the company's commitment to report on its impact and obligations in respect of its employees, the environment, economy and communities in which it operates. This report seeks to report on these issues to a wide range of stakeholders including shareholders, communities, employees and their representatives, local and national governments and other interested parties. The report has been designed to accord with the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative. The contents of the main, printed version of the report, including several major case studies, have been verified by independent auditors. In addition, the report incorporates a range of case studies and country reports which are available only as web-based documents. The entire report can be located at the company website, www.AngloGoldAshanti.com, or the 2006 Annual Report website, www.aga-reports.com. A limited number of hard copies of the main report are available on request from the Corporate Affairs department.

The company once again qualified for the JSE Socially Responsible Investment Index 2005, demonstrating its commitment to balancing the social, environmental and economic impacts of its business with its financial imperatives.

Disclosures policy

AngloGold Ashanti subscribes to a policy of full, accurate and consistent communication in respect of both its financial and operating affairs. To this end the company has adopted a Disclosures Policy, the object of which is to ensure compliance with the rules of the various exchanges on which it is listed and provide timely, accurate and reliable information fairly to all stakeholders, including investors (and potential investors), regulators and analysts. The policy is available on the company website.

Compliance with Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Rules

Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Rules requires a foreign-listed company on the exchange to identify significant differences between its corporate governance practices and those of a domestic company listed on the NYSE. The board does not comprise a majority of independent directors as the company's primary listing on the JSE does not require this.

The JSE Listings Requirements only require a sufficient number of independent directors. The company presently comprises nine independent directors out of a total of 18. The NYSE rules require fully independent nominations and remuneration committees. In compliance with JSE Listings Requirements, the company has a Nominations Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Both committees comprise solely of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent, and are chaired by the independent board chairman. The NYSE rules require the company to provide a written affirmation to the exchange in respect of the significant differences

between the NYSE and the JSE as detailed in this paragraph. These significant differences are disclosed on the company website, www.AngloGoldAshanti.com.

Electronic voting by shareholders

The company has been in discussions with South African-based vendors for the provision of electronic voting at annual general meetings and electronic proxy voting prior to such meetings.

Electronic proxy voting will, as a first step, only be available to South African shareholders.

Communications with directors

In addition to any anonymous and confidential report stakeholders may wish to make using the whistle-blowing policy detailed below (under Codes of ethics and whistle-blowing policy), shareholders may address any issue, complaint or concern directly to the chairman of the board,

Corporate governance cont.

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the chairmen of any board committee or any director. Unless clearly addressed to a specific director and marked “Confidential”, all correspondence will be screened by the company secretary to determine to which director or board committee chairman the correspondence should be directed. The following contact details should be used:

Write to:

Name of director / board committee / Chairman of the board
c/o Company Secretary AngloGold Ashanti Limited
PO Box 62117 Marshalltown 2107 South Africa

Facsimile: +27 11 637 6677 (Attention: Company Secretary)

Email: CompanySecretary@AngloGoldAshanti.com

Codes of ethics and whistle-blowing policy

In order to comply with the company’s obligations in terms of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the King Code, and in the interests of good governance, the company has adopted a code of ethics for employees, a code of ethics for senior financial officers, and a whistle-blowing policy that encourages employees and other stakeholders to confidentially and anonymously report acts of an unethical or illegal nature that affect the company’s interests. All reports made in terms of the whistle-blowing policy are fielded by a third party, Tip-Offs Anonymous, which ensures that all reports are treated confidentially or anonymously, depending on the preference of the caller. The information is relayed to management and internal audit for investigation. All reports and the progress of the investigations are conveyed to the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee by the group internal audit manager. Both codes and the whistle-blowing policy are available on the company website, www.AngloGoldAshanti.com

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was launched by the UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair, at the World Summit on Sustainable

Development in Johannesburg, September 2002. The initiative is a partnership of governments, international organisations, companies, NGOs, investors and business and industrial organisations. Its aim is to increase transparency in transactions between governments and companies in the extractive industries in order to improve public awareness of the revenues from these transactions with these industries, thus increasing the likelihood that these companies will contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

During 2006, AngloGold Ashanti formally became an organisational supporter of the EITI. While the company had been an active supporter of the initiative since its inception, both via the company’s membership of the ICMM and individual corporate action, it was felt timely to unambiguously state the company’s support.

As a matter of principle AngloGold Ashanti has established a practice of disclosing all payments made to governments in its annual Report to Society, regardless of whether the country is a formal supporter of the

EITI. (See the company's annual Reports to Society.) Furthermore, in countries where governments have indicated a desire to be a part of the process, AngloGold Ashanti is actively involved in contributing to the success of the initiative. These countries include Ghana, Guinea, Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Access to information

The company has complied with its obligations in terms of the South African Promotion of Access to Information Act of 2000. The company's access to information manual is available on the company website and from the company secretarial department.

Sponsor

UBS acts as sponsor to the company in compliance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE.

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Risk management

Risk management and internal controls

The board, which has ultimate responsibility for the total risk management process within the group, reviews and approves the risk strategy and policies that are formulated by the executive directors and senior management. Management is accountable to the board and has established a group-wide system of internal control to manage significant group risk. This system assists the board in discharging its responsibility for ensuring that the wide range of risks associated with the group's global operations are effectively managed in support of the creation and preservation of shareholder wealth. The risk management policies are communicated to all relevant employees.

A full review of the risk, control and disclosure processes is undertaken annually to ensure that all additional requirements are incorporated into the system in the future. The systems are in place and the focus is on ensuring that the requirements of the King Code and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are complied with timeously. In conducting its annual review of the effectiveness of risk management, the board considers the key findings from the ongoing monitoring and reporting process, management assertions and independent assurance reports. The board also takes account of material changes and trends in the risk profile, and considers whether the control system, including reporting, adequately supports the board in achieving its risk management objectives. The board furthermore, receives assurance from the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, which derives its information, in part, from regular internal and external audit reports and, where considered necessary, from other reports on risk and internal control throughout the group.

The company has a sound system of internal control, based on the group's policies and guidelines, in all material subsidiaries and joint ventures under its control. In respect of those entities in which AngloGold Ashanti does not have a controlling interest, the directors who represent AngloGold Ashanti on the boards of these entities, seek assurance that significant risks are being managed.

The board is satisfied that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks and internal controls faced by the group and if any weaknesses are identified, these are promptly addressed.

The company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer are both required, in terms of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to certify on Form 20-F that its financial statements present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the company's financial position, cash flows and operational results, in accordance with relevant accounting standards. The certificates further provide that both officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure and internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. The certification process is pre-approved by the board of directors prior to filing of the Form 20-F with

the SEC.

Risk factors

This section describes some of the risks that could materially affect an investment in AngloGold Ashanti. Additional risk factors not presently known or that are currently deemed immaterial may also impair the company's business operations.

The risk factors set out in this document have been organised into three categories:

- risks related to the gold mining industry generally;
- risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's operations; and
- risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and ADSs.

Risks related to the gold mining industry generally

The profitability of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, and the cash flows generated by these operations, are significantly affected by changes in the market price for gold.

The market price for gold can fluctuate widely. These fluctuations are caused by numerous factors beyond AngloGold Ashanti's control, including:

- speculative positions taken by investors or traders in gold;
- changes in the demand for gold as an investment;
- changes in the demand for gold used in jewellery and for other industrial uses;
- changes in the supply of gold from production, disinvestment, scrap and hedging;
- financial market expectations regarding the rate of inflation;
- the strength of the dollar (the currency in which the gold price trades internationally) relative to other major currencies;
- changes in interest rates;
- actual or expected gold sales by central banks and the IMF;
- gold sales by gold producers in forward transactions;
- global or regional political or economic events; and
- costs of gold production in major gold-producing nations, such as South Africa, the United States and Australia.

The price of gold is often subject to sharp, short-term changes resulting from speculative activities. While the overall supply of and demand for gold can affect its market price, given the considerable size of above-ground stocks of the metal in comparison to other commodities, these factors typically do not affect the gold price in the same manner or to the same degree that the supply of and demand for other commodities tends to affect their market prices.

The following table presents the annual high, low and average afternoon fixing prices over the past 10 years, expressed in dollars, for gold per ounce on the London Bullion Market:

| Year | High | Low | Average |
|------|------|-----|---------|
| 1997 | 367 | 283 | 331 |
| 1998 | 314 | 273 | 287 |
| 1999 | 340 | 252 | 278 |
| 2000 | 317 | | |

262
279
2001
298
253
271
2002
347
278
310
2003
417
320
364
2004
456
371
410
2005
536
411
445
2006
725
525
604

Source of data: Metals Week, Reuters and London Bullion Market Association

On 31 January 2007, the afternoon fixing price of gold on the London Bullion Market was \$650.50 per ounce.

In addition to the spot price of gold, a portion of AngloGold Ashanti's gold sales is determined at prices in accordance with the various hedging contracts that it has entered into, and will continue to enter into, with various gold hedging counterparts.

If revenue from gold sales falls below the cost of production for an extended period, AngloGold Ashanti may experience losses and be forced to curtail or suspend some or all of its capital projects or existing operations, particularly those operations having operating costs that are flexible to such short- to medium-term curtailment or closure, or it may change its past dividend payment policies. In addition, it would have to assess the economic impact of low gold prices on its ability to recover any losses that may be incurred during that period and on its ability to maintain adequate cash reserves.

Risk management cont.

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The profitability of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, and the cash flows generated by these operations, are significantly affected by fluctuations in the prices of input production factors, many of which are linked to the prices of oil and steel.

Fuel, power and consumables, including diesel, heavy fuel oil, chemical reagents, explosives and tyres, which are used in mining operations form a relatively large part of the operating costs of any mining company. The cost of these consumables is linked, to a greater or lesser extent, to the price of oil. Furthermore, the cost of steel, which is used in the manufacture of most forms of fixed and mobile mining equipment, is also a relatively large contributor to the operating costs and capital expenditure of a mining company.

AngloGold Ashanti has estimated that for each \$1 per barrel rise in the oil price, the average cash costs of all its operations increase by \$0.33 per ounce with the cash costs of certain of its mines, which are more dependent on fuel, being more sensitive to changes in the price of oil.

Fluctuations in the price of oil and steel have a significant impact

upon operating cost and capital expenditure estimates and, in the absence of other economic fluctuations, could result in significant changes in estimates of total expenditure for new mining projects. AngloGold Ashanti has no influence over the price of fuel, chemical reagents, explosives, steel and other commodities used in its mining activities. High oil and steel prices would have an adverse effect on the profitability of existing mining operations and the returns anticipated from new mining projects and could even render certain projects non-viable.

AngloGold Ashanti's operations and development projects could be adversely affected by shortages of, as well as the lead times to deliver, strategic spares, critical consumables, heavy mining equipment and metallurgical plant.

Due to the significant increase in the world's demand for commodities in recent years, the global mining industry is experiencing an increase in production capacity both in terms of expansions at existing, as well as the development of new, production facilities. This increase in expansion capacity has taken place, in certain instances, without a concomitant increase in the capacity for production of certain strategic spares, critical consumables and the mining and processing equipment used to operate and construct mining operations, resulting in shortages of, and an increase in the lead times to deliver, these items.

In particular, AngloGold Ashanti and other gold mining companies have experienced shortages in critical consumables like tyres for mobile mining equipment, as well as certain critical spares for both mining equipment and processing plants including, for example,

gears for the ball-mills. In addition, the company has experienced an increase in delivery times for these and other items. These shortages have also resulted in unanticipated increases in the prices of certain of these and other items. Shortages of critical spares, consumables and equipment result in production delays and production shortfalls. Increases in prices result in an increase in both operating costs and the capital expenditure to maintain and develop mining operations.

While suppliers and equipment manufacturers may increase capacity to meet the increased demand and therefore alleviate both shortages of, and time to deliver, strategic spares, critical consumables and mining and processing equipment, individually

the company has limited influence over manufacturers and suppliers. Consequently, shortages and increased lead times in the delivery of strategic spares, critical consumables, heavy mining and certain processing equipment could have an adverse impact upon AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

Gold companies face many risks related to their operations (including their exploration and development activities) that may adversely affect their cash flows and overall profitability.

Uncertainty and cost of mineral exploration and acquisitions

Exploration activities are speculative and are often unproductive.

These activities also often require substantial expenditure to: establish the presence, and to quantify the extent and grades (metal content), of mineralised material through exploration drilling;

determine appropriate metallurgical recovery processes to extract gold from the ore;

estimate Ore Reserves;

undertake feasibility studies and to estimate the technical and economic viability of the project; and

construct, renovate or expand mining and processing facilities.

Once gold mineralisation is discovered it can take several years to determine whether Ore Reserves exist. During this time the economic feasibility of production may change owing to fluctuations in factors that affect revenue, as well as cash and other operating costs.

From time to time, AngloGold Ashanti considers the acquisition of Ore Reserves, development properties and operating mines, either as stand-alone assets or as part of companies. Its decisions to acquire these properties have historically been based on a variety of factors including historical operating results, estimates of and assumptions regarding the extent of Ore Reserves, cash and other operating costs, gold prices and projected economic returns and evaluations of existing or potential liabilities associated with the property and its operations and how these may change in the future. Other than historical operating results, all of these parameters are uncertain and have an impact upon revenue, cash and other operating issues, as well as the uncertainties related to the process used to estimate Ore Reserves. In addition, there is intense competition for the acquisition of attractive mining properties.

As a result of these uncertainties, the exploration programmes and acquisitions engaged in by AngloGold Ashanti may not result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new Ore Reserves or operations. This could adversely affect its operational results and financial condition.

Development risks

AngloGold Ashanti's profitability depends, in part, on the actual economic returns and the actual costs of developing mines, which may differ significantly from its current estimates. The development of its mining projects may be subject to unexpected problems and delays.

AngloGold Ashanti's decision to develop a mineral property is typically based, in the case of an extension or, in the case of a new

development, on the results of a feasibility study. Feasibility studies estimate the expected or anticipated project economic returns. These estimates are based on assumptions regarding:

future gold, other metal and uranium prices;

anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of ore to be mined and processed;

anticipated recovery rates of gold, other metals and uranium from the ore;

anticipated capital expenditure and cash operating costs; and the required return on investment.

Risk management cont.

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Actual cash operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those anticipated by such studies and estimates. Operating costs and capital expenditure are determined particularly by the costs of the commodity inputs, including the cost of fuel, chemical reagents, explosives, tyres and steel, that are consumed in mining activities and credits from by-products. There are a number of uncertainties inherent in the development and construction of an extension to an existing mine, or in the development and construction of any new mine. In addition to those discussed above these uncertainties include:

the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of the construction of mining and processing facilities;

the availability and cost of skilled labour, power, water and transportation facilities;

the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and refining arrangements;

the need to obtain necessary environmental and other governmental permits and the timing of those permits; and

the availability of funds to finance construction and development activities.

The costs, timing and complexities of mine development and construction can increase because of the remote location of many mining properties. New mining operations could experience unexpected problems and delays during development, construction and mine start-up. In addition, delays in the start of mineral production could occur. Finally, operating cost and capital expenditure estimates could fluctuate considerably as a result of fluctuations in the prices of commodities consumed in the construction and operation of mining projects. Accordingly, AngloGold Ashanti's future development activities may not result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new production, or one or more of these new production sites or facilities may be less profitable than currently anticipated or may not be profitable at all.

Ore Reserve estimation risks

AngloGold Ashanti undertakes annual revisions to its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates based upon actual exploration and production results, depletion, new information on geology and fluctuations in production, operating and other costs and economic parameters such as gold price and exchange rates. These factors may result in reductions in its Ore Reserve estimates, which could adversely affect the life-of-mine plans and consequently the total value of AngloGold Ashanti's mining asset base and, as a result, have an adverse effect upon the market price of AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and ADSs.

Mining industry risks

Gold mining is susceptible to numerous events that may have an adverse impact on a gold mining business. These events include, but are not limited to:

environmental hazards, including discharge of metals, pollutants

or hazardous chemicals;
industrial accidents;
underground fires;
labour disputes;
encountering unexpected geological formations;
unanticipated ground and water conditions;
unanticipated increases in gold lock-up and inventory levels at the company's heap-leach operations;
fall-of-ground accidents in underground operations;
failure of mining pit slopes and tailings dam walls;
legal and regulatory restrictions and changes to such restrictions;
seismic activity; and
other natural phenomena, such as floods or inclement weather conditions.

Seismic activity is of particular concern to the gold mining industry in South Africa, in part because of the large percentage of deep-level

gold mines. To understand and manage this risk, AngloGold Ashanti uses sophisticated seismic and rock mechanics technologies.

Despite the implementation of this technology and modifications to mine layouts and support technology with a view to minimising the incidence and impact of seismic activity, seismic events have in the past, and may in the future, cause employee injury and death as well as substantial damage to AngloGold Ashanti's operations, both within South Africa and elsewhere where seismic activity may be a factor.

The occurrence of one or more of these events may result in the death of, or personal injury to, miners, the loss of mining equipment, damage to or destruction of mineral properties or production facilities, monetary losses, delays and unanticipated fluctuations in production, environmental damage and potential legal liabilities. As a result, these events may have a material adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's operational results and its financial condition.

Gold mining companies are increasingly required to consider and ensure the sustainable development of, and provide benefits to, the communities and countries in which they operate.

