ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD Form 20-F July 09, 2007 As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 09, 2007 UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549 **FORM 20-F** REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OR 12(G) OF THE SECURITIES **EXCHANGE ACT** OF 1934 OR ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 OR TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 OR SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 Commission file number: 1-14846 **AngloGold Ashanti Limited** (Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter) **Republic of South Africa** (Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) 76 Jeppe Street Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001 (P.O. Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107) **South Africa** (Address of Principal Executive Offices) Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered American Depositary Shares New York Stock Exchange **Ordinary Shares** New York Stock Exchange\* \* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: Ordinary Shares of 25 ZAR cents each 276,236,153 E Ordinary Shares of 25 ZAR cents each 4,185,770

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A Redeemable Preference Shares of 50 ZAR cents each

2,000,000

B Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 ZAR cent each

778,896

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section

13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and

(2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See

definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

(Check one):Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the

Exchange Act).

Yes No

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# Presentation of information

# **AngloGold Ashanti Limited**

In this annual report on Form 20-F, references to AngloGold or AngloGold Ashanti, the company and the group, are references to AngloGold Ashanti Limited or, as appropriate, subsidiaries and associate companies of AngloGold Ashanti.

# US GAAP financial statements

The audited consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 20-F for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and as at December 31, 2006 and 2005 have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP).

# IFRS financial statements

As a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti also prepares annual audited consolidated

financial statements and unaudited consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with International Financial

Reporting Standards (IFRS). These financial statements (referred to as IFRS statements) are distributed to shareholders

and are submitted to the JSE Limited (formerly JSE Securities Exchange South Africa) (JSE), as well as the London, New

York, Australian and Ghana stock exchanges and Paris and Brussels bourses and are submitted to the US Securities and

Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6-K.

# Currency

AngloGold Ashanti presents its consolidated financial statements in United States dollars.

In this annual report, references to rands, ZAR and R are to the lawful currency of the Republic of South Africa, references

to US dollars, dollar or \$ are to the lawful currency of the United States, references to  $\in$  are to the lawful currency of the

European Union, references to C\$ are to the lawful currency of Canada, references to ARS and peso are to the lawful currency of Argentina, references to AUD dollars and A\$ are to the lawful currency of Australia, references to BRL are to

the lawful currency of Brazil and references to GHC or cedi are to the lawful currency of Ghana.

See "Item 3A.: Selected financial data – Exchange rate information" for historical information regarding the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in rands as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of

New York. On June 25, 2007, the noon buying rate was R7.1455 =\$1.00.

# Non-GAAP financial measures

In this annual report on Form 20-F, AngloGold Ashanti presents the financial items "total cash costs", "total cash costs per

ounce", "total production costs" and "total production costs per ounce" which have been determined using industry guidelines promulgated by the Gold Institute and are not US GAAP measures. An investor should not consider these items

in isolation or as alternatives to production costs, net income/(loss) applicable to common shareholders, income/(loss) before income tax provision, net cash provided by operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with US GAAP. While the Gold Institute has provided definitions for the calculation of total cash

costs and total production costs, the calculation of total cash costs, total cash costs per ounce, total production costs and

total production costs per ounce may vary significantly among gold mining companies, and by themselves do not necessarily provide a basis for comparison with other gold mining companies. See "Glossary of selected terms – Financial

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terms – Total cash costs" and - "Total production costs" and "Item 5A.: Operating results – Total cash costs and total production costs".

### Shares and shareholders

In this annual report on Form 20-F, references to ordinary shares, ordinary shareholders and shareholders/members, should be read as common stock, common stockholders and stockholders, respectively, and vice versa.

# Certain 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, AngloGold Ashanti's liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, and the outcome and consequences of any

pending litigation or enforcement proceedings.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. 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, business and operational risk management and other factors as determined in "Item 3D.: Risk factors" and elsewhere in this annual report. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors

that could cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the annual report 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.

# **Glossary of selected terms**

The following explanations are not intended as technical definitions but should assist the reader in understanding terminology used in this annual report. Unless expressly stated otherwise, all explanations are applicable to both underground and surface mining operations.

# Mining terms

### BIF

Banded Ironstone Formation. A chemically formed iron-rich sedimentary rock.

# **By-products**

Any products that emanate from the core process of producing gold, including silver, uranium and sulphuric acid.

# Calc-silicate rock

A metamorphic rock consisting mainly of calcium-bearing silicates such as diopside and wollastonite, and formed by metamorphism of impure limestone or dolomite.