Given public concern about the perceived ill-effects of economic globalisation, business generally, and in particular large multinational corporations such as AngloGold Ashanti, face increasing public scrutiny of their activities.

These businesses are under pressure to demonstrate that, as they seek to generate satisfactory returns on investment to shareholders, other "stakeholders" – including employees, communities surrounding operations and the countries in which they operate – benefit, and will continue to benefit from these commercial activities, which are also expected to minimise or eliminate any damage to the interests of those stakeholders. These pressures tend to be applied most strongly against companies whose activities are perceived to have a high impact on their social and physical environment. The potential consequences of such pressures, especially if not effectively managed, include reputational damage, legal suits and social spending obligations. All of these factors could have a material adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

Gold mining operations are subject to extensive health and safety laws and regulations.

Gold mining operations are subject to a variety of industry-specific health and safety laws and regulations, depending upon the jurisdiction in which they are located. These laws and regulations are formulated to improve and to protect the safety and health of employees. If these laws and regulations were to change and, if as a result, material additional expenditure were required to comply with such new laws and regulations, it could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

Gold mining companies are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations.

Gold mining companies are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations in the various jurisdictions in which they operate.

These regulations establish limits and conditions on gold producers' ability to conduct their operations. The cost of AngloGold Ashanti's compliance with environmental laws and regulations has been significant and is expected to continue to be significant.

Gold mining companies are required to close their operations and rehabilitate the lands that they mine in accordance with environmental laws and regulations. Estimates of the total ultimate closure and rehabilitation costs for gold mining operations are

Risk management cont.

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significant and based principally on current legal and regulatory requirements that may change materially. Environmental liabilities accrue when they are known, probable and can be reasonably estimated. Increasingly, regulators are seeking security in the form of cash collateral or bank guarantees in respect of environmental obligations, which could have an adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's financial condition.

Environmental laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. If AngloGold Ashanti's environmental compliance obligations were to change as a result of changes in the laws and regulations or in certain assumptions it makes to estimate liabilities, or if unanticipated conditions were to arise in its operations, its expenses and provisions would increase to reflect these changes. If material, these expenses and provisions could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

Risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's operations

AngloGold Ashanti faces many risks related to its operations that may affect its cash flows and overall profitability.

AngloGold Ashanti uses hedging instruments to protect against low gold prices and exchange rate movements, which may prevent it from realising all potential gains resulting from subsequent gold price increases in the future. AngloGold Ashanti currently uses hedging instruments to fix the selling price of a portion of its respective anticipated gold production and to protect revenues against unfavourable gold price and exchange rate movements. While the use of these instruments may protect against a drop in gold prices and exchange rate movements, it will do so for only a limited period of time and only to the extent that the hedge remains in place. The use of these instruments may also prevent AngloGold Ashanti from fully realising the positive impact on income from any subsequent favourable increase in the price of gold on the portion of production covered by the hedge and of any subsequent favourable exchange rate movements.

A significant number of AngloGold Ashanti's hedge contracts are not fair valued on the financial statements as they fall under the normal purchase normal sale exemption. Should AngloGold Ashanti fail to deliver gold into those contracts in accordance with their terms, then it would need to account for the fair value of all of its hedge contracts on the financial statements, which could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's reported financial condition.

AngloGold Ashanti has also entered into long-term contracts for the sale of uranium produced by some of its South African operations (for details see page 262). AngloGold Ashanti may therefore be prevented from realising all potential gains from increases in uranium prices to the extent that they are covered by such contracts. Furthermore, should AngloGold Ashanti not produce sufficient

quantities of uranium to cover such contracts, it may need to borrow or procure uranium in the market to meet any shortfall which could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results from operations and its financial condition.

AngloGold Ashanti has also entered into long-term contracts for the sale of uranium produced by some of its South African operations and may therefore be prevented from realising all potential gains from increase in uranium prices to the extent that they are covered by such contracts. Furthermore, should AngloGold Ashanti not produce sufficient quantities of uranium to cover such contracts, it may need to procure or borrow uranium in the market to meet any shortfall which could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results from operations and its financial condition.

Foreign exchange fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's operating results and financial condition.

Gold is principally a dollar-priced commodity, and most of AngloGold Ashanti's revenues are realised in or linked to dollars while production costs are largely incurred in the applicable local currency where the relevant operation is located. The weakening of the dollar, without a corresponding increase in the dollar price of gold against these local currencies, results in higher production costs in dollar terms.

Conversely, the strengthening of the dollar, without a corresponding decrease in the dollar price of gold against these local currencies yields significantly higher revenues and lower production costs in dollar terms. If material, these exchange rate movements may have a material adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations. Since June 2002, the weakening of the dollar against the South African rand, the Brazilian real, the Argentinean peso and the Australian dollar has had a negative impact upon AngloGold Ashanti's profitability. Conversely, in certain prior years, the devaluation of these local currencies against the dollar has had a significant positive effect on the profitability of AngloGold Ashanti's operations. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, AngloGold Ashanti derived approximately 66%, 67% and 74%, respectively, of its revenues from these countries and approximately 58%, 63% and 72%, respectively, of production costs in these local currencies.

In 2006, the strengthening of the dollar against these local currencies reduced cash costs by nearly \$7 per ounce. In 2005, the weakening of the dollar against these local currencies accounted for nearly \$4 per ounce or 24% of the increase in total cash costs from 2004. These impacts were partially offset by the increase in the dollar price of gold, which increase was to some extent a function of dollar weakness. In addition, production costs in South African rand, Brazilian real, Argentinean peso and Australian dollar terms were only modestly offset by the effect of exchange rate movements on the price of imports denominated in dollars, as imported products comprise a small proportion of production costs in each of these countries.

To a lesser extent, and mainly as a result of AngloGold Ashanti's hedging instruments, a small proportion of its revenues are denominated in South African rands and Australian dollars, which may partially offset the effect of the dollar's strength or weakness on AngloGold Ashanti's profitability.

In addition, due to its global operations and local foreign exchange regulations, some of AngloGold Ashanti's funds are held in local currencies, such as the South African rand and Australian dollar.

The dollar value of these currencies may be affected by exchange rate fluctuations. If material, exchange rate movements may adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's financial condition.

AngloGold Ashanti's level of indebtedness may adversely affect its business.

As of 31 December 2006, AngloGold Ashanti had gross borrowings of around \$1.48 billion. This level of indebtedness could have adverse effects on AngloGold Ashanti's flexibility to do business. Under the terms of AngloGold Ashanti's borrowing facilities from its banks it is obliged to meet certain financial and other covenants. AngloGold Ashanti expects to meet these covenants and to be able to pay principal and interest on its debt by utilising the cash flows from operations and, therefore, its ability to do so will depend upon its future

Risk management cont.

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financial performance which will be affected by its operating performance as well as by financial and other factors, certain of which are beyond its control. AngloGold Ashanti may be required to utilise a large portion of its cash flow to pay the principal and interest on its debt which will reduce the amount of funds available to finance existing operations, the development of new organic growth opportunities and further acquisitions. AngloGold Ashanti's level of indebtedness may make it vulnerable to economic cycle downturns, which are beyond its control, because during such downturns, it cannot be certain that its future cash flows will be sufficient to allow it to pay principal and interest on its debt and also to meet its other obligations. Should the cash flow from operations be insufficient, it could breach its financial and other covenants and may be required to refinance all or part of its existing debt, utilise existing cash balances, issue additional equity or sell assets. AngloGold Ashanti cannot be sure that it will be able to do so on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Inflation may have a material adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations.

Most of AngloGold Ashanti's operations are located in countries that have experienced high rates of inflation during certain periods. Because it is unable to control the market price at which it sells the gold it produces (except to the extent that it enters into forward sales and other derivative contracts), it is possible that significantly higher future inflation in the countries in which AngloGold Ashanti operates may result in an increase in future operational costs in local currencies, without a concurrent devaluation of the local currency of operations against the dollar or an increase in the dollar price of gold. This could have a material adverse effect upon AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

While none of AngloGold Ashanti's specific operations is currently materially adversely affected by inflation, significantly higher and sustained inflation in the future, with a consequent increase in operational costs, could result in operations being discontinued or reduced or rationalised at higher cost mines.

AngloGold Ashanti's new order mining rights in South Africa could be suspended or cancelled should the company breach, and fail to remedy such breach of, its obligations in respect of the acquisition of these rights.

AngloGold Ashanti's rights to own and exploit mineral reserves and deposits are governed by the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which the mineral properties are located. Currently, a significant portion of its mineral reserves and deposits are located in South Africa.

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) vests custodianship of South Africa's mineral rights in the State. The State issues prospecting rights or mining rights to applicants. Prospecting, mining and mineral rights formerly regulated under the Minerals Act 50 of 1991 and common law are now known as old order mining rights and the transitional arrangements provided in

Schedule II to the MPRDA give holders of such old order mining rights the opportunity to convert their old order mining rights into new order mining rights within specified time frames.

The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) has published, pursuant to the MPRDA, the Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry (the Charter).

Compliance with the Charter, which is measured using a designated Scorecard, requires that every mining company achieve 15% ownership by Historically Disadvantaged South Africans (HDSA) of its South African mining assets by 1 May 2009, and 26% ownership

by 1 May 2014 and achieve participation by HDSAs in various other aspects of management referred to below. The company has submitted to the DME two Social and Labour Plans – one for each main mining region – detailing its specific goals in these areas.

The Scorecard allows for a portion of “offset” against these HDSA equity participation requirements insofar as companies have facilitated downstream, value-adding activities in respect of the products they mine. AngloGold Ashanti carries out such downstream activities and believes these will be recognised in terms of a framework currently being devised by the South African government.

AngloGold Ashanti has completed a number of asset sales to companies owned by HDSAs in the past seven years (estimates to be equivalent to 20% of AngloGold Ashanti’s production in South Africa). Furthermore, at the end of 2006 AngloGold Ashanti implemented an Employee Share Ownership Program (ESOP) and black economic empowerment (BEE) transaction, collectively with a value equivalent to approximately 6% of its South African assets. This is consistent with the company’s stated strategic intention to develop means of promoting broad based equity participation in the company by HDSAs and with an undertaking made to the DME as a condition for the granting to the company of its new order mineral rights. AngloGold Ashanti believes that it has made significant progress towards meeting the requirements of the Charter, the Scorecard and its own undertakings in terms of human resource development, employment equity, mine community and rural development, housing and living conditions, procurement and beneficiation, including the implementation of programmes to help achieve the requirement of having 40% of management roles being held by HDSAs by 2010. AngloGold Ashanti may incur expenses in giving further effect to the Charter and the Scorecard and, if established, the implementation of an ESOP may have an adverse impact on the company’s results of operations.

AngloGold Ashanti was informed on 1 August 2005 by the Director General of Minerals and Energy that its applications to convert its old order mining rights to new order mining rights for its West Wits and Vaal River operations, as well as its applications for new mining rights to extend its mining areas at its TauTona and Kopanang mines had been successful. These applications relate to all of its existing operations in South Africa. The notarial agreement for the West Wits operations has subsequently been executed and registered. The notarial agreement for the Vaal River operations is pending.

AngloGold Ashanti submitted two applications to DME for the conversion of two unused old order prospecting rights to new order prospecting rights, one of which it has subsequently withdrawn. The DME has approved the conversion of the remaining prospecting right which has been lodged for registration.

Even where new order mining rights are obtained under the MPRDA, these rights may not be equivalent to the old order mining rights. The AngloGold Ashanti rights that have been converted and registered do not differ significantly from the relevant old order rights. The duration of the new rights will no longer be perpetual as was the

case under old order mining rights but rather will be granted for a maximum period of 30 years, with renewals of up to 30 years each and, in the case of prospecting rights, a maximum period of five years with one renewal of up to three years. Furthermore, the MPRDA provides for a retention period after prospecting of up to three years with one renewal of up to two years, subject to certain conditions, such as non-concentration of resources, fair competition and non-exclusion of others. In addition, the new order rights will only be transferable subject to the approval of the Minister of Minerals and Energy.

The new order mining rights can be suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Minerals and Energy if, upon notice of a breach from the Minister, the entity breaching its obligations in terms of the guidelines

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issued for converted mining rights fails to remedy such breach. The MPRDA also imposes additional responsibilities on mining companies relating to environmental management and to environmental damage, degradation or pollution resulting from their prospecting or mining activities. AngloGold Ashanti has a policy of evaluating, minimising and addressing the environmental consequences of its activities and, consistent with this policy and the MPRDA, conduct an annual review of the environmental costs and liabilities associated with the group's South African operations in light of the new, as well as existing, environmental requirements.

The proposed introduction of South African State royalties, where a significant portion of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral reserves and operations are located, could have an adverse effect on its results of operations and its financial condition.

The South African government has announced the details of the proposed new legislation, whereby the new order rights will be subject to a State royalty. The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Bill was published on 11 October 2006 and provides for the payment of a royalty of 1.5% of gross revenue per year, payable quarterly. The royalty is tax deductible and the cost after tax amounts to a rate of 0.825% at the prevailing marginal tax rate applicable to the company. The payment of royalties will commence on 1 May 2009 if the Bill is passed by Parliament in its current form.

Certain factors may affect AngloGold Ashanti's ability to support the carrying value of its property, plants and equipment, acquired properties, investments and goodwill on its balance sheet.

AngloGold Ashanti reviews and tests the carrying value of its assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. AngloGold Ashanti values individual mining assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are identifiable as independent of cash flows of other mining assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, AngloGold Ashanti prepares estimates of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows are inherently uncertain, and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by reserve and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot and forward gold prices, discount rates, currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

For further details see note 16 to the group financial statements (Tangible assets – impairment calculations).

If any of these uncertainties occur either alone or in combination, it could require management to recognise an impairment, which could adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's financial condition.

AngloGold Ashanti's mineral reserves and deposits and mining operations are located in countries that face political, economic and security risks.

Some of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral deposits and mining and

exploration operations are located in countries that have experienced political instability and economic uncertainty. In all of the countries where AngloGold Ashanti operates, the formulation or implementation of government policies may be unpredictable on certain issues including regulations which impact on its operations and changes in laws relating to issues such as mineral rights and asset ownership, taxation, royalties, import and export duties, currency transfers, restrictions on foreign currency holdings and repatriation of earnings. Any existing and new mining and exploration operations and projects AngloGold Ashanti carries out in these countries are, and will be

subject to, various national and local laws, policies and regulations governing the ownership, prospecting, development and mining of mineral reserves, taxation and royalties, exchange controls, import and export duties and restrictions, investment approvals, employee and social/community relations and other matters. If, in one or more of these countries, AngloGold Ashanti was not able to obtain or maintain necessary permits, authorisations or agreements to implement planned projects or continue its operations under conditions or within time frames that make such plans and operations economic, or if legal, ownership, fiscal (including all royalties and duties), exchange control, employment, environmental and social laws and regimes, or the governing political authorities change materially which could result in changes to such laws and regimes, its results of operations and its financial condition could be adversely affected.

In Mali and Tanzania, AngloGold Ashanti is due refunds of input tax which remain outstanding for periods longer than those provided for in the respective statutes. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti has unresolved tax disputes in a number of countries. If the outstanding input taxes are not received and the tax disputes are not resolved in a manner favourable to AngloGold Ashanti, it could have an adverse effect upon its results of operations and its financial condition.

Certain of the countries in which AngloGold Ashanti has mineral deposits or mining or exploration operations, including the Democratic Republic of Congo and Colombia, have in the past experienced and in certain cases continue to experience, a difficult security environment as well as political instability. In particular, various illegal groups active in regions in which the company is present may pose a credible threat of terrorism, extortion and kidnapping, which could have an adverse effect on the company's operations in such regions. In the event that continued operations in these countries compromise AngloGold Ashanti's security or business principles, it may withdraw from these countries on a temporary or permanent basis, which in turn, could have an adverse impact on its results of operations and its financial condition.

Labour disruptions could have an adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's operating results and financial condition.

As at 31 December 2006, approximately 69% (2005: 72%) of AngloGold Ashanti's workforce excluding contractors or 62% of total workforce was located in South Africa. Approximately 97.8% of the workforce on its South African operations is unionised, with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) representing the majority of unionised workers.

AngloGold Ashanti's employees in some South American countries and Ghana are also highly unionised. Trade unions have a significant impact on AngloGold Ashanti's labour relations climate, as well as on social and political reforms, most notably in South Africa. AngloGold currently enjoys healthy relations with the relevant trade unions and industry representatives. This is in part due to the presence of the representative unions and the part they play in ensuring orderly collective bargaining. Furthermore, AngloGold Ashanti has instituted a number of processes at both mine and at company level, whereby

management and unions interact regularly and address areas of difference as they arise. It has become established practice to negotiate wages and conditions of employment with the unions every two years through the Chamber of Mines of South Africa. A two-year wage agreement was signed with the NUM in August 2005, following negotiations between the NUM, UASA (on behalf of some clerical and junior management staff) and Solidarity (on behalf of a small number of miners) and the Chamber of Mines.

Agreement was only reached after a four-day strike which affected all of AngloGold Ashanti's operations in South Africa. In contrast with previous strikes, this stoppage was peaceful and orderly and it is

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estimated that lost production, as a result of the strike, was made up in a reasonably short time period.

There is a risk that strikes or other types of conflict with unions or employees may occur at any one of AngloGold Ashanti's operations. It is uncertain whether labour disruptions will be used to advocate labour, political or social goals in the future. Should any labour disruptions occur, if material, they could have an adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

The use of mining contractors at certain of AngloGold Ashanti's operations may expose it to delays or suspensions in mining activities.

Mining contractors are used at certain of AngloGold Ashanti's mines, including Sadiola, Morila and Yatela in Mali, Siguiri in Guinea, Iduapriem in Ghana and Sunrise Dam in Australia, to mine and deliver ore to processing plants. Consequently, at these mines, AngloGold Ashanti does not own all of the mining equipment and may face disruption of operations and incur costs and liabilities in the event that any of the mining contractors at these mines has financial difficulties, or should there be a dispute in renegotiating a mining contract, or a delay in replacing an existing contractor.

AngloGold Ashanti competes with mining and other companies for key human resources.

AngloGold Ashanti competes with mining and other companies to attract and retain key executives and other employees with appropriate technical skills and managerial experience necessary to continue to operate its business. The retention of staff is particularly challenging in South Africa, where AngloGold Ashanti is required to achieve employment equity targets of participation by HDSAs in management and other positions. AngloGold Ashanti competes with all companies in South Africa to attract and retain a small but growing pool of HDSAs with the necessary skills and experience. For further details see the risk factor "AngloGold Ashanti's new order mineral rights in South Africa could be suspended or cancelled should the company breach, and fail to remedy such breach of, its obligations in respect of the acquisition of these rights".

There can be no assurance that AngloGold Ashanti will attract and retain skilled and experienced employees and, should it lose any of its key personnel, its business may be harmed and its results of operations and its financial condition could be adversely affected.

AngloGold Ashanti faces certain risks in dealing with HIV/AIDS which may adversely affect its results of operations and its financial condition.

AIDS remains the major health care challenge faced by AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations. Accurate prevalence data for AIDS is not available. The South African workforce prevalence studies indicate that the percentage of AngloGold Ashanti's South African workforce that may be infected by HIV may be as high as 30%. AngloGold Ashanti is continuing to develop and implement various

programmes aimed at helping those who have been infected with HIV and preventing new infections. Since 2002 AngloGold Ashanti has offered a voluntary monitored anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programme for employees in South Africa who are infected with HIV. This programme offers a triple combination drug regimen of ART to wellness clinic patients that meet the medical eligibility criteria for starting treatment. From April 2003, AngloGold Ashanti commenced a roll-out of the treatment to all eligible employees desiring it. Currently approximately 4,500 employees are on the wellness programme and as at December 2006, approximately 1,450 employees were receiving treatment using anti-retroviral drugs.

The cost of providing rigorous outcome-focused disease management of employees with AIDS, including the provision of an anti-retroviral therapy, is on average R1,300 (\$185) per employee on treatment per month. It is not yet possible to develop an accurate cost estimate of the programme in its entirety, given uncertainties such as drug prices and the ultimate rate of employee participation. AngloGold Ashanti does not expect the cost that it will incur related to the prevention of HIV infection and the treatment of AIDS to materially and adversely affect the results of operations. Nevertheless, it is not possible to determine with certainty the costs that AngloGold Ashanti may incur in the future in addressing this issue, and consequently its results of operations and its financial condition could be adversely affected.

AngloGold Ashanti faces certain risks in dealing with malaria, particularly at its operations located in Africa, which may have an adverse effect on its results of operations.

Malaria is a significant health risk at all of AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Central, West and East Africa where the disease assumes epidemic proportions because of ineffective national control programs. The disease is a major cause of death in young children and pregnant women but also gives rise to fatalities and absenteeism in adult men. Consequently, if uncontrolled, the disease could have an adverse effect upon productivity and profitability levels of AngloGold Ashanti's operations located in these regions.

The treatment of occupational health diseases and the potential liabilities related to occupational health disease may have an adverse effect upon the results of AngloGold Ashanti's operations and its financial condition.

The primary areas of focus in respect of occupational health within AngloGold Ashanti's operations are noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), occupational lung diseases (OLD) and tuberculosis (TB). AngloGold Ashanti incurs costs in providing occupational health services to its employees at various occupational health centres and it continues to implement initiatives with a view to limiting the incidence and severity of these occupational health diseases. If the costs associated with providing such occupational health services increase, such increase could have an adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

Furthermore, the South African government, by way of a cabinet resolution in 1999, proposed a possible combination and alignment of benefits of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) that provides for compensation to miners who have OLD, TB and combinations thereof, and the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) that provides for compensation to non-miners who have OLD, as well as compensation to both miners and non-miners who suffer accidental injury in the workplace. Based on a recently proposed resolution, it is possible that these acts will be combined in the future.

COIDA provides for compensation payments to workers suffering permanent disabilities from OLD, which are classified as pension

liabilities if the permanent disability is above a certain threshold, or a lump sum compensation payment if the permanent disability is below a certain threshold. ODMWA only provides for a lump sum compensation payment to workers suffering from OLD. The capitalised value of a pension liability (in accordance with COIDA) is usually greater than that of a lump sum compensation payment (under ODMWA). In addition, under COIDA compensation becomes payable at a lower threshold of permanent disability than under ODMWA. It is estimated that under COIDA about two to three times as many of AngloGold Ashanti's employees would be compensated as compared with those eligible for compensation

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under ODMWA. If the proposed combination of COIDA and ODMWA were to occur, this could further increase the level of compensation claims AngloGold Ashanti could be subject to and consequently could have an adverse effect on its financial condition.

The costs associated with the pumping of water inflows from

closed mines adjacent to AngloGold Ashanti's operations could have an adverse effect upon its results of operations.

Certain of AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations are located adjacent to the mining operations of other mining companies. The closure of a mining operation may have an impact upon continued operations at the adjacent mine if appropriate preventative steps are not taken. In particular, this can include the ingress of underground water where pumping operations at the adjacent closed mine are suspended. Such ingress could have an adverse effect upon any one of AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations as a result of property damage, disruption to operations and additional pumping costs.

AngloGold Ashanti has embarked on legal action in South Africa after the owner of an adjacent mine put the company owning the adjacent mining operation into liquidation, raising questions about its and other companies' willingness to meet their water pumping obligations. The relevant mining companies are negotiating a settlement agreement with the anticipated result being that the mining companies will establish a not for profit water company to conduct the water pumping activities at the highest lying shaft which is owned by Stilfontein Gold Mining Company (in liquidation). The three mining companies will contribute equally to the cost of establishing and initially running the water company until it becomes self funding.

Some of AngloGold Ashanti's power supplies are not always reliable and have on occasion forced it to halt or curtail activities at its mines. Power fluctuations and power cost increases may adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

All of AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations in Ghana are dependent for their electricity supply on hydro-electric power supplied by the Volta River Authority (VRA), an entity controlled by the government of Ghana, although AngloGold Ashanti also has access to VRA electricity supply from a recently constructed smaller thermal plant.

The VRA's principal electricity generating facility is the Akosombo Dam and during periods of below average inflows from the Volta reservoir, electricity supplies from the Akosombo Dam may be curtailed, as occurred in 1998. In addition, this electricity supply has been subject to voltage fluctuations, which can damage the group's equipment. The VRA also obtains power from neighbouring Côte

d'Ivoire, which has intermittently experienced some political instability and civil unrest. These factors, including increased power demand from other users in Ghana, may cause interruptions in AngloGold Ashanti's power supply to its operations in Ghana or result in increases in the cost of power even if they do not interrupt supply. Consequently, these factors may adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's results of operations and its financial condition.

In order to address this problem and to supplement the power generated by the VRA, AngloGold Ashanti together with the other three principal gold producers in Ghana namely, Gold Fields Limited, Golden Star Limited and Newmont Mining Corporation, has agreed to acquire (and equally fund), and 85MW, diesel-fired, power plant that could be converted to gas supply once the anticipated West African Gas Pipeline is developed. AngloGold Ashanti's share of the

acquisition cost and construction of this power plant is \$9 million. AngloGold Ashanti believes that this additional power should alleviate any current power shortages unless the power supply from the VRA further deteriorates as a result of either reduced power generation or increased demand from other users.

AngloGold Ashanti's mining operations in Guinea, Tanzania and Mali are dependent on power supplied by outside contractors and supplies of fuel being delivered by road. AngloGold Ashanti's power supply has been disrupted in the past and it has suffered resulting production losses as a result of equipment failure. Recently, South Africa has started to experience power outages. Should similar events occur in future, or should fluctuations or power cost increases adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's other operations, this would have an adverse effect on AngloGold Ashanti's operational results and its financial condition.

The occurrence of events for which AngloGold Ashanti is not insured or for which its insurance is inadequate may adversely affect its cash flows and overall profitability.

AngloGold Ashanti maintains insurance to protect only against catastrophic events which could have a significant adverse effect on its operations and profitability. This insurance is maintained in amounts that are believed to be reasonable depending upon the circumstances surrounding each identified risk. However, AngloGold Ashanti's insurance does not cover all potential risks associated with its business. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti may elect not to insure certain risks, due to the high premiums associated with insuring those risks or for various other reasons, including an assessment that the risks are remote.

Furthermore, AngloGold Ashanti may not be able to obtain insurance coverage at acceptable premiums. AngloGold Ashanti has a captive insurance company, namely AGR Insurance Company Limited, which participates at various levels in certain of the insurances maintained by AngloGold Ashanti. The occurrence of events for which it is not insured may adversely affect AngloGold Ashanti's cash flows and overall profitability.

Risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares (ADSs)

Sales of large quantities of AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and ADSs, or the perception that these sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of such securities.

The market price of AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares or ADSs could fall if large quantities of ordinary shares or ADSs are sold in the public market, or there is the perception in the marketplace that such sales could occur. Holders of AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares or ADSs may decide to sell them at any time. For example, in April 2006 Anglo American plc (AAplc) sold \$1 billion worth of ordinary shares it held in AngloGold Ashanti, reducing AAplc's shareholding in the company from approximately 51% of outstanding shares to 41.67% as at 31 December 2006. AAplc has stated that it intends to reduce and ultimately to exit its gold

company holdings and that it will continue to explore all available options to exit AngloGold Ashanti in an orderly manner. AngloGold Ashanti has entered into a registration rights agreement with AAPlc that would facilitate US registration of additional offers and sales of AngloGold Ashanti shares that AAPlc makes in the future, subject to certain conditions. Sales of ordinary shares or ADSs if substantial, or the perception that sales may occur and be substantial, could exert downward pressure on the prevailing market prices for AngloGold Ashanti ordinary shares or ADSs, causing their market prices to decline.

Risk management *cont.*

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Fluctuations in the exchange rate of different currencies may reduce the market value of AngloGold Ashanti's securities, as well as the market value of any dividends or distributions paid by AngloGold Ashanti.

AngloGold Ashanti has historically declared all dividends in South African rands. As a result, exchange rate movements may have affected and may continue to affect the Australian dollar, the British pound, the Ghanaian cedi and the US dollar value of these dividends, as well as of any other distributions paid by the relevant depository to investors that hold AngloGold Ashanti's securities. This may reduce the value of these securities to investors. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company allows for dividends and distributions to be declared in any currency at the discretion of AngloGold Ashanti's board of directors, or its shareholders at a general meeting. If and to the extent that AngloGold Ashanti declares dividends and distributions in dollars, exchange rate movements will not affect the dollar value of any dividends or distributions. Nevertheless, the value of any dividend or distribution in Australian dollars, British pounds, Ghanaian cedis or South African rands will continue to be affected. If and to the extent that dividends and distributions are declared in South African rands, exchange rate movements will continue to affect the Australian dollar, British pound, Ghanaian cedi and US dollar value of these dividends and distributions. Furthermore, the market value of AngloGold Ashanti's securities as expressed in Australian dollars, British pounds, Ghanaian cedis, US dollars and South African rands will continue to fluctuate in part as a result of foreign exchange fluctuations.

The recently announced proposal by the South African government to replace the Secondary Tax on Companies with a withholding tax on dividends and other distributions may affect the amount of dividends or other distribution received by the company's shareholders.

On 21 February 2007, the South African government announced a proposal to replace the Secondary Tax on Companies with a 10% withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders. This proposal is expected to be implemented in phases between 2007 and 2009. Although this could reduce the tax payable by the South African operations of the company, thereby potentially increasing distributable earnings, the withholding tax may reduce the amount of dividends or other distributions received by AngloGold Ashanti shareholders unless it is mitigated by an applicable double tax treaty.

The annual financial statements and group annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006 were approved by the board of directors on 20 March 2007 and are signed on its behalf by:

Directors

RP Edey, Chairman

RM Godsell, Chief Executive Officer

S Venkatakrishnan, Executive Director: Finance

CB Brayshaw, Chairman, Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

Managing Secretary

Ms YZ Simelane

Directors' approval

In terms of Section 268G(d) of the Companies Act, 61 of 1973, I certify that the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all

such returns as are required of a public company in terms of the Act, and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Ms YZ Simelane

Managing Secretary

Johannesburg

20 March 2007

Secretary's certificate

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We have audited the annual financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited group and company, which comprise the directors' report, the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006, the income statement, the statement of recognised income and expense and cash

flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 126 to 295.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with

International Financial Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa. This responsibility includes:

designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are

free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making

accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with

International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to

obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial

statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's

preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances,

but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the

appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating

the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group and company as of

31 December 2006, and of the financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial

Reporting Standards, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

Ernst & Young Registered Auditors Inc.

Registered Auditor

Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

20 March 2007

Report of the independent auditors

to the members of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

The Remuneration Committee sets and monitors executive remuneration for the company, in line with the Executive Remuneration Policy.

This policy has as its objectives to:

attract, reward and retain executives of the highest calibre;
align the behaviour and performance of executives with the company's strategic goals, in the overall interests of shareholders;
ensure the appropriate balance between short-, medium- and long-term rewards and incentives, with the latter being closely linked to structured company performance targets and strategic objectives that are in place from time to time; and
ensure that regional management is competitively rewarded within a global remuneration policy, which recognises both local and global market practice.

In particular the Remuneration Committee is responsible for:

the remuneration packages for executive directors of the company including, but not limited to, basic salary, performance-based short- and long-term incentives, pensions, and other benefits; and
the design and operation of the company's executive share option and other incentive schemes.

Remuneration Committee

For 2006, members of the Committee comprised the following non-executive directors:

Russell Edey (Chairman)

Reginald Bannerman (appointed 5 May 2006)

Colin Brayshaw

Tony Trahar

During the year, three meetings of the Remuneration Committee were held. Attendance by members or their designated alternates was as follows:

Number attended

RP Edey
3

RE Bannerman*
2

CB Brayshaw
2

AJ Trahar
2

* Attended both meetings since appointment to committee

Remuneration report

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All meetings of the committee are attended by the chief executive officer and executive officer: human resources, except when their own remuneration or benefits are being discussed. The services of Deloitte & Touche are retained to act as independent, expert advisers on executive remuneration.

The following principles are applied in determining executive remuneration:

1.

Annual remuneration is a combination of base pay and short-, medium- and long-term incentives, with salary comprising about 50% of annual remuneration.

2.

Salary is set at the median for the relevant competitive market.

3.

All incentive plans should align performance targets with shareholder interests.

Bonus Share Plan (BSP) and Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

Shareholders approved the introduction of two new schemes to replace the old share incentive scheme at the annual general meeting held

on 29 April 2005. The purpose of both schemes is to align the interests of shareholders and the efforts of executives and managers.

To the extent that structured company performance targets are achieved, the BSP allows for the payment of an annual bonus, paid in part in cash and part in rights to acquire shares.

The LTIP allows for the granting of rights to acquire shares, based on the achievement of stretched company performance targets over a three-year period.

These targets are based on the performance of earnings per share (EPS) and relative total shareholder return (TSR), whereby the company

will need to consistently outperform its gold company peers. Additionally, certain strategic business objectives will also need to be met, such as growing the reserve base of the company.

Executive director remuneration currently comprises the following elements:

1.

Basic salary, which is subject to annual review by the Remuneration Committee and is set in line with the median of salaries in similar

companies in the relevant markets both in South Africa and globally. The individual salaries of executive directors are reviewed annually

in accordance with their own performance, experience, responsibility and company performance.

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2.

Annual bonus, which is determined by the achievement of a set of stretching company and individual performance targets. The company targets include earnings per share, cost control, safety and global production. The weighting of the respective contribution of company and individual targets is 70% company and 30% individual. Failure to achieve safety improvement targets results in the reduction of bonuses for executive directors and executive officers. Fifty per cent of the bonus is paid in cash and 50% in the awarding of rights to acquire shares. The awards have a three-year vesting period.

3.

LTIP: Executive directors are granted the right to acquire shares of value equivalent to their annual salaries, subject to the achievement of stretched company performance targets over a three-year period. These targets are based on the performance of EPS and TSR, whereby the company will need to consistently outperform its gold company peers. Additionally, strategic business objectives will also need to be met. The first tranche of LTIP awards was made to executive directors in 2005.

4.

Pensions: All executive directors who are South African citizens, are members of the AngloGold Ashanti Pension Fund, a defined benefit fund which guarantees a pension on retirement equivalent to 2% of final salary per year of service. All executive directors who are not South African citizens have other retirement benefit plans, to which the company contributes, to the level required by local practice. Death and disability cover reflects best practice amongst comparable employers in South Africa.

5.

Other benefits: Executive directors are members of an external medical aid scheme, which covers the director and his immediate family.