# Carbon-in-leach (CIL)

Gold is leached from a slurry of gold ore with cyanide in agitated tanks and adsorbed on to carbon granules in the same circuit.

The carbon granules are separated from the slurry and treated in an elution circuit to remove the gold.

# Carbon-in-pulp (CIP)

Gold is leached conventionally from a slurry of gold ore with cyanide in agitated tanks. The leached slurry then passes into the

CIP circuit where carbon granules are mixed with the slurry and gold is adsorbed on to the carbon. The granules are separated

from the slurry and treated in an elution circuit to remove the gold.

# Comminution

Comminution is the crushing and grinding of ore to make gold available for treatment. (See also 'Milling'.)

### **Contained gold**

The total gold content (tons multiplied by grade) of the material being described.

# **Cut-off Grade (Surface Mines)**

The minimum grade at which a unit of ore will be mined so as to achieve a required mining grade and hence a desired economic outcome.

# Depletion

The decrease in quantity of ore in a deposit or property resulting from extraction or production.

#### Development

The process of accessing an orebody through shafts and/or tunnelling in underground mining operations.

#### Diorite

An igneous rock formed by the solidification of molten material (magma).

# **Electro-winning**

A process of recovering gold from solution by means of electrolytic chemical reaction into a form that can be smelted easily

# into gold bars.

# Elution

Recovery of the gold from the activated carbon into solution before zinc precipitation or electro-winning.

# Grade

The quantity of gold contained within a unit weight of gold-bearing material generally expressed in ounces per short ton of ore

(oz/t), or grams per metric tonne (g/t).

# Greenschist

A schistose metamorphic rock whose green color is due to the presence of chlorite, epidote or actinolite.

# Leaching

Dissolution of gold from crushed or milled material, including reclaimed slime, prior to adsorption on to activated carbon.

# Life-of-mine (LOM)

Number of years that the operation is planning to mine and treat ore, and is taken from the current mine plan.

# Metallurgical plant

A processing plant erected to treat ore and extract gold.

# Milling

A process of reducing broken ore to a size at which concentrating can be undertaken. (See also 'Comminution').

# Mine call factor

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the total quantity of recovered and unrecovered mineral product after processing with

the amount estimated in the ore based on sampling. The ratio of contained gold delivered to the metallurgical plant divided by

the estimated contained gold of ore mined based on sampling.

# Mineral deposit

A mineral deposit is a concentration or occurrence of material of possible economic interest in or on the Earth's crust.

# **Ore Reserve**

That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the Ore Reserve

#### determination.

# Ounce (oz) (troy)

Used in imperial statistics. A kilogram is equal to 32.1507 ounces. A troy ounce is equal to 31.1035 grams.

# Pay limit

The grade of a unit of ore at which the revenue from the recovered mineral content of the ore is equal to the total cash cost, as

well as Ore Reserve development and stay-in-business capital. This grade is expressed as an in-situ value in grams per tonne

or ounces per short ton (before dilution and mineral losses).

# Precipitate

The solid product of chemical reaction by fluids such as the zinc precipitation referred to below.

# **Probable Reserve**

Ore Reserves for which quantity and grade are computed from information similar to that used for Proven Ore Reserves, but

the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are further apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of

assurance, although lower than for that for Proven Ore Reserve, is high enough to assume continuity between points of

observation.

# Productivity

An expression of labor productivity based either on the ratio of grams of gold produced to the total number of employees or

area mined (in square meters) to the total number of employees in underground mining operations.

# **Proven Reserve**

Ore Reserves for which the (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes:

grade is computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are

spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of the Ore Reserves are well established.

# **Project capital**

Capital expenditure to either bring a new operation into production; to materially increase production capacity; or to materially

extend the productive life of an asset.

# Reclamation

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In the South African context, reclamation describes the process of reclaiming slimes (tailings) dumps using high-pressure

water cannons to form a slurry which is pumped back to the metallurgical plants for processing.

# **Recovered grade**

The recovered mineral content per unit of ore treated.

# Reef

A gold-bearing sedimentary horizon, normally a conglomerate band that may contain economic levels of gold.

### Refining

The final purification process of a metal or mineral.

# Rehabilitation

The process of reclaiming land disturbed by mining to allow an appropriate post-mining use. Rehabilitation standards are

defined by country-specific laws including, but not limited to the South African Department of Minerals and Energy, the

US Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, and the relevant Australian mining authorities, and address among

other issues, ground and surface water, topsoil, final slope gradient, waste handling and re-vegetation issues.