Directors' service contracts

Service contracts of executive directors are reviewed annually. The contractual notice period in respect of Bobby Godsell, as chief executive officer, is 12 months, and for the other three executive directors, nine months. The contracts also deal with compensation if an executive director is dismissed or if there is a material change in role, responsibilities or remuneration following a new shareholder assuming control of the company. Compensation in these circumstances is pegged at twice the notice period earnings.

Remuneration report cont.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Non-executive directors' remuneration

The following table details fees and allowances paid to non-executive directors in 2006:

2006

2005

Resigned/

All figures stated to the

Appointed

Retired

Com-

Com-

nearest R000

(1)

with effect

with effect

Directors'

mittee

Directors'

mittee

from

(2)

from

(2)

fees

(3)

fees

Travel

(4)

Total

fees

(3)

fees

Travel

(4)

Total

RP Edey (Chairman)

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 919 | 170 | 113 | |
|-----|-----|-----|--|

1,202

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 832 | 200 | 102 | |
|-----|-----|-----|--|

1,134

Dr TJ Motlatsi (Deputy chairman)

| | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| 300 | 130 | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|

– 430

| | | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| 300 | 160 | | |
|-----|-----|--|--|

– 460

FB Arisman

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 113 | 150 | 113 | 376 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 102 | 170 | 77 | 349 |
|-----|-----|----|-----|

RE Bannerman

10 Feb 06

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 113 | 37 | 59 | | | | |
| 209 | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | | | |
| Mrs E le R Bradley | | | | | | |
| 110 | 160 | | | | | |
| - | 270 | | | | | |
| 110 | 190 | | | | | |
| - | 300 | | | | | |
| CB Brayshaw | | | | | | |
| (5) | | | | | | |
| 110 | 148 | | | | | |
| - | 258 | | | | | |
| 110 | 150 | | | | | |
| - | 260 | | | | | |
| Dr SE Jonah | | | | | | |
| (6) | | | | | | |
| (President) | | | | | | |
| 1 Aug 05 | | | | | | |
| 157 | 120 | | | | | |
| - | 277 | | | | | |
| 46 | 43 | - | 89 | | | |
| AW Lea | | | | | | |
| 31 Jul 05 | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | 59 | 23 | 51 |
| 133 | | | | | | |
| R Médori | | | | | | |
| 1 Aug 05 | | | | | | |
| 111 | 3 | - | | | | |
| 114 | | | | | | |
| 44 | 17 | - | 61 | | | |
| JH Mensah | | | | | | |
| 4 Aug 06 | | | | | | |
| 47 | - | 28 | 75 | | | |
| - | - | - | - | | | |
| WA Nairn | | | | | | |
| 110 | 130 | | | | | |
| - | 240 | | | | | |
| 110 | 130 | | | | | |
| - | 240 | | | | | |
| Prof W L Nkuhlu | | | | | | |
| 4 Aug 06 | | | | | | |
| 46 | 25 | - | 71 | | | |
| - | - | - | - | | | |
| SR Thompson | | | | | | |
| 111 | 80 | - | | | | |
| 191 | | | | | | |
| 102 | 80 | 102 | 284 | | | |
| AJ Trahar | | | | | | |
| 110 | 50 | - | | | | |
| 160 | | | | | | |
| 110 | 80 | - | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---|
| 190 | | | | | | | |
| PL Zim | | | | | | | |
| 4 Aug 06 | | | | | | | |
| 83 | | | | | | | |
| 60 | – | | | | | | |
| 143 | | | | | | | |
| 110 | | | | | | | |
| 80 | – | | | | | | |
| 190 | | | | | | | |
| Total – non-executive directors | | | | | | | |
| 2,440 | | | | | | | |
| 1,263 | 313 | | | | | | |
| 4,016 | 2,035 | 1,323 | 332 | 3,690 | | | |
| Alternates | | | | | | | |
| DD Barber | | | | | | | |
| 4 Aug 06 | | | | | | | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| A H Calver | | | | | | | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PG Whitcutt | | | | | | | |
| – | 37 | – | 37 | | | | |
| – | – | – | – | | | | |
| Total – Alternate directors | | | | | | | |
| – | 37 | – | 37 | | | | |
| – | – | – | – | | | | |
| Grand total | | | | | | | |
| 2,440 | | | | | | | |
| 1,300 | 313 | 4,053 | 2,035 | 1,323 | 332 | 3,690 | |

(1) Where directors' compensation is in dollars, amounts reflected are the actual South African rand values at the date of payment.

(2) Salaries are disclosed only for the period from or to which, office is held.

(3) At the annual general meeting of shareholders held on 29 April 2004, shareholders approved an increase in directors fees with effect from 1 May 2004. Shareholders will be asked to approve an increase to directors fees at the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on 4 May 2007. Fees payable in 2006 and 2005 as follows:

- Chairman
- \$130,000 per annum
- Deputy chairman and president
- R300,000 per annum (President's fee approved by shareholders on 5 May 2006)
- South African resident directors
- R110,000 per annum
- Non-resident directors
-

\$16,000 per annum

(4)

A payment of a travel allowance of \$4,000 per meeting is made to non-executive directors who travel internationally to attend board meetings. In addition, AngloGold Ashanti is liable for the payment of all travel costs.

(5)

In addition, Mr Brayshaw was paid a fee of \$2,659 (R18,000) (2005: \$2,827 – R18,000) by AGRe Insurance Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary, as chairman of its audit committee.

(6)

Dr Jonah resigned as an executive director with effect 31 July 2005, but remained a non-executive director. Dr Jonah resigned from the board with effect from 12 February 2007.

Rounding may result in computational differences

Executive directors do not receive payment of directors' fees or committee fees.

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Remuneration report cont.

Executive directors' and executive officers' remuneration – 2006

Pre-tax

Appointed Resigned/
Perform-

Pension

gains on

with retired

ance

scheme

share

effect with effect

related

contri-

Other Encashed

Sub

options

All figures in R000

from

(1)

from

(1)

Salary payments

(2)

butions

benefits

(3)

leave

(4)

total

exercised

(5)

Total

Executive directors'

remuneration 2006

R M Godsell (Chief

Executive

Officer)

| | | |
|-------|-------|-----|
| 6,334 | 2,400 | 935 |
|-------|-------|-----|

63

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| – | 9,732 | 2,197 |
|---|-------|-------|

11,929

R

Carvalho

Silva

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 5,159 | 1,165 | 2,088 |
|-------|-------|-------|

| | | |
|----|-----|-------|
| 50 | 437 | 8,899 |
|----|-----|-------|

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| – | 8,899 | |
|---|-------|--|

N F Nicolau

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| 3,692 | | | | |
| 1,165 | | | | |
| 561 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 143 | | | | |
| 5,585 | | | | |
| 3,452 | | | | |
| 9,037 | | | | |
| S | | | | |
| Venkatakrishnan | | | | |
| 3,801 | | | | |
| 1,165 | | | | |
| 646 | – | – | | |
| 5,613 | – | | | |
| 5,613 | | | | |
| K H Williams | | | | |
| 6 May 06 | | | | |
| 1,186 | | | | |
| – | | | | |
| 175 | | | | |
| 88 | | | | |
| – | | | | |
| 1,449 | | | | |
| – | | | | |
| 1,449 | | | | |
| 20,171 | 5,895 | 4,406 | 226 | 580 |
| 31,278 | 5,649 | | | |
| 36,927 | | | | |
| Executive officers' | | | | |
| remuneration 2006 | | | | |
| Representing 16 | | | | |
| executive officers | | | | |
| 29,410 | 6,658 | 3,208 | 1,419 | 265 |
| 40,960 | 7,461 | | | |
| 48,421 | | | | |
| Total executive directors | | | | |
| and executive officers | | | | |
| remuneration – 2006 | | | | |
| 49,581 | | | | |
| 12,553 | 7,614 | 1,645 | 845 | |
| 72,238 | 13,110 | | | |
| 85,348 | | | | |

(1)

Salaries are disclosed only for the period from or to which, office is held.

(2)

In order to more accurately disclose remuneration received/receivable by Executive Directors and Executive Officers, the tables above include the performance related payments calculated on the year's financial results.

(3)

Includes health care, personal travel and relocation expenses.

(4)

In 2005, AngloGold Ashanti altered its policy regarding the number of leave days that may be accrued. As a result, surplus leave days accrued are compulsorily encashed.

(5)

On exercising of options granted in terms of the AngloGold share incentive scheme, Messrs Godsell and Nicolau applied proceeds from the sale of the shares

to acquire 3,833 (2005: 8,717) and 2,900 AngloGold Ashanti shares respectively.

Rounding may result in computational differences.

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Executive directors' and executive officers' remuneration – 2005

Pre-tax

Appointed Resigned/
Perform-

Pension

gains on

with retired

ance

scheme

share

effect with effect

related

contri-

Other Encashed

Sub

options

All figures in R000

from

(1)

from

(1)

Salary payments

(2)

butions

benefits

(3)

leave

(4)

total

exercised

(5)

Total

Executive directors'

remuneration 2005

R M Godsell (Chief

Executive

Officer)

5,951

1,891

867

25

625

9,359

3,627

12,986

J G Best

31 Jul 05

1,837

–

270

170

–

2,277

1,757
4,034
R Carvalho Silva
1 May 05
3,079
939
607
120
—
4,745
—
4,745
D L Hodgson
30 Apr 05
1,047
—
154
8
—
1,209
799
2,008
Dr S E Jonah
1 Aug 05
2,744
—
351
—
596
3,691
—
3,691
N F Nicolau
1 May 05
2,226
939
330
18
11
3,524
—
3,524
S Venkatakrisnan
1 Aug 05
1,619
1,055
188
—
—
2,862
—

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2,862 | | | | |
| K H Williams | | | | |
| 3,258 | | | | |
| 960 | | | | |
| 481 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 2,185 | | | | |
| 6,907 | | | | |
| 587 | | | | |
| 7,494 | | | | |
| 21,761 | 5,784 | 3,248 | 364 | 3,417 |
| 34,574 | 6,770 | | | |
| 41,344 | | | | |
| Executive officers' remuneration 2005 | | | | |
| Representing 18 executive officers | | | | |
| 25,311 | 4,662 | 3,553 | 893 | 2,668 |
| 37,087 | 1,442 | | | |
| 38,529 | | | | |
| Total executive directors and executive officers remuneration | | | | |
| — | | | | |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 47,072 | | | | |
| 10,446 | 6,801 | 1,257 | 6,086 | |
| 71,662 | 8,212 | | | |
| 79,874 | | | | |

(1)

Salaries are disclosed only for the period from or to which, office is held.

(2)

In order to more accurately disclose remuneration received/receivable by Executive Directors and Executive Officers, the tables above include the performance related payments calculated on the year's financial results.

(3)

Includes health care, personal travel and relocation expenses.

(4)

In 2005, AngloGold Ashanti altered its policy regarding the number of leave days that may be accrued. As a result, surplus leave days accrued are compulsorily encashed.

(5)

On exercising of options granted in terms of the AngloGold share incentive scheme, Mr Godsell applied proceeds from the sale of the shares to acquire

8,717 AngloGold Ashanti shares in his own name.

Rounding may result in computational differences.

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Share incentive schemes

Options and rights to subscribe for ordinary shares in the company granted to, and exercised by, executive directors, executive officers and other managers during the year to 31 December 2006 and subsequent to year-end.

Executive directors, executive officers and other managers

RM Godsell

(1)

R Carvalho Silva

Granted and outstanding at 1 January, 2006

Number

239,735 54,815

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

117.58

168.98

Granted during the year

(3)

Number

29,390 14,345

Average issue price per share

– R

–

–

Exercised during the year

Number

9,200

–

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

104.00

–

Average market price per share at date of exercise

– R

343.62

Pre-tax gain before expenses at date of exercise

– R value

2,204,467.20

–

Lapsed during the year

Number

–

–

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

–

–

Held at 31 December, 2006

Number

259,925 69,160

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

104.76

133.93

Subsequent to year end

(to 31 January 2007)

Exercised

Number

–

–

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

–

–

Average market price per share at date of exercise

– R

–

–

Pre-tax gain before expenses at date of exercise

– R value

–

–

Lapsed

Number

–

–

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

–

–

Held at 31 January 2007

Number

259,925

69,160

Average exercise/issue price per share

– R

104.76

133.93

Latest expiry date

31 July 2016

31 July 2016

(1)

On exercising of options granted in terms of the AngloGold share incentive scheme, Messrs Godsell and Nicolau applied proceeds from the sale of the shares to acquire 3,833 (2005: 8,717) and 2,900 AngloGold Ashanti shares respectively.

(2)

As a result in the change of status, the following movements to opening balances were made:

Quantity Average

exercise

– From director status to other management:

117,230

188.10

– From other management to executive officer

| | |
|--|--------|
| 33,080 | 142.06 |
| – From executive officer to other management | |
| 12,000 | 287.12 |

(3)

Awards granted in 2005 and 2006 are granted at nil cost to participant.

Of the 4,199,820 options or rights granted and outstanding at 31 December 2006, 2,147,660 options are fully vested and 911,400 options

will vest on 1 November 2007.

Remuneration report *cont.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Total

Total

Total

Total

N F Nicolau

(1)

S Venkatak Krishnan

Directors

Executive Officers

(2)

Other

(2)

Scheme

56,635

14,865

366,050

423,415

3,607,690

4,397,155

139.24

–

123.85

147.84

199.43

188.17

14,345

14,725

72,805

88,470

409,510

570,785

–

–

–

–

–

–

17,600

–

26,800

35,700

335,899

398,399

147.69

–

132.69

131.38

127.73

128.39

345.00

344.52

341.75

329.82

331.88

3,472,640.00

–

5,677,107.20

7,510,106.73

67,884,192.29

81,071,406.22

–

–

–

6,306

363,415

369,721

–

–

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| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 210.22 | | |
| 206.64 | | |
| 53,380 | 29,590 | |
| 412,055 | | |
| 469,879 | 3,317,886 | 4,199,820 |
| 99.04 | | |
| - | | |
| 101.39 | | |
| 123.24 | 180.89 | 166.64 |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 494 | 1,124 | 1,618 |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 80.43 | | |
| 55.87 | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 325.15 | 333.23 | 330.76 |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 160,624.10 | 284,153.00 | 444,777.10 |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| - | | |
| 53,380 | 29,590 | |
| 412,055 | | |
| 469,385 | 3,316,762 | 4,198,202 |
| 99.04 | | |
| - | | |
| 101.39 | | |
| 123.37 | 180.93 | 166.68 |
| 31 July 2016 | | |
| 31 July 2016 | | |
| 31 July 2016 | | |

8 March 2016

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Nature of business

AngloGold Ashanti Limited conducts mining operations in Africa, North and South America and Australia and undertakes exploration activities worldwide. In addition, the company is involved in the manufacturing, marketing and selling of gold products, as well as the development of markets for gold.

Major shareholder

The company's major shareholder is Anglo South Africa Capital (Proprietary) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc (incorporated in England and Wales). The effective shareholding of Anglo American plc in the issued ordinary share capital of the company at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 31 January | |
| 31 December | |
| 31 December | |
| 2007 | |
| 2006 | |
| 2005 | |
| Ordinary shares held | |
| Number | |
| 115,102,929 | |
| 115,102,929 | |
| 134,788,099 | |
| Percentage | |
| 41.67 | |
| 41.67 | |
| 50.85 | |

On 20 April 2006, Anglo American plc sold 19,685,170 ordinary shares of AngloGold Ashanti through a secondary public offering, thereby reducing its shareholding to 41.8%. This sale followed the announcement on 26 October 2005 in which Anglo American plc declared its intention to provide AngloGold Ashanti with greater flexibility to pursue its strategy while still remaining a significant shareholder in the medium term.

Share capital

Authorised

The authorised share capital of the company increased during 2006, with the creation of E ordinary shares as approved by shareholders, in general meeting on 11 December 2006. The authorised share capital of AngloGold Ashanti at 31 December 2006 is made up as follows:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 400,000,000 | ordinary shares of 25 South African cents each |
| R100,000,000 | |
| 4,280,000 | E ordinary shares of 25 South African cents each |
| R1,070,000 | |
| 2,000,000 | A redeemable preference shares of 50 South African cents each |
| R1,000,000 | |

5,000,000

B redeemable preference shares of 1 South African cent each

R50,000

R102,120,000

Directors' report

AngloGold Ashanti

Annual Financial Statements 2006 Page 135**Share capital cont.**

The following are the movements in the issued and unissued capital from the beginning of the accounting period to 31 January 2007:

*Issued***Ordinary shares**

2006

2005

Number

Number

of shares

Rands

of shares

Rands

At 1 January

264,938,432

66,234,608

264,462,894

66,115,724

Issued during year

– \$500 million equity raising (effective 20 April 2006)

9,970,732

2,492,683

–

–

– Bokamoso ESOP transaction (approved by shareholders on 11 December 2006)

928,590

232,147

–

–

– Exercise of options by participants in the AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme

398,399

99,600

475,538

118,884

At 31 December

276,236,153

69,059,038

264,938,432

66,234,608

Issued subsequent to year-end

– Exercise of options by participants in the AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme

1,618

404

– Conversion for E ordinary shares in terms of the Bokamoso ESOP

2,627

657

At 31 January 2007

276,240,398

69,060,099

E ordinary shares

On 11 December 2006, shareholders in general meeting authorised the creation of a maximum of 4,280,000 E ordinary shares to be issued

pursuant to an Employee Share Ownership Plan and a Black Economic Empowerment transaction (BEE transaction).

| | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| 2006 | | |
| 2005 | | |
| Number | | |
| Number | | |
| of shares | | |
| Rands | | |
| of shares | | |
| Rands | | |
| At 1 January | | |
| – | – | |
| – | – | |
| Issues during year | | |
| – The Bokamoso ESOP Trust | | |
| 2,785,770 | 696,443 | |
| – | – | |
| – Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited | | |
| 1,400,000 | 350,000 | |
| – | – | |
| At 31 December | | |
| 4,185,770 | 1,046,443 | |
| – | – | |
| Issued/cancelled subsequent to year-end | | |
| – Issued | | |
| – | | |
| – | | |
| – Cancelled and exchanged for ordinary shares issued | | |
| (21,150) | | |
| (5,288) | | |
| At 31 January 2007 | | |
| 4,164,620 | 1,041,155 | |

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Redeemable preference shares

The A and B redeemable preference shares, all of which are held by a wholly-owned subsidiary Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited, may not be transferred and are redeemable from the realisation of the assets relating to the Moab Lease area after cessation of mining operations in the area. The shares carry the right to receive dividends equivalent to the profits (net of royalty, ongoing capital expenditure and taxation) from operations in the area. No further A and B redeemable preference shares will be issued. Further details of the authorised and issued shares, as well as the share premium, are given in note 27 to the group's financial statements.