# Seismic event

A sudden inelastic deformation within a given volume of rock that radiates detectable seismic waves (energy) which results

from mining activities.

# Shaft

A vertical or sub-vertical excavation used for accessing an underground mine; for transporting personnel, equipment and

supplies; for hoisting ore and waste; for ventilation and utilities; and/or as an auxiliary exit.

### Skarn

A rock of complex mineralogical composition, formed by contact metamorphism and metasomatism of carbonate rocks.

# Smelting

A pyro-metallurgical operation in which gold is further separated from impurities.

# Stay-in-business capital

Capital expenditure to maintain existing production assets. This includes replacement of vehicles, plant and machinery, ore

reserve development and capital expenditure related to safety, health and the environment.

### Stope

Underground excavation where the orebody is extracted.

### Stoping

The process of excavating ore underground

# **Stripping ratio**

The ratio of waste tonnes to ore tonnes mined calculated as total tonnes mined less ore tonnes mined divided by ore tonnes

#### mined.

# Syngenetic

Formed contemporaneously with the deposition of the sediment.

#### Tailings

Finely ground rock of low residual value from which valuable minerals have been extracted.

# Tailings dam (slimes dam)

Dam facilities designed to store discarded tailings.

#### Tonne

Used in metric statistics. Equal to 1,000 kilograms.

#### Ton

Used in imperial statistics. Equal to 2,000 pounds. Referred to as a short ton.

#### Tonnage

Quantity of material measured in tons or tonnes.

#### Waste

Material that contains insufficient mineralization for consideration for future treatment and, as such, is discarded.

#### Yield

The amount of valuable mineral or metal recovered from each unit mass of ore expressed as ounces per short ton or grams

per metric tonne.

# Zinc precipitation

Zinc precipitation is the chemical reaction using zinc dust that converts gold in solution to a solid form for smelting into

unrefined gold bars.

# Financial terms

### Average number of employees

The monthly average number of production and non-production employees and contractors employed during the year, where

contractors are defined as individuals who have entered into a fixed-term contract of employment with a group company or

subsidiary.

### Capital expenditure

Total capital expenditure on tangible assets which includes Ore Reserve development, stay-in-business and project capital.

### **Discontinued operations**

An operation that, pursuant to single plan, has been disposed of or abandoned or is classified as held-for-sale until conditions

precedent to the sale have been fulfilled.

### Effective tax rate

Current and deferred taxation as a percentage of profit before taxation.

### Monetary asset

An asset which will be settled in a fixed or easily determinable amount of money.

### Region

Defines the operational management divisions within AngloGold Ashanti and these are South Africa, Argentina, Australia,

Brazil, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania and United States of America.

### **Related party**

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the

other party in making financial and operating decisions.

#### Significant influence

The ability, directly or indirectly, to participate in, but not exercise control over, the financial and operating policy decision of an

entity so as to obtain economic benefit from its activities.

# **Total cash costs**

Total cash costs include site costs for all mining, processing and administration, reduced by contributions from by-products

and are inclusive of royalties and production taxes. Depreciation, depletion and amortization, rehabilitation, corporate administration, employee severance costs, capital and exploration costs are excluded. Total cash costs per ounce are the

attributable total cash costs divided by the attributable ounces of gold produced.

# **Total production costs**

Total cash costs plus depreciation, depletion and amortization, employee severance costs, rehabilitation and other non-cash

costs. Corporate administration and exploration costs are excluded. Total production costs per ounce are the attributable total

production costs divided by the attributable ounces of gold produced.

# Weighted average number of ordinary shares

The number of ordinary shares in issue at the beginning of the year, increased by shares issued during the year, weighted on

a time basis for the period during which they have participated in the income of the group and increased by share options that

are virtually certain to be exercised.

7 Abbreviations ADS American Depositary Share ADR American Depositary Receipt Australian Stock Exchange ASX Billion bn Capital expenditure capex **Chess Depositary Interests** CDI Carbon Leader Reef CLR **FCFA** Communauté Financiére Africaine Francs **FIFR** Fatal injury frequency rate per million hours worked g Grams g/t Grams per tonne g/TEC Grams per total employee costed GhDS Ghanaian Depositary Share GhSE Ghana Stock Exchange **JORC** Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves **JIBAR** Johannesburg interbank agreed rate **JSE** JSE Limited King Code the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct representing the principles of good governance as laid out in the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2002 **Kilograms** kg LSE London Stock Exchange LIBOR London interbank offer rate Life-of-mine LOM **LTIFR** Lost-time injury frequency rate per million hours worked (1)m²/TEC Square meters per total employee costed M or m Meter or million, depending on the context Million ounces Moz Mt Million tonnes or tons Mtpa Million tonnes/tons per annum