Unissued

Ordinary
 E ordinary
 2006
 2005
 2006
 2005
 Number of
 Number of
 Number of
 Number of
 shares
 shares
 shares
 shares
 At 1 January
 135,061,568
 135,537,106

—
 —
 Authorised during the year
 —
 —
 4,280,000

—
 Issued during year
 11,297,721
 475,538
 4,185,770

—
 At 31 December
 123,763,847
 135,061,568
 94,230

—
 Issued subsequent to year-end
 4,245
 —
 At 31 January 2007

123,759,602

94,230

Cancelled

In terms of the authority granted by shareholders, on vesting, E ordinary shares are cancelled in favour of ordinary shares, in accordance with the cancellation formula. All E ordinary shares which are cancelled may not be re-issued and therefore do not form part of the authorised but unissued share capital of the company.

E ordinary

2006

2005

Number of

Number of

shares

shares

At 1 January

–

–

Cancelled during the year

–

–

At 31 December

–

–

Cancelled subsequent to year-end

21,150

At 31 January 2007

21,150

Directors' report *cont.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Unissued ordinary shares under the control of directors

In terms of the authority granted by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 5 May 2006 10% of the authorised but unissued

ordinary share capital remaining at that date, after setting aside so many ordinary shares as may be required to be allotted and issued

pursuant to the Share Incentive Scheme and for the purposes of the conversion of the \$1 billion, 2.375% guaranteed convertible bonds,

issued by AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, are placed under the control of the directors. This authority expires at the next annual general meeting.

The unissued ordinary shares under the control of the directors at 31 December 2006 were as follows:

Shares

Rands

Authorised ordinary share capital

400,000,000

100,000,000

Ordinary shares in issue at 5 May 2006

275,090,899

68,772,725

Unissued ordinary shares at 5 May 2006

124,909,101

31,227,275

Less: Ordinary shares set aside in terms of:

– Share Incentive Scheme

7,565,000

1,819,250

– Guaranteed Convertible Bonds

15,384,615

3,846,154

Net unissued ordinary shares at 5 May 2006

101,959,486

25,489,871

Unissued ordinary shares under the control of the directors

at 5 May 2006 (10% of net unissued ordinary shares)

10,195,949

2,548,987

Less: Ordinary shares issued at the discretion of the directors

–

At 31 December 2006

10,195,949

2,548,987

In terms of the Listings Requirements of the JSE, shareholders may, subject to certain conditions, authorise the directors to issue the

ordinary shares held under their control for cash other than by means of a rights offer to shareholders. In order that the directors of the

company may be placed in a position to take advantage of favourable circumstances which may arise for the issue of such ordinary shares

for cash, without restriction, for the benefit of the company, shareholders will be asked to consider an ordinary resolution to this effect at

the forthcoming annual general meeting.

The company has not exercised the general approval granted at the annual general meeting held on 5 May 2006, to buy back shares from its

issued ordinary share capital. At the next annual general meeting shareholders will be asked to renew the general authority for the acquisition

by the company, or a subsidiary of the company, of its own shares.

American Depositary Shares

At 31 December 2006, the company had in issue through The Bank of New York as Depositary, and listed on the New York Stock Exchange

(NYSE), 73,572,341 (2005: 48,702,313) American Depositary Shares (ADSs). Each ADS is equal to one ordinary share. At 31 January 2007,

there were 72,504,931 ADSs in issue and listed on the NYSE.

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Ghanaian Depository Shares

At 31 December 2006, the company had in issue through NTHC Limited as Depository, and listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE),

18,256,500 (2005: 21,848,600) Ghanaian Depository Shares (GhDSs). Every 100 GhDSs has one underlying AngloGold Ashanti ordinary

share and carries the right to one vote. At 31 January 2007, 18,192,900 GhDSs were listed on the GhSE.

AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme

AngloGold Ashanti operates a share incentive scheme for the purpose of providing an incentive to executive directors, executive officers

and managers of the company and its subsidiaries to identify themselves more closely with the fortunes of the group and its continued

growth, and to promote the retention of such employees by giving them an opportunity to acquire shares in the company. Non-executive

directors are not eligible for participation in the share incentive scheme.

The maximum number of ordinary shares that may be allocated for the purposes of the scheme is equivalent to 2.75% of the total number of

ordinary shares in issue at any time, while the maximum aggregate number of shares which may be acquired by any one participant in the

scheme is 5% of the ordinary shares allocated for the purposes of the share incentive scheme (or 0.1375% of the total number of ordinary

shares in issue) at any one time.

Employees participate in the share incentive scheme to the extent that they are granted options or rights to acquire shares, (rights), and

accept them. All options or rights which have not been exercised within ten years from the date on which they were granted, automatically

expire.

The incentives offered by AngloGold Ashanti are reviewed periodically to ensure that these incentives are globally competitive, so as to

attract, reward and retain management of the highest calibre. As a result, several types of incentives, each with their own issue and vesting

criteria have been granted to employees – collectively known as the “AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme or share incentive scheme”.

Although the Remuneration Committee has the discretion to incentivise employees through the issue of shares, only options or rights have

so far been granted. The type and vesting criteria of the options or rights granted are:

Time-related

The granting of time-related options was approved by shareholders at the general meeting held on 4 June 1998 and amended by shareholders

at the annual general meeting held on 30 April 2002, at which time it was agreed that no further time-related options will be granted and all

options granted hereunder will terminate on 1 February 2012, being the date on which the last options granted under this criteria may be

exercised or will expire.

Time-related options vest over a five-year period from date of grant and may be exercised in tranches of 20% each in years two, three and

four and 40% in year five. As of the date of this report, all options granted and outstanding have vested in full.

Directors' report cont.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Performance-related

The granting of performance-related options was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 30 April 2002 and amended

at the annual general meeting held on 29 April 2005 at which time it was agreed that no further performance-related options will be granted

and all options granted hereunder will terminate on 1 November 2014, being the date on which the last options granted under this criteria may

be exercised or will expire.

Performance-related options granted vest in full, three years after date of grant, provided that the conditions under which the options were

granted, are met. If the performance condition is not met at the end of the first three-year period, then performance is retested each year

over the ten-year life of the option on a rolling three-year basis. Options are normally exercisable, subject to satisfaction of the performance

condition, between three and ten years from the date of grant. As of the date of this report the performance criteria under which these options

were granted have been met and all options granted and outstanding will vest in full on 1 November 2007.

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

The granting of rights in terms of the BSP was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 29 April 2005. Executive

directors, executive officers and other management groups are eligible for participation. Each award made in respect of the BSP entitles the

holder to acquire one ordinary share at "nil" cost. Awards granted vest in full, three years after date of grant, provided that the participant is

still in the employ of the company at the date of vesting unless an event, such as death, occurs which may result in an earlier vesting.

Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The granting of rights in terms of the LTIP was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 29 April 2005. Executive

directors, executive officers and selected senior management are eligible for participation. Each award made in respect of the LTIP entitles

the holder to acquire one ordinary share at "nil" cost. Awards granted vest three years after date of grant, to the extent that the stretched

company performance targets under which the rights were granted, are met and provided that the participant is still in the employ of

the company, or unless an event, such as death, occurs which may result in an earlier vesting.

The AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme is summarised as follows:

The maximum number of ordinary shares that may be allocated for purposes of the scheme, equivalent to 2.75% of the total number of

ordinary shares in issue at that date, is:

31 January 2007

31 December 2006

31 December 2005

7,596,610

7,596,494

7,285,807

The maximum aggregate number of ordinary shares which may be acquired by any one participant in the share incentive scheme at that

date is:

31 January 2007
31 December 2006
31 December 2005
379,830
379,824
364,291

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As is required to be disclosed in terms of the AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme and stock exchange regulations, the movement in respect of options and rights granted and the ordinary shares issued as a result of the exercise of options and rights during the year 1 January 2006 to 31 January 2007 is:

Options and rights

Average
exercise
Bonus Long-Term
price
per
Ordinary`
Time- Performance-
Share
Incentive
ordinary shares
related
related
Plan
Plan
Total
share
issued

At 1 January 2006
864,710
2,897,000
271,945
363,500
4,397,155
216.71
2,715,678
Movement during year
– Granted
–
–
254,110
316,675
570,785
318.32
–
– Exercised
389,850
4,300
4,249
–
398,399
129.97
398,399
– Lapsed – terminations

1,600
 306,900
 41,221
 20,000
 369,721
 243.77

–
 At 31 December 2006

473,260
 2,585,800
 480,585
 660,175
 4,199,820
 236.37
 3,114,077

Subsequent to year-end

– Exercised
 800

–
 818

–
 1,618
 172.93
 1,618

– Lapsed – terminations

–
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –

At 31 January 2007

472,460
 2,585,800
 479,767
 660,175
 4,198,202
 236.39
 3,115,695

Analysis of options and rights outstanding at 31 December 2006:

Total exercise

Holding

holders

Number

price – R000

1

–

100

434

30,270

9,021

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 101 | |
| – | |
| 500 | |
| 411 | 81,372 |
| 22,734 | |
| 501 | |
| – | |
| 1,000 | |
| 49 | 39,905 |
| 9,609 | |
| 1,001 | |
| – | |
| 5,000 | |
| 380 | 1,220,108 |
| 302,534 | |
| 5,001 | |
| – | |
| 10,000 | |
| 109 | 791,333 |
| 193,661 | |
| 10,001 | |
| – | |
| 100,000 | |
| 85 | 1,776,907 |
| 410,410 | |
| Over 100,000 | |
| 1 | |
| 259,925 | |
| 44,730 | |
| Total | |
| 1,469 | 4,199,820 |
| 992,699 | |

Financial results

The financial statements set out fully the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group and the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2006. A synopsis of the financial results for the year is set out in the summarised group financial and operating results on pages 14 to 17.

Directors' report cont.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Review of operations

The performance of the various operations are comprehensively reviewed on pages 44 to 83.

Dividend policy

Dividends are proposed by, and approved by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti, based on the interim and year-end financial

statements. Dividends are recognised when declared by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti. AngloGold Ashanti expects to continue

to pay dividends, although there can be no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future or as to the particular amounts that will be paid

from year to year. The payments of future dividends will depend upon the board's ongoing assessment of AngloGold Ashanti's earnings,

after providing for long term growth, cash/debt resources, the amount of reserves available for dividend using the going concern

assessment and restrictions placed by the conditions of the convertible bond and other factors.

Dividends declared since 1 January 2006

Final dividend

Interim dividend

Final dividend

number 99

number 100

number 101

Declaration date

9 February 2006

26 July 2006

12 February 2007

Last date to trade ordinary shares cum dividend

21 February 2006

11 August 2006

2 March 2007

Record date

3 March 2006

18 August 2006

9 March 2007

Amount paid per ordinary share

– South African currency (cents)

62

210

240

– United Kingdom currency (pence)

5.79

16.32

16.85

– Ghanaian currency (cedis)

920.018

2,845.50

3,041.21

Amount per CDI* – Australian currency (cents)

2.747

8.076

8.414

Payment date

10 March 2006

25 August 2006

16 March 2007

Amount per GhDS** – Ghanaian currency (cedis)

9.20018

28.455

30.41

Payment date

13 March 2006

28 August 2006

19 March 2007

Amount per ADS*** – United States currency (cents)

9.865

29.407

33.37

Payment date

20 March 2006

5 September 2006

26 March 2007

Rounding may result in computational differences

*

Each CDI (Chess Depository Interest) is equal to one-fifth of one ordinary share

**

Each GhDS (Ghanaian Depository Share) is equal to one-hundredth of one ordinary share

*** Each ADS (American Depository Share) is equal to one ordinary share

#

Illustrative value assuming a rate of exchange of R7.19:\$. The actual rate of payment will depend on the exchange rate on the date of

payment

Shareholders on the South African register who have dematerialised their ordinary shares receive payment of their dividends electronically,

as provided for by STRATE. For those shareholders who have not yet dematerialised their shares, or who may intend retaining their

shareholding in the company in certificated form, the company operates an electronic funds transmission service, whereby dividends be

electronically transferred to shareholders' bank accounts. These shareholders are encouraged to mandate this method of payment for

all future dividends.

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Borrowings

The company's borrowing powers are unlimited. As at 31 December 2006, the group's borrowings totalled \$1,482 million, R10,376 million (2005: \$1,894 million, R12,015 million).

On 19 February 2004, AngloGold announced the launch of an offering of \$900 million convertible bonds due 2009, subject to increase by up to \$100 million pursuant to an option, by its wholly owned subsidiary, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc. The bonds are guaranteed by AngloGold

Ashanti. This was followed by an announcement on 20 February 2004 which advised the pricing of the offering at 2.375%, while on 25

February 2004, AngloGold announced that the bond managers had exercised the option to subscribe for additional bonds in a principal amount of \$100 million, increasing the offering to \$1 billion. The offer closed and was settled on 27 February 2004. The \$1 billion remains outstanding.

On 27 January 2005 AngloGold Ashanti announced the signing of a new three-year \$700m revolving credit facility to replace the \$600 million facility which matured in February 2005. The new facility, which will be used for general corporate purposes, will reduce the group's cost of borrowing with the borrowing margin over LIBOR reducing from 70 basis points to 40 basis points. The facility was arranged with a number of AngloGold Ashanti's local and international relationship banks.

Significant announcements

On 27 February 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had signed an agreement with Dynasty Gold Corporation, a Vancouver-based exploration company with projects in China, to acquire an effective 8.7% stake in the company through a \$2 million private placement in shares and warrants. The investment will be used to fund further exploration of the Red Valley and Wild Horse projects, both located in the prospective Quilian metallogenic belt.

On 24 March 2006, AngloGold Ashanti posted to its shareholders, a circular detailing ordinary resolutions to be voted on at a general meeting, together with notice of such meeting. The general meeting which was held on 10 April 2006, at which the ordinary resolutions were passed with the requisite majority, provided authority to the directors to allot sufficient ordinary shares of the company to allow it to raise \$500 million before expenses but after underwriters' fees in a private offering. On 10 April 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that its offering of 9,970,732 ordinary shares had been priced at \$51.25 per ADS and R315.19 per ordinary share.

On 1 June 2006, AngloGold Ashanti and Bema Gold Corporation announced that they are to form a new company which will jointly explore a select group of AngloGold Ashanti's mineral opportunities located in Northern Colombia, with initial work focused on the La Mina and El Pino targets. As part of the agreement, AngloGold Ashanti has initially agreed to provide a minimum of eight exploration properties while Bema will provide a minimum of \$5 million in exploration funding.

On 30 June 2006, AngloGold Ashanti (U.S.A.) Exploration Inc. (AngloGold Ashanti), 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 5,997,295 ordinary shares of ITH stock, representing an approximate 19.99% interest in ITH. The sales transaction was closed on 4 August 2006. AngloGold Ashanti also granted to ITH the exclusive option to acquire a 60% interest in each of its LMS and Terra projects by incurring \$3 million of exploration expenditure on each project (total of \$6 million) within four years of the grant date of the options. As part of the two option agreements, AngloGold Ashanti will have the option to increase or dilute its stake in these projects, subject to certain conditions.

Directors' report *cont.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Significant announcements cont.

On 14 July 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced the signing of a Heads of Agreement with Antofagasta PLC to jointly explore a highly prospective belt in Southern Colombia for new gold and copper deposits. AngloGold Ashanti will include all of its mineral applications, contracts and third party contracts within the area of interest in the new joint venture, while Antofagasta will commit to fund a minimum of \$1.3 million of exploration within 12 months of the signing of the agreement, with an option to invest an additional \$6.7 million within four years in order to earn-in to 50% of the joint venture. 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.

On 23 August 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had entered into an agreement with Central African Gold plc (CAG) to sell its entire business undertaking, related to the Bibiani mine and Bibiani North prospecting permit and to transfer all assets, including all of Bibiani's employees, fixed mining and non-mining assets, inventory, trade debtors and intellectual property as well as the Bibiani lease and the Bibiani North prospecting licence, and procure the cessation and delegation of all contracts related to Bibiani to CAG for a total consideration of \$40 million.