NOSA National Occupational Safety Association New York Stock Exchange NYSE Ounces (troy) ΟZ oz/t Ounces per ton RIFR Reportable injury frequency rate per million hours worked SAMREC South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves SEC United States Securities and Exchange Commission South African Securities Regulation Panel SRP SOX Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Tons (short) or tonnes (metric) tpm Tonnes/tons per month Tonnes/tons per annum tpa tpd Tonnes/tons per day Ventersdorp Contact Reef VCR VCT Voluntary counseling and testing Currencies \$ United States dollars CHF Swiss francs ARS Argentinean peso GHC Ghanaian cedi A\$ Australian dollars N\$ Namibian dollars BRL Brazilian real R or ZAR South African rands € European Euro Tsh Tanzanian Shillings C\$ Canadian dollars (1)Note that AngloGold Ashanti utilizes the strictest definition in reporting Lost-Time Injuries in that it includes all Disabling Injuries (where an individual is unable to return to his place of regular work the next calendar day after the injury) and Restricted Work

*Cases (where the individual may be at work, but unable to perform full or regular duties on the next calendar day* 

after the injury) within this definition.

Rounding of figures in this report may result in computational discrepancies.

PART I

### Item 1: Identity of directors, senior management and advisors

Not applicable.

Item 2: Offer statistics and expected timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3: Key information

### 3A. Selected financial data

The selected financial information set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the US GAAP financial statements included under Item 18 of this

annual report. The selected financial information for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003 and as at December 31, 2002 and 2003, has been derived from the US GAAP financial statements not included in this annual report.

9 Year ended December 31, 2002 (1)(2)(3)2003 (6) 2004 (7)(8)2005 2006 \$\$ \$ \$ \$ (in millions, except share and per share amounts) **Consolidated statement of income** Sales and other income 1,493 1,670 2,151 2,485 2,715 Product sales (9) 1,458 1,641 2,096 2,453 2,683 Interest, dividends and other 35 29 55 32 32 Costs and expenses 1,137 1,329 2,176 2,848 2,811 Operating costs (10)912 1,135 1,517 1,842 1,785 **Royalties** 9 11

Depreciation, depletion and amortization Impairment of assets Interest expense Accretion expense Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes (55) (14)(3) (36)Mining contractor termination costs \_ Non-hedge derivative (gain)/loss (74)(114)Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax equity income, minority interests and cumulative effect of accounting change 

(363) (96) Taxation (expense)/benefit (64)(143)132 121 (122)Minority interest (16)(17)(22)(23) (29) Equity income in affiliates 80 71 23 39 99 Income/(loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change 356 252 108 (226)(148)Discontinued operations (11)(2)(11)(44)6 Income/(loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change 356 250 97 (270)(142)Cumulative effect of accounting change (3) (22)Net income/(loss) - applicable to common stockholders 356 247 97

(142)Basic earnings/(loss) per common share (in \$) (12)(13)From continuing operations 1.60 1.13 0.43 (0.85)(0.54)Discontinued operations (0.01)(0.04)(0.17)0.02 Before cumulative effect of accounting change 1.60 1.12 0.39 (1.02)(0.52)Cumulative effect of accounting change (0.01)(0.08)Net income/(loss) - applicable to common stockholders 1.60 1.11 0.39 (1.10)(0.52)Diluted earnings/(loss) per common share (in \$) (12)(13)From continuing operations 1.60 1.13 0.42 (0.85)(0.54)Discontinued operations (0.01)(0.04)(0.17)0.02 Before cumulative effect of accounting change 1.60 1.12 0.38 (1.02)

(0.52)Cumulative effect of accounting change (0.01) (0.08) Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders 1.60 1.11 0.38 (1.10) (0.52) Dividend per common share (cents) (13) 113 133 76 56 39

10 As at December 31, 2002 (1)(2)(3)2003 (4) (5) (6) 2004 (7)(8)2005 2006 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ (in millions, except share and per share amounts) Consolidated balance sheet data (as at period end) Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash 362 479 302 204 482 Other current assets 524 822 1,115 1,197 1,394 Property, plants and equipment, deferred stripping, and acquired properties, net 2,449 3,037 6,654 6,439 6,266 Goodwill and other intangibles, net 166 226 591 550 566 Materials on the leach pad (long-term) 79 7 22 116 149 Other long-term assets, derivatives, deferred taxation assets and other long-term inventory 770 772 712 607 656 Total assets 4,350 5,343 9.396 9.113 9,513 Current liabilities 694 1,116 1,469 1,874 2,467 Provision for environmental rehabilitation 124 325 133 209 310 Deferred taxation liabilities 505 789