On 30 August 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had been advised by the Volta River Authority (VRA) of potential power shortages at its Ghanaian operations due to water shortages impacting the VRA's power generating facilities. This announcement was followed by an update on 6 September 2006 in which AngloGold Ashanti announced that following discussions between the VRA and the Chamber of Mines in Ghana, the industry had agreed to collaborate with the authority and the government of Ghana in a range of activities designed to minimise the impact of the power shortages on the economy and the mining industry and to provide for a sustainable solution in the future. At the same time, AngloGold Ashanti provided guidance to investors as to the potential impact of the power shortages on production at its three Ghanaian operations should the situation be prolonged.

On 21 September 2006, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had 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.

On 11 December 2006, shareholders in general meeting approved the creation of E ordinary shares and the implementation of an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) to be introduced at its operations in South Africa. In addition, shareholders approved a Black Economic Empowerment transaction as well as the introduction of an ESOP in countries outside of South Africa. This follows the announcement made on 2 October 2006, in which AngloGold Ashanti advised the imminent finalisation of an employee share ownership plan with the National Union of Mineworkers, Solidarity, United Association and Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited.

Investments

Particulars of the group's principal subsidiaries and joint venture interests are presented on pages 292 to 295.

Litigation

There are no legal or arbitration proceedings in which any member of the AngloGold Ashanti group is or has been engaged, including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which AngloGold Ashanti is aware, which may have, or have had during the 12 months preceding the date of this Annual Report 2006, a material effect on the group's financial position. Non-material litigation and disputes have been disclosed. Refer to note 38.

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Material change

There has been no material change in the financial or trading position of the AngloGold Ashanti group since the publication of its results for the quarter and year ended 31 December 2006.

Material resolutions

Details of special resolutions and other resolutions of a significant nature passed by the company and its subsidiaries during the year under review, requiring disclosure in terms of the Listings Requirements of the JSE, are as follows:

Nature of resolution

Effective date

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Passed at the annual general meeting held on

5 May 2006:

– General approval for the acquisition by the company, or a subsidiary of the company, of its own shares.

25 May 2006

Passed at the general meeting held on

11 December 2006:

12 December 2006

– Increased the share capital of the company through the creation of 4,289,000 E ordinary shares of R0.25 each;

– Amended the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association by inserting a new article containing the rights and privileges attaching to the E ordinary shares;

– Approved the implementation of Employee Share Ownership Plans, both in South Africa and in countries other than South Africa where the company has operations; and

– Approved the implementation of a Black Economic Empowerment transaction.

Subsidiaries

AngloGold Health Service (Pty) Limited

Change of name to AngloGold Ashanti Health

(Pty) Limited

23 October 2006

AngloGold Ashanti Exploration Services Limited

Change of name to AngloGold Ashanti International

Services Limited

27 November 2006

AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Ltda

Change of name to AngloGold Ashanti Brasil

Mineração Ltda

1 September 2006

Directors' report cont.

AngloGold Ashanti

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Annual general meetings

At the 62nd annual general meeting held on 5 May 2006, shareholders passed ordinary resolutions relating to: the adoption of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005; the re-election of Mr FB Arisman, Mrs E le R Bradley, Mr RP Edey, Mr RM Godsell and Dr TJ Motlatsi as directors of the company; the election of Mr RE Bannerman; Mr R Carvalho Silva, Mr R Médori, Mr NF Nicolau and Mr S Venkatakrishnan, who were appointed since the previous annual general meeting, as directors of the company; the renewal of a general authority placing 10% of the unissued ordinary shares of the company, after setting aside sufficient shares attributable to the Share Incentive Scheme and guaranteed convertible bonds, under the control of the directors; the granting of a general authority to issue ordinary shares in the capital of the company for cash, subject to certain limitations in terms of the Listings Requirements of the JSE; and the remuneration for the president of the company, including his remuneration as a director to be R300,000 per annum, effective 6 May 2006.

Details concerning the special resolution passed by shareholders at this meeting are disclosed above. Notice of the 63rd annual general meeting, which is to be held in Johannesburg at 11:00 (South African time) on Friday, 4 May 2007, is enclosed as a separate document with the Annual Report 2006. Additional copies of the notice of meeting may be obtained from the company's corporate contacts and the share registrars or may be accessed from the company's website.

Directorate and secretary

Mr RE Bannerman was appointed to the board on 10 February 2006. Mr JH Mensah and Prof. WL Nkuhlu were appointed to the board on 4 August 2006. Simultaneously, Mr PL Zim, together with his alternate, Mr DD Barber resigned from the board. Dr SE Jonah resigned from the board on 12 February 2007 and Mr SM Pityana was appointed to the board effective 13 February 2007. The directors retiring by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting in terms of the articles of association are Mr FB Arisman, Mr RE Bannerman, Mr WA Nairn, and Mr SR Thompson who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr CB Brayshaw and Mr AJ Trahar who retire by rotation have not made themselves available for re-election. In addition to the abovementioned directors, Mr JH Mensah and Prof. WL Nkuhlu, who were appointed as directors during the year, and Mr SM Pityana, who was appointed a director with effect from 13 February 2007, are due to retire at the annual general meeting and offer themselves for election.

Non-executive directors do not hold service contracts with the company.

The names and biographies of the directors and alternate directors of the company are listed on pages 20 and 24.

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There has been no change in the office of the managing secretary, however, Mr CR Bull retired as company secretary on 30 November 2006

and Ms L Eatwell was appointed to the position with effect from 1 December 2006. The names and business and postal addresses of the managing secretary and company secretary are set out on page 24 of this report.

Directors' interests in shares

The interests of the directors and alternate directors in the ordinary shares of the company at 31 December 2006, which did not individually

exceed 1% of the company's issued ordinary share capital, were:

31 December 2006

31 December 2005

Beneficial

Non-

Beneficial

Non-

Direct

Indirect

beneficial

(1)

Direct Indirect

beneficial

(1)

Executive directors

JG Best (retired 1 August 2005)

—

—

—

—

—

—

R Carvalho Silva

—

—

—

—

—

—

RM Godsell

13,010

—

—

9,177

—

—

DL Hodgson (retired 29 April 2005)

—

—

—

—

430

—

Dr SE Jonah (until 31 July 2005)

—

—

—

—

—

—

NF Nicolau

3,000

—

—

100

—

—

S Venkatakrisnan

652

—

—

652

—

—

KH Williams (retired 6 May 2006)

—

—

—

—

920

—

Total

16,662

—

—

9,929

1,350

—

Non-executive directors

FB Arisman

—

2,000

—

—

2,000

—

RE Bannerman

E le R Bradley

—

23,423

3,027

—

23,423

3,027*

CB Brayshaw

-

-

-

-

-

-

RP Edey

-

1,000

-

-

1,000

-

SE Jonah

-

18,469

-

6,297

-

-

AW Lea (retired 1 August 2006)

-

-

-

-

-

-

R Médori

-

-

-

-

-

-

JH Menash

TJ Motlatsi

-

-

-

-

-

-

WA Nairn

-

-

-

-

-

—
Total
—
—
—
—
46
—
Grand total
16,226
44,892
3,027
16,226
27,819
3,027*

(1)

The director derives no personal benefit.

*

Restated

There have been no changes in the above interests since 31 December 2006 and Mr SM Pityana, who was appointed a director effective

13 February 2007, holds no interest in the company's ordinary shares.

A register detailing directors' and officers' interests in contracts is available for inspection at the company's registered and corporate office.

Directors' report *cont.*

AngloGold Ashanti

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Annual financial statements

The directors are required by the South African Companies Act to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements which fairly present the state of affairs of the company and the AngloGold Ashanti group at the end of the financial year, and the results of operations and cash flows for the year, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements.

In preparing the annual financial statements reflected in dollars and South African rands on pages 150 to 291, the group has complied with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and has used appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The directors are of the opinion that these financial statements fairly present the financial position of the company and the group at 31 December 2006, and the results of their operations and cash flow information for the year then ended.

AngloGold Ashanti, through its executive committee and treasury committee, reviews its short-, medium- and long-term funding, treasury and liquidity requirements and positions monthly. The board of directors also reviews these on a quarterly basis at its meetings.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2006 amounted to \$495 million, R3,467 million, together with cash budgeted to be generated from operations in 2007 and the net incremental borrowing facilities available are, in management's view, adequate to fund operating, mine development and capital expenditure and financing obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months. Taking these factors into account, the directors of AngloGold Ashanti have formed the judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006, it is appropriate to use the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements. The external auditors, Ernst & Young Registered Auditors Inc., are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the financial statements in conformity with International Standards of Auditing and the Companies Act in South Africa. Their unqualified report on these financial statements appears on page 125.

To comply with requirements for reporting by non-US companies registered with the SEC, the company has prepared a set of financial statements in accordance with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) which will be available from The Bank of New York to holders of the company's securities listed in the form of American Depositary Shares on the NYSE. Copies of the annual report on Form 20-F, which must be filed with the SEC by no later than 30 June 2007, will be available to stakeholders and other interested parties upon request to the company's corporate office or its contacts as listed on the inside back cover of this report. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer are required to complete a group certificate stating that the financial statements and reports are not misleading and that they fairly present the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in all material respects. The design and effectiveness of the internal controls, including disclosure controls, are also included in the

declaration. As part of the process, a declaration is also made that all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, fraud involving management or employees who play a significant role in internal control and significant changes that could impact on the internal control environment, are disclosed to the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee and the board.

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2005

2006

Figures in million

Notes

2006

2005

SA Rands

US Dollars

17,388

21,104

Revenue

3

3,106

2,730

16,750

20,137

Gold income

2,3

2,964

2,629

(14,702)

(15,482)

Cost of sales

4

(2,282)

(2,309)

(949)

(1,955)

Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts

(239)

(135)

1,099

2,700

Gross profit

443

185

(410)

(567)

Corporate administration and other expenses

(84)

(64)

(84)

(108)

Market development costs

(16)

(13)

(288)

(417)

Exploration costs

(61)
(45)
(127)
(129)
Other operating expenses
5
(18)
(20)
(499)
(130)
Operating special items
6
(18)
(77)
(309)
1,349
Operating profit (loss)
246
(34)
155
218
Interest received
3
32
25
(29)
(17)
Exchange loss
(2)
(5)
(211)
137
Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bond
16
(32)
Finance costs and unwinding of decommissioning and
(690)
(822)
restoration obligations
7
(123)
(108)
(5)
—
Fair value loss on interest rate swaps
—
(1)
(17)
(6)
Share of associates' loss
8

(1)
 (3)
 (1,106)
 859
 Profit (loss) before taxation
 9
 168
 (158)
 216
 (1,232)
 Taxation
 12
 (180)
 35
 (890)
 (373)
 Loss after taxation from continuing operations
 (12)
 (123)
 Discontinued operations
 (219)
 (12)
 Loss for the year from discontinued operations
 13
 (2)
 (36)
 (1,109)
 (385)
 Loss for the year
 (14)
 (159)
Allocated as follows
 (1,255)
 (587)
 Equity shareholders
 (44)
 (182)
 146
 202
 Minority interest
 30
 23
 (1,109)
 (385)
 (14)
 (159)
 Basic loss per ordinary share (cents)
 14
 (391)
 (211)
 Loss from continuing operations

(1)
(15)
(55)
(83)
(4)
Loss from discontinued operations
(1)
(1)
(14)
(474)
(215)
Loss
(16)
(69)
Diluted loss per ordinary share (cents)

14
(391)
(211)
Loss from continuing operations

(2)
(15)
(55)
(83)
(4)
Loss from discontinued operations

(2)
(1)
(14)
(474)
(215)
Loss

(16)
(69)
Dividends

(3)
15
232
450
Dividends declared per ordinary share (cents)

62
36
(1)
Calculated on the basic weighted average number of ordinary shares.
(2)
Calculated on the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares.
(3)

Dividends are translated at actual rates on date of payment. The current period is an indicative amount only.

Group income statement

For the year ended 31 December

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2005

2006

Figures in million

Notes

2006

2005

SA Rands

US Dollars

ASSETS

Non-current assets

37,487

42,382

Tangible assets

16

6,054

5,908

2,533

2,909

Intangible assets

17

415

399

223

300

Investments in associates

18

43

35

645

884

Other investments

19

126

102

1,182

2,006

Inventories

21

287

186

124

405

Trade and other receivables

23

58

20

243

45

Derivatives

39
6
38
279
432
Deferred taxation
33
62
44
101
313
Other non-current assets
22
44
16
42,817
49,676
7,095
6,748
Current assets
2,442
3,424
Inventories
21
489
385
1,553
1,300
Trade and other receivables
23
185
245
4,280
4,546
Derivatives
39
649
675
43
5
Current portion of other non-current assets
22
1
7
52
75
Cash restricted for use
24
11
8
1,328

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| 3,467 |
| Cash and cash equivalents |
| 25 |
| 495 |
| 209 |
| 9,698 |
| 12,817 |
| 1,830 |
| 1,529 |
| 100 |
| 123 |
| Non-current assets held for sale |
| 26 |
| 18 |
| 16 |
| 9,798 |
| 12,940 |
| 1,848 |
| 1,545 |
| 52,615 |
| 62,616 |
| Total assets |
| 8,943 |
| 8,293 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES |
| 19,047 |
| 22,083 |
| Share capital and premium |
| 27 |
| 3,154 |
| 3,002 |
| (2,539) |
| (1,188) |
| Retained earnings and other reserves |
| 28 |
| (169) |
| (399) |
| 16,508 |
| 20,895 |
| Shareholders' equity |
| 2,985 |
| 2,603 |
| 374 |
| 436 |
| Minority interests |
| 29 |
| 62 |
| 59 |
| 16,882 |
| 21,331 |
| Total equity |

3,047
 2,662
 Non-current liabilities
 10,825
 9,963
 Borrowings
 30
 1,423
 1,706
 2,265
 2,785
 Environmental rehabilitation and other provisions
 31
 398
 356
 1,249
 1,181
 Provision for pension and post-retirement benefits
 32
 169
 197
 87
 150
 Trade, other payables and deferred income
 34
 21
 14
 2,460
 1,984
 Derivatives
 39
 283
 388
 7,320
 7,722
 Deferred taxation
 33
 1,103
 1,154
 24,206
 23,785
 3,397
 3,815
 Current liabilities
 1,190
 413
 Current portion of borrowings
 30
 59
 188
 2,813

3,701
Trade, other payables and deferred income
34
528
442
6,814
12,152
Derivatives
39
1,736
1,074
710
1,234
Taxation
35
176
112
11,527
17,500
2,499
1,816
35,733
41,285
Total liabilities
5,896
5,631
52,615
62,616
Total equity and liabilities
8,943
8,293
Group balance sheet
As at 31 December

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2005

2006

Figures in million

Notes

2006

2005

SA Rands

US Dollars

Cash flows from operating activities

17,175

21,237

Receipts from customers

3,134

2,707

(12,907)

(12,438)

Payments to suppliers and employees

(1,853)

(2,034)

4,268

8,799

Cash generated from operations

36

1,281

673

(188)

(6)

Cash utilised by discontinued operations

(1)

(31)

(188)

(968)

Taxation paid

35

(143)

(30)

3,892

7,825

Net cash inflow from operating activities

1,137

612

Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditure

16

(1,721)

(2,117)

– project expenditure

(313)

(270)

(2,879)
(3,416)
– stay-in-business expenditure
(504)
(452)
53
393
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets
57
8
27
63
Proceeds from disposal of assets of discontinued operations
9
4
(83)
(471)
Other investments acquired
(71)
(12)
(93)
(63)
Associate loans and acquisitions
(9)
(15)
7
449
Proceeds from disposal of investments
66
1
112
(19)
Cash restricted for use
(3)
17
113
173
Interest received
25
18
(45)
(5)
Loans advanced
(1)
(7)
38
38
Repayment of loans advanced
6
6
(415)

| | |
|--|--|
| – | |
| Utilised in hedge restructure | |
| – | |
| (69) | |
| (4,886) | |
| (4,975) | |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | |
| (738) | |
| (771) | |
| Cash flows from financing activities | |
| 60 | |
| 3,068 | |
| Proceeds from issue of share capital | |
| 512 | |
| 9 | |
| – | |
| (32) | |
| Share issue expenses | |
| (5) | |
| – | |
| 4,194 | |
| 1,525 | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | |
| 226 | |
| 659 | |
| (2,183) | |
| (3,957) | |
| Repayment of borrowings | |
| (623) | |
| (343) | |
| (471) | |
| (586) | |
| Finance costs | |
| (88) | |
| (74) | |
| (1,051) | |
| (913) | |
| Dividends paid | |
| (132) | |
| (169) | |
| 549 | |
| (895) | |
| Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities | |
| (110) | |
| 82 | |
| (445) | |
| 1,955 | |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | |
| 289 | |
| (77) | |
| 143 | |

184

Translation

(3)

(3)

1,630

1,328

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

209

289

1,328

3,467

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

25

495

209

Group cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December

AngloGold Ashanti

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2005

2006

Figures in million

2006

2005

SA Rands

US Dollars

Actuarial gain (loss) on pension and post-retirement benefits

(1)

(173)

283

(note 28)

42

(27)

Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from equity and reported in

391

1,274

income (notes 28 and 29)

217

18

(1,281)

(1,604)

Net loss on cash flow hedges (notes 28 and 29)

(229)

(202)

16

78

Gain on available-for-sale financial assets (note 28)

12

2

446

50

Deferred taxation on items above (note 28)

8

69

1,534

2,292

Net exchange translation differences (notes 28 and 29)

281

294

933

2,373

Net income recognised directly in equity

331

154

(1,109)

(385)

Loss for the year

(14)

| |
|--|
| (159) |
| (176) |
| 1,988 |
| Total recognised income (expense) for the year |
| 317 |
| (5) |
| Attributable to: |
| (348) |
| 1,755 |
| Equity shareholders |
| 289 |
| (26) |
| 172 |
| 233 |
| Minority interest |
| 28 |
| 21 |
| (176) |
| 1,988 |
| 317 |
| (5) |
| (1) |

The cumulative effect of the actuarial gain and loss accounted through equity is a cumulative loss of \$6 million, R45 million (2005: \$36 million, R227 million) in reserves after deferred taxation of \$7 million, R29 million (2005: \$22 million, R131 million).

Group statement of recognised income and expense

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The consolidated and company financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

(IFRS) and Interpretations of those standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable legislation.

During the current financial year, the following new and revised accounting standards, amendments to standards and new

interpretations were adopted by AngloGold Ashanti Limited:

IAS 39 and IFRS 4

Amendment – financial guarantee contracts;

IFRS 6

Exploration for and evaluation of Mineral Resources;

IFRIC 4

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease;

IFRIC 6

Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific market: Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

In addition, the following interpretations were early adopted by AngloGold Ashanti Limited during the current financial year:

IFRIC 7

Applying the Restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies;

IFRIC 8

Scope of IFRS 2;

IFRIC 9

Reassessment of embedded derivatives;

IFRIC 10

Interim reporting and Impairment.

The adoption of the above identified accounting standards, amendments to standards and new interpretations, other than IFRIC 8

as disclosed in note 1.2, had no material financial impact on the annual financial statements.

The following accounting standards, amendments to standards and new interpretations, which are not yet mandatory for AngloGold

Ashanti Limited, have not been adopted in the current year:

IAS 1

Amendment – capital disclosures

Effective years beginning on or after 1 January 2007

IFRS 7

Financial instruments disclosures

Effective years beginning on or after 1 January 2007

IFRS 8

Operating segments

Effective years beginning on or after 1 January 2009

IFRIC 11

IFRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions

Effective years beginning on or after 1 March 2007

IFRIC 12

Service Concession Arrangements

Effective years beginning on or after 1 January 2008

The group has assessed the significance of these new standards, amendments to standards and new interpretations, which will be applicable from 1 January 2007 and later years and concluded that they will have no material financial impact. IFRS 8 will not have a current impact on the geographic segments definition but may have an impact on the amounts reported using the requirement to report data as reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Both IAS 1 and IFRS 7 may have an impact on certain disclosures.

Notes to the group financial statements

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.1

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost accounting convention, as modified by the revaluation of

certain financial instruments to fair value. The group's accounting policies as set out below are consistent in all material respects

with those applied in the previous year, except for the adoption of the above mentioned new and revised standards.

AngloGold Ashanti presents its consolidated financial statements in South African rands and US dollars for the benefit of local

and international investors. The functional currency of a significant portion of the group's operations is the South African rand.

Other main subsidiaries have functional currencies of US dollars and Australian dollars.

Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company, its subsidiaries and its proportionate interest

in joint ventures.

The financial statements of subsidiaries, the Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund and joint ventures, are prepared for the

same reporting period as the holding company, using the same accounting policies, except for Rand Refinery Limited which

reports on a three-month time lag. Adjustments are made to the subsidiary financial results for material transactions and

events in the intervening period.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the group has the power to govern the financial and

operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of

potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group.

They are

de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

1.2

Changes in accounting policies

The changes in accounting policies result from adoption of the following new/revised standards, amendments to standards and

interpretations:

IAS 39 and IFRS 4

Amendment – financial guarantee contracts;

IFRS 6

Exploration for and evaluation of Mineral Resources;

IFRIC 4

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease;

IFRIC 6

Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific market: Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment;

IFRIC 7

Applying the Restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies;

IFRIC 8

Scope of IFRS 2;

IFRIC 9

Reassessment of embedded derivatives;

IFRIC 10

Interim reporting and impairment.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.2

Changes in accounting policies *cont.*

The principal effects of these changes in policies are discussed below.

IAS 39 and IFRS 4 “Amendment – financial guarantee contracts”

The main impact of the IAS 39 and IFRS 4 Amendment – financial guarantee contracts on the group, is the recognition of an

expense and a corresponding entry to liabilities for the fair value of any financial guarantee contracts in existence.

Subsequent

measurement is dealt with in the financial instrument accounting policy. A financial guarantee contract is a contract that

requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to

make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. As a result, the group and

company has applied IAS 39 and IFRS 4 Amendment – financial guarantee contracts to all such issued contracts that are in

existence.

The effect of the revised policy has no material effect on the company or the consolidated prior or current year profits and has

no consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

IFRS 6 “Exploration for and evaluation of Mineral Resources”

The adoption of IFRS 6 has resulted in the group clarifying the accounting policy for Exploration for and evaluation of Mineral

Resources which is described in "Significant accounting policies".

Moreover, assets defined as used in the Exploration for and evaluations of Mineral Resources are required to be separately

identified from other Tangible assets, which are fully disclosed in note 16.

The effect of the revised policy has no effect on the company or the consolidated prior or current year profits and has no

consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease”

The group has applied IFRIC 4 in accordance with the transitional provisions of the interpretation.

IFRIC 4 requires an entity to assess its arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey the right to use an

asset, in order to determine whether such arrangements are, or contain, leases that should be accounted for in accordance

with IAS 17, Leases.

The effect of the assessment of arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey the right to use an asset

has no effect on consolidated and company prior or current year profits and has no consequential effect on basic and diluted

earnings per share.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.2

Changes in accounting policies *cont.*

IFRIC 6 “Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific market: Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment”

This interpretation provides guidance on the recognition in the financial statements of producers, of liabilities for waste

management under the Economic Union Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in respect of sales of historical

household equipment.

The adoption of this IFRIC has no effect on consolidated group or company prior or current year profits and has no consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

IFRIC 7 “Applying the Restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”

This Interpretation provides guidance on how to apply the requirements of IAS 29 in a reporting period in which an entity

identifies the existence of hyperinflation in the economy of its functional currency, when that economy was not hyperinflationary in the prior period, and the entity therefore restates its financial statements in accordance with IAS 29.

The adoption of this IFRIC has no effect on prior or consolidated group or company current year profits and has no consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

IFRIC 8 “Scope of IFRS 2”

IFRS 2 applies to share-based payment transactions in which the entity receives or acquires goods or services where the

identifiable consideration received is less than the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

The adoption of this IFRIC has no effect on prior year profits or consequential effect on prior year basic and diluted earnings

per share. The current year consolidated profits were affected by \$19 million, R131 million and \$0.07, R0.48 per ordinary share

for basic and \$0.07, R0.48 per share for diluted earnings per share as a result of the implementation of the Black Economic

Empowerment (BEE) transaction approved by shareholders on 11 December 2006 (refer note 11). The current year company

results were affected by R131 million.

IFRIC 9 “Reassessment of embedded derivatives”

IAS 39 paragraph 10 describes an embedded derivative as a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes

a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar

to a stand-alone derivative. IAS 39 paragraph 11 requires an embedded derivative to be separated from the host contract and

accounted for as a derivative under certain presented circumstances.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.2

Changes in accounting policies *cont.*

IFRIC 9 "Reassessment of embedded derivatives" *cont.*

IFRIC 9 specifies that an entity shall assess whether an embedded derivative is required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when the entity first becomes a party to the contract. Subsequent reassessment

is prohibited unless there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise

would be required under the contract, in which case reassessment is required.

The adoption of this IFRIC has no effect on prior or consolidated group or company current year profits and has no consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

IFRIC 10 "Interim reporting and impairment"

An entity is required to assess goodwill for impairment at every reporting date, to assess investments in equity instruments

and in financial assets carried at cost for impairment at every balance sheet date and, if required, to recognise an impairment

loss at that date. This Interpretation requires that an entity shall not reverse an impairment loss recognised in a previous interim

period in respect of goodwill or an investment in either an equity instrument or a financial asset carried at cost.

The adoption of this IFRIC has no effect on prior or consolidated group or company current year profits and has no consequential effect on basic and diluted earnings per share.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Use of estimates: The preparation of the financial statements requires the group's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the

date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and in some cases actuarial techniques. Actual results could

differ from those estimates.

The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to mineral reserves that are the

basis of future cash flow estimates and unit-of-production depreciation, depletion and amortisation calculations; environmental, reclamation and closure obligations; estimates of recoverable gold and other materials in heap leach pads;

asset impairments (including impairments of goodwill), write-downs of inventory to net realisable value;

post-employment,

post-retirement and other employee benefit liabilities, the fair value and accounting treatment of financial instruments and

deferred taxation.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates *cont.*

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets

and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets

All mining assets are amortised using the units-of-production (UOP) method where the mine operating plan calls for production

from well-defined mineral reserves over proved and probable reserves.

For mobile and other equipment, the straight-line method is applied over the estimated useful life of the asset which does not

exceed the estimated mine life based on proved and probable mineral reserves as the useful lives of these assets are considered to be limited to the life of the relevant mine.

The calculation of the UOP rate of amortisation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different

from current forecast production based on proved and probable mineral reserves. This would generally result to the extent

that there are significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating mineral reserves.

These factors could include:

changes in proved and probable mineral reserves;

the grade of mineral reserves may vary significantly from time to time;

differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;

unforeseen operational issues at mine sites;

changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and reclamation costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates;

and

changes in mineral reserves could similarly impact the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis, where those lives are limited to the life of the mine.

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-

in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is

reasonably possible that the gold price assumption may change which may then impact the estimated life of mine determinant

and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates *cont.*

Carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets *cont.*

The group reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying

amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the

lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets. If there are indications that

impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets.

Expected

future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including published reserves, resources,

exploration potential and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot and future gold prices, discount

rates, foreign currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

The carrying amount of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2006 was \$391 million, R2,739 million

(2005: \$373 million, R2,366 million). The carrying amount of tangible assets at 31 December 2006 was \$6,054 million,

R42,382 million (2005: \$5,908 million, R37,487 million). There is no goodwill in the company financial statements.

The carrying

amount of the company's tangible assets at 31 December 2006 was R12,484 million (2005: R11,932 million).

Production start date

The group assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the production stage.

The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project such

as the complexity of a plant and its location. The group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use and moves into the production stage. Some of the criteria would include,

but, are not limited to, the following:

the level of capital expenditure compared to the construction cost estimates;

completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment;

ability to produce gold in saleable form (within specifications and the de minimis rule);

ability to sustain ongoing production of gold.

When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs

ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for capitalisable costs related to mining asset additions

or improvements, underground mine development or reserve development.

Income taxes

The group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide

provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the

ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Notes to the group financial statements *cont.*

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates *cont.*

Income taxes *cont.*

The group recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the

deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax

assets requires the group to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future

taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction.

To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the group to realise

the net deferred tax assets recorded at the balance sheet date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the group operates could limit the ability of the group to

obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Carrying values of the group at 31 December 2006:

deferred tax asset: \$62 million, R432 million (2005: \$44 million, R279 million)

deferred tax liability: \$1,103 million, R7,722 million (2005: \$1,154 million, R7,320 million)

taxation liability: \$176 million, R1,234 million (2005: \$112 million, R710 million)

Carrying values of the company at 31 December 2006:

deferred tax liability: R2,197 million (2005: R2,185 million)

taxation liability: R561 million (2005: R553 million)

Provision for environmental rehabilitation obligations

The group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the

environment. The group recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they

are incurred. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to

environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision. Such changes could similarly impact the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line-basis, where those lives

are limited to the life of mine.

The carrying amounts of the rehabilitation obligations for the group at 31 December 2006 was \$361 million, R2,525 million

(2005: \$337 million, R2,143 million). The carrying amounts of the rehabilitation obligations for the company at 31 December

2006 was R1,087 million (2005: R922 million).

Stockpiles, gold in process, ore on leach pad and product inventories

Costs that are incurred in or benefit the production process are accumulated as stockpiles, gold in process, ore on leach pads

and product inventories. Net realisable value tests are performed at least annually and represent the estimated future sales

price of the product based on prevailing and long-term metals prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring

the product to sale.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates *cont.*

Stockpiles, gold in process, ore on leach pad and product inventories *cont.*

Stockpiles and underground gold in process are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the

stockpile and from underground, the number of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Stockpile and underground ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Although the quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore to the quantities of gold actually

recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability

levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based

on actual results over time.

The carrying amount of inventories for the group at 31 December 2006 was \$776 million, R5,430 million (2005: \$571 million,

R3,624 million). The carrying amount of inventories for the company at 31 December 2006 was R405 million (2005: R342 million).

Recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties

In a number of countries, particularly in Africa, AngloGold Ashanti is due refunds of input tax which remain outstanding for

periods longer than those provided for in the respective statutes.

In addition, AngloGold Ashanti Limited has unresolved tax disputes in a number of countries, particularly in Tanzania and Mali.

If the outstanding input taxes are not received and the tax disputes are not resolved in a manner favourable to AngloGold

Ashanti, it could have an adverse effect upon the carrying value of these assets.

The carrying value for the group at 31 December 2006 was \$124 million, R872 million (2005: \$99 million, R627 million). The

carrying value for the company at 31 December 2006 was R49 million (2005: R43 million).

Pension plans and post-retirement medical aid obligations

The determination of AngloGold Ashanti's obligation and expense for pension and provident funds, as well as post-retirement

health care liabilities, depends on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries to calculate amounts. These assumptions include, among others, the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return of plan assets, health care inflation costs, rates of increase in compensation costs and the number of employees who reach retirement age before the

mine reaches the end of its life. While AngloGold Ashanti believes that these assumptions are appropriate, significant changes

in the assumptions may materially affect pension and other post-retirement obligations as well as future expenses, which may

result in an impact on earnings in the periods that the changes in the assumptions occur.

The carrying value of defined benefit plans (inclusive of net asset position disclosed under other non-current assets) at 31 December 2006 was \$129 million, R896 million (2005: \$187 million, R1,181 million). The corresponding balances for the

company at 31 December 2006 was R827 million (2005: R1,121 million).

Notes to the group financial statements *cont.*

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Accounting policies cont.

1.3

Significant accounting judgements and estimates *cont.*

Share-based payments

The group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees and third parties outside the group.

Equity-settled

share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of

grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed as services are

rendered over the vesting period, based on the group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the

effect of non market-based vesting conditions.

Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based

on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of

such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies

Joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity in which the group holds a long-term interest and which is jointly controlled by the group and one

or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement. The group's interests in jointly controlled entities are accounted for

by proportionate consolidation on a line by line basis.

The group does not recognise its share of profits or losses that result from the group's purchase of assets from the joint venture until it resells the assets to an independent party. A loss on the transaction is recognised immediately if it provides

evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets, or an impairment loss.

Joint ventures are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

Associates

The equity method of accounting is used for an investment over which the group exercises significant influence and normally

owns between 20% and 50% of the voting equity. Associates are equity accounted from the effective dates of acquisition to

the effective dates of disposal.

As the group only has significant influence, it is unable to obtain reliable information at year end on a timely basis.

The results

of associates are equity accounted from their most recent audited annual financial statements or unaudited interim financial

statements, all within three months of the year end of the group. Adjustments are made to the associates' financial results for

material transactions and events in the intervening period. Any losses of associates are brought to account in the consolidated financial statements until the investment in such associates is written down to zero. Thereafter, losses are accounted for only insofar as the group is committed to providing financial support to such associates.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Associates cont.

The carrying values of the investments in associates represent the cost of each investment, including goodwill, balance outstanding on loans advanced, any impairment losses recognised, the share of post-acquisition retained earnings and losses, and any other movements in reserves. The carrying value of associates is reviewed on a regular basis and if any impairment in value has occurred, it is recognised in the period in which these circumstances are identified.

Associates are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary

economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency').

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the approximate exchange rates prevailing at

the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions

and from the translation at the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are

recognised in the income statement, except for derivative balances that are within the scope of IAS 39. Translation differences

on these balances are reported as part of their fair value gain or loss.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part

of their fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale

financial assets, are included in other comprehensive income in equity.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have

a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows: equity items other than retained earnings are translated at the closing rate on each balance sheet date;

retained earnings are converted at historical average exchange rates;

assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;

income and expenses for each income statement presented are translated at monthly average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity (foreign currency translation).

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Foreign currency translation *cont.*

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other

currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity on consolidation. For the

company, the exchange differences on such monetary items are reported in the company income statement.

When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or

loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the

foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks

and returns that are different from those of other business segments. Management have determined that the group operates

primarily in one segment, gold. A geographical segment provides products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. Cost includes pre-production expenditure incurred during the development of a mine and the present value of related future decommissioning costs.

Cost also includes finance charges capitalised during the construction period where such expenditure is financed by borrowings.

If there is an indication that the recoverable amount of any of the tangible assets is less than the carrying value, the recoverable

amount is estimated and an allowance is made for the impairment in value.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the group, and the cost of the addition can be measured reliably. All other repairs and

maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Amortisation of assets is calculated to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life for those

assets not amortised on the units-of-production method as follows:

buildings up to life of mine;

plant and machinery up to life of mine;

equipment and motor vehicles up to five years; and

computer equipment up to three years.

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation,

whichever is sooner.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Tangible assets *cont.*

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net sale proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

Mine development costs

Capitalised mine development costs include expenditure incurred to develop new orebodies, to define further mineralisation

in existing orebodies, to expand the capacity of a mine and to maintain production. Where funds have been borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount of interest capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred.

Mine

development costs include acquired proved and probable Mineral Resources at cost at acquisition date.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of mine development costs are computed by the units-of-production method based

on estimated proved and probable mineral reserves. Proved and probable mineral reserves reflect estimated quantities of

economically recoverable reserves which can be recovered in the future from known mineral deposits. These reserves are

amortised from the date on which commercial production begins.

Stripping costs incurred in open-pit operations during the production phase to remove additional waste are charged to operating costs on the basis of the average life of mine stripping ratio and the average life of mine costs per tonne. The average stripping ratio is calculated as the number of tonnes of waste material expected to be removed during the life of mine

per tonne of ore mined. The average life of mine cost per tonne is calculated as the total expected costs to be incurred to

mine the orebody, divided by the number of tonnes expected to be mined. The average life of mine stripping ratio and the

average life of mine cost per tonne are recalculated annually in the light of additional knowledge and changes in estimates.

The cost of the "excess stripping" is capitalised as mine development costs when the actual mining costs exceed the sum of

the adjusted tonnes mined, being the actual ore tonnes plus the product of the actual ore tonnes multiplied by the average

life of mine stripping ratio, multiplied by the life of mine cost per tonne. When the actual mining costs are below the sum of

the adjusted tonnes mined, being the actual ore tonnes plus the product of the actual ore tonne multiplied by the average life

of mine stripping ratio, multiplied by the life of mine cost per tonnes, previously capitalised costs are expensed to increase the

cost up to the average.

The cost of stripping in any period will be reflective of the average stripping rates for the orebody as a whole.

Changes in the

life of mine stripping ratio are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Mine infrastructure

Mine plant facilities, including decommissioning assets, are amortised using the lesser of their useful life or units-of-production method based on estimated proved and probable mineral reserves. Other tangible assets comprising vehicles and computer equipment, are depreciated by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

Notes to the group financial statements *cont.*

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Tangible assets *cont.*

Land

Land is not depreciated and is measured at historical cost less impairments.

Mineral rights and dumps

Mineral rights are amortised using the units-of-production method based on estimated proved and probable mineral reserves.

Dumps are amortised over the period of treatment.

Exploration and evaluation assets

All exploration costs are expensed until the directors conclude that a future economic benefit is more likely than not of being

realised. In evaluating if expenditures meet this criterion to be capitalised, the directors utilise several different sources of

information depending on the level of exploration. While the criteria for concluding that expenditure should be capitalised is

always probable, the information that the directors use to make that determination depends on the level of exploration.

Costs on greenfields sites, being those where the group does not have any mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, are expensed as incurred until the directors are able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable, which generally will be the establishment of proved and probable reserves at this location.

Costs on brownfields sites, being those adjacent to mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, are expensed as incurred until the directors are able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable, which generally will be the establishment of increased proved and probable reserves after which the expenditure is capitalised

as a mine development cost.

Costs relating to extensions of mineral deposits, which are already being mined or developed, including expenditure on

the definition of mineralisation of such mineral deposits, are capitalised as a mine development cost.

Costs relating to property acquisitions are capitalised within development costs.

Intangible assets

Acquisition and goodwill arising thereon

Where an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or an associate is made, any excess of the purchase price over the fair

value of the attributable mineral reserves including value beyond proved and probable, exploration properties and net assets is

recognised as goodwill. Goodwill in respect of subsidiaries and proportionately consolidated joint ventures is disclosed as

goodwill. Goodwill relating to associates is included within the carrying value of the investment in associates and tested for

impairment when indicators exist.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Intangible assets *cont.*

Goodwill relating to subsidiaries and joint ventures is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated

impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity

sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Royalty rate concession

Royalty rate concession with the government of Ghana was capitalised at fair value at agreement date. Fair value represents

a present value of future royalty rate concessions over 15 years. The royalty rate concession has been assessed to have a

finite life and is amortised under a straight-line method over a period of 15 years, the period over which the concession runs.

The related amortisation expense is charged through the income statement. This intangible asset is also tested for impairment

when there is an indicator of impairment.

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and separately recognised goodwill are not subject to amortisation and are

tested annually for impairment and whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not

be recoverable. Assets that are subject to amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance

indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The

recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing

impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Impairment calculation assumptions include life of mine plans based on prospective reserves and resources, management's

estimate of the future gold price, based on current market price trends, foreign exchange rates, and a pre-tax discount rate

adjusted for country and project risk. It is therefore reasonably possible that changes could occur which may affect the recoverability of tangible and intangible assets.

Borrowing costs

Interest on borrowings relating to the financing of major capital projects under construction is capitalised during the construction

phase as part of the cost of the project. Such borrowing costs are capitalised over the period during which the asset is being

acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalisation ceases when construction is interrupted for an

extended period or when the asset is substantially complete. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Leased assets

Assets subject to finance leases are capitalised at the lower of fair value or present value of minimum lease payments measured at inception of the lease with the related lease obligation recognised at the same amount. Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term. Finance lease payments are allocated using the rate implicit in the lease, which is included in finance costs, and the capital repayment, which reduces the liability to the lessor.

Notes to the group financial statements *cont.*

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Leased assets *cont.*

Operating lease rentals are charged against operating profits in a systematic manner related to the period the assets concerned will be used.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally

through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly

probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be

committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date

of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying

amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Exploration and research expenditure

Pre-licence costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Exploration and research expenditure is expensed in the year in

which it is incurred. These expenses include: geological and geographical costs, labour, mineral resources and exploratory

drilling.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after appropriate allowances for redundant and slow moving

items. Cost is determined on the following bases:

gold in process is valued at the average total production cost at the relevant stage of production;

gold on hand is valued on an average total production cost method;

ore stockpiles are valued at the average moving cost of mining and stockpiling the ore. Stockpiles are allocated as a non-current asset where the stockpile exceeds current processing capacity;

by-products, which include uranium oxide and sulphuric acid are valued on an average total production cost method.

By-products are allocated as a non-current asset where the by-products on hand exceed current processing capacity;

consumable stores are valued at average cost; and

heap leach pad materials are measured on an average total production cost basis. The cost of materials on the leach pad from which gold is expected to be recovered in a period greater than 12 months is classified as a non-current asset.

A portion of the related depreciation, depletion and amortisation charge is included in the cost of inventory.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, as a result of a past event

for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and

a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited does not recognise a contingent liability on its balance sheet except in a business combination.

A contingent liability is disclosed when the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not remote.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are funded through payments to insurance companies or

trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The group has both defined benefit and defined

contribution plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will

receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

A defined contribution plan is a pension scheme under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

The

group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all

employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as

employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future contribution payments is available.

The asset/liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit

method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in the

statement of recognised income and expenditure immediately.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Employee benefits *cont.*

Other post-employment benefit obligations

Some group companies provide post-retirement healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is

usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and completion of a minimum service period.

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using an accounting methodology on the

same basis as that used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments

and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in the statement of recognised income and expenditure immediately.

These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee

accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan

without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary

redundancy based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after

balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The group recognises a provision

where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Share-based payments

The group's management awards certain employees bonuses in the form of equity settled share-based payments on a discretionary basis.

The fair value of the equity instruments granted is calculated at measurement date, for transactions with employees being

grant date. For transactions with employees fair value is based on market prices of the equity instruments granted, if available,

taking into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity instruments were granted. If market prices of the equity

instruments granted are not available, the fair value of the equity instruments granted is estimated using an appropriate valuation model. For transactions with non-employees fair value is determined by reference to the goods or services received.

Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of shares or share

options at the measurement date.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Employee benefits *cont.*

Share-based payments cont.

Over the vesting period the measurement date fair value is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in other comprehensive income based on the group's estimate of the number of instruments that will eventually vest.

The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period. Vesting assumptions for non-market conditions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations.

When the options are exercised or share awards vest the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

Where the terms of an equity settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not

been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification, which increases the total fair value of the share-

based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of the modification.

In the company financial statements share-based payment arrangements with employees of other group entities are recognised by charging the entity their share of the expense and a corresponding increase in other comprehensive income.

Environmental expenditure

Long-term environmental obligations comprising decommissioning and restoration are based on the group's environmental

management plans, in compliance with the current environmental and regulatory requirements.

Annual contributions for the South African operations are made to Environmental Rehabilitation Trust, created in accordance

with local statutory requirements where applicable, to fund the estimated cost of rehabilitation during and at the end of the life

of a mine. The amounts contributed to this trust fund are accounted for as non-current assets in the company. Interest earned

on monies paid to rehabilitation trust funds is accrued on a time proportion basis and is recorded as interest income.

For group

purposes the trusts are consolidated.

AngloGold Ashanti is the sole contributor to the funds and exercises full control through the respective boards of trustees,

hence the funds are consolidated.

The environmental rehabilitation obligations in respect of the non-South African operations are not funded through an established trust fund. Bank guarantees and reclamation bonds are provided for some of these liabilities.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Environmental expenditure *cont.*

Decommissioning costs

The provision for decommissioning represents the cost that will arise from rectifying damage caused before production

commenced. Accordingly an asset is recognised and included within mine infrastructure.

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices. The unwinding of the decommissioning obligation is included in the income statement. The estimated future costs of decommissioning obligations are regularly reviewed and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances or changes in law or technology. Changes in estimates are capitalised or reversed against the relevant asset. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments

of the time value of money.

Gains or losses, from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account when determining the provision.

Restoration costs

The provision for restoration represents the cost of restoring site damage after the commencement of production.

Increases

in the provision are charged to the income statement as a cost of production.

Gross restoration costs are estimated at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the

economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following criteria must also be present:

the sale of mining products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer;

dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established;

interest is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group; and

where a by-product is not regarded as significant, revenue is credited against cost of sales, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on all qualifying temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets

and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse

in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at future anticipated tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively

enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or expense and included in the profit or loss for the period, except to the

extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period directly in equity;

or a business combination that is an acquisition.

Current taxation is measured on taxable income at the applicable statutory rate enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Special items

Items of income and expense that are material and require separate disclosure, in accordance with IAS 1.86, are classified as

“special items” on the face of the income statement. Special items that relate to the underlying performance of the business

are classified as “operating special items” and include impairment charges and reversals. Special items that do not relate to

underlying business performance are classified as “non-operating special items” and are presented below “Operating profit

(loss)” on the income statement.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the group’s shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group’s financial statements in the period in

which the dividends are declared by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti Limited.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet include other investments, convertible bonds, trade and other receivables, cash restricted for use, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, derivatives and trade and other payables.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Financial instruments *cont.*

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value when the group becomes a party to their contractual arrangements.

Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of financial instruments, except financial instruments classified as at

fair value through profit and loss. The subsequent measurement of financial instruments is dealt with below.

A financial asset is derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the group has transferred

its rights to receive cash and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither

transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the assets.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the proceeds received or receivable and the carrying amount of

the asset is included in income.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the liability extinguished or transferred

to another party and the amount paid is included in income.

Regular way purchases and sales of all financial assets and liabilities are accounted for at settlement date.

Derivatives

The group enters into derivatives to ensure a degree of price certainty and to guarantee a minimum revenue on a portion of

the future planned gold production of its mines. In addition, the group enters into derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

IAS 39 requires that derivatives be treated as follows:

commodity based (normal purchase or normal sale) contracts that meet the requirements of IAS 39 are recognised in earnings when they are settled by physical delivery;

where the conditions in IAS 39 for hedge accounting are met, the derivative is recognised in the balance sheet as either

a derivative asset or derivative liability and recorded at fair value. For cash flow hedges, the effective portions of fair value gains or losses are recognised in equity (other comprehensive income) until the underlying transaction occurs

and

then the gains or losses are recognised in earnings or included in the initial measurement of covered assets or liabilities.

The ineffective portion of fair value gains and losses is reported in earnings in the period to which they relate. For fair value hedges, the gain or loss from changes in fair value of the hedged item is reported in earnings, together with the offsetting gains and losses from changes in fair value of the hedging instrument; and

all other derivatives are subsequently measured at their estimated fair value, with the changes in estimated fair value, including translation differences, at each reporting date being reported in earnings in the period to which it relates.

Fair value gains and losses on these derivatives are included in gross profit in the income statement.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Financial instruments *cont.*

Derivatives cont.

The estimated fair values of derivatives are determined at discrete points in time based on the relevant market information.

These estimates are calculated with reference to the market rates using industry standard valuation techniques.

Unearned premiums

Call option premiums received are recorded as trade and other payables until the option matures at which time the premium

are recorded in revenue. This only applies to normal sale exempt designated deliverable call options.

Other investments

Listed investments and unlisted equity investments, other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, are

classified as available-for-sale financial assets and subsequently measured at fair value. Listed investments fair values are

calculated by reference to the quoted selling price at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Fair values for unlisted

equity investments are estimated using methods reflecting the economic circumstances of the investee. Equity investments

for which fair value cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment. Changes in fair value are recognised

in equity (other comprehensive income) in the period in which they arise. These amounts are removed from equity and reported

in income when the asset is derecognised or when there is evidence that the asset is impaired.

Investments which management has the ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and are

subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is evidence that held-to-maturity financial assets are impaired, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced and the loss recognised in the

income

statement.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and the rehabilitation trusts are carried at cost less any accumulated

impairments in the company's separate financial statements.

Other non-current assets

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is evidence that loans and receivables are impaired, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced and the loss recognised in the income statement.

Post retirement assets are measured according to the employee benefits policy.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

For the year ended 31 December

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Financial instruments *cont.*

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest

method, less accumulated impairment. Impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence as a result of a loss event that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms

of the receivables. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value

of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The impairment is recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily

convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are measured at cost which is

deemed to be fair value as they have a short-term maturity.

Cash which is subject to legal or contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as cash restricted for use.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than derivatives, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as financial instruments and are measured initially at the estimated fair value

and are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 (Provisions, contingent

liabilities and assets), and the amount initially recognised less (when appropriate) cumulative amortisation recognised in

accordance with IAS 18.

Foreign currency convertible bonds

Foreign currency convertible bonds issued are accounted for entirely as liabilities. The option component is treated as a

derivative liability and carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the income statement. The bond component

is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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Accounting policies cont.

1.4

Summary of significant accounting policies *cont.*

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired or held by subsidiary companies (treasury shares) are deducted from equity.

No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the group's own equity instruments.

Accounting for BEE transactions

The group has early adopted IFRIC 8: Scope of IFRS 2. Where equity instruments are issued to a BEE party at less than fair

value, these are accounted for as share-based payments.

Any difference between the fair value of the equity instrument issued and the consideration received is accounted for as an

expense in the income statement.

A restriction on the BEE party to transfer the equity instrument subsequent to its vesting is not treated as a vesting condition,

but is factored into the fair value determination of the instrument.

Notes to the group financial statements cont.

For the year ended 31 December

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2 Segmental information

Based on risks and returns the directors consider that the primary reporting format is by business segment. The directors consider that

there is only one business segment being mining, extraction and production of gold. Therefore the disclosures for the primary segment

have already been given in these financial statements.

The secondary reporting format is by geographical analysis by origin and destination.

Group analysis by origin is as follows:

Net operating

Total

Capital

assets

assets

expenditure

2006

2005

2006

2005

2006

2005

US Dollars million

South Africa

(1)

1,726

1,870

2,199

2,453

313

347

Argentina

177

199

268

258

19

15

Australia

(2)

497

382

921

747

86

38

Brazil

(2)

430

269

566

386
186
85
Ghana
(1)
1,655
1,673
1,779
1,802
97
90
Guinea
216
228
282
273
16
36
Mali
(2)
209
220
336
316
6
12
Namibia
35
34
61
46
5
5
Tanzania
(2)
954
900
1,377
1,249
67
78
USA
389
374
509
430
13
8
Other, including corporate and non-gold
producing subsidiaries
150

88

645

333

9

8

6,438

6,237

8,943

8,293

817

722

SA Rands million

South Africa

(1)

12,084

11,857

15,392

15,563

2,116

2,208

Argentina

1,239

1,264

1,876

1,635

129

98

Australia

(2)

3,483

2,426

6,447

4,742

584

244

Brazil

(2)

3,013

1,708

3,961

2,449

1,258

544

Ghana

(1)

11,589

10,617

12,456

11,437

656

574

Guinea

1,510

1,445

1,974

1,734

110

229

Mali

(2)

1,460

1,394

2,350

2,007

44

75

Namibia

242

217

424

289

33

33

Tanzania

(2)

6,681

5,707

9,642

7,925

452

496

USA

2,722

2,371

3,566

2,730

89

53

Other, including corporate and non-gold
producing subsidiaries

1,053

569

4,528

2,104

62

46

45,076