1,518 1,152 1,275 Other long-term liabilities, and derivatives 1.158 1,194 2,295 2,539 2,092 Minority interest 52 59 60 40 61 Stockholders' equity 1,820 2,068 3,846 3.163 3,308 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity 4,350 5,343 9,396 9,113 9.513 Capital stock (exclusive of long-term debt and redeemable preferred stock) 9 9 10 10 10 Number of common shares as adjusted to reflect changes in capital stock 222,622,022 223,136,342 264,462,894 264,938,432 276,236,153 Net assets 1,860 2,120 3,905 3.223 3.369 (1)*Excludes the results of operations and financial condition of the Free State mines sold with effect from January 1,* 2002. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (2)Includes the results of operations and financial condition of an additional 46.25 percent interest acquired in the Cerro Vanguardia mine located in Argentina from July 1, 2002. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (3)Excludes the results of operations and financial condition of Stone and Allied Industries sold with effect from October 1, 2002. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (4)Excludes the financial condition of the Amapari Project sold with effect from May 19, 2003. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (5)Excludes the Gawler Craton Joint Venture sold with effect from June 6, 2003. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (6)Excludes the results of operations and financial condition of the Jerritt Canyon Joint Venture sold with effect from June 30, 2003. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company". (7)

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Includes the results of operations and financial condition of Ashanti as of April 26, 2004. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company".

(8)

*Excludes the results of operations and financial condition of the Freda-Rebecca mine sold with effect from September 1, 2004. See "Item 4A.: History* 

and development of the company".

(9)

Product sales represent revenue from the sale of gold.

(10) Operating costs include production costs, exploration costs, related party transactions, general and administrative, market development costs,

research and development, employment severance costs and other.

(11) The selected financial information presented for the year ended December 31, 2002 has not been reclassified to reflect Ergo as a discontinued

operation.

(12) The calculations of basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per common share are described in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements

"(loss)/earnings per common share". Amounts reflected exclude E Ordinary shares.

(13) Per share information gives effect to the December 2002 two-for-one stock split and the issuance of a total of 278,196 ordinary shares under

AngloGold's odd-lot offer.

### Annual dividends

The table below sets forth the amounts of interim, final and total dividends paid in respect of the past five years in cents

per ordinary share. In respect of 2006, AngloGold Ashanti's board of directors declared an interim dividend of 210 South

African cents per ordinary share on July 26, 2006, with a record date of August 18, 2006, and a payment date of August 25, 2006, and a final dividend of 240 South African cents per ordinary share on February 12, 2007, with a record

date of March 9, 2007 and a payment date of March 16, 2007.

date of March 9, 2007 and a	i payment date of Marc						
Interim							
Final							
Total							
Interim							
Final							
Total							
Year ended December 31							
(South African cents per ordinary share)							
(US cents per ordinary share							
(1)							
)							
2002	675						
675							
1,350							
63.81							
82.12							
145.93							
2003	375						
335							
710							
50.73							
49.82							
100.55							
2004	170						
180							
350							
25.62							
30.37							
55.99							
2005	170						
62							
232							
26.09							
9.86							
35.95							
2006	210						
240							
450							
29.40							
32.38							
61.78							

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(1)

Dividends for these periods were declared in South African cents. US dollar cents per share figures have been calculated based on exchange rates

prevailing on each of the respective payment dates.

Future dividends will be dependent on AngloGold Ashanti's cash flow, earnings, planned capital expenditures, financial

condition and other factors. Given that AngloGold Ashanti is in its highest-ever capital expenditure phase, it will continue to

manage capital expenditure in line with profitability and cash flow, and its approach to the dividend on the basis of prudent

financial management. Under South African law, AngloGold Ashanti may declare and pay dividends from any capital and

reserves included in total shareholders' equity calculated in accordance with IFRS, subject to its solvency and liquidity. Dividends are payable to shareholders registered at a record date that is after the date of declaration.

Dividends may be declared in any currency at the discretion of the AngloGold Ashanti board or AngloGold Ashanti shareholders at a general meeting. Currently, dividends are declared in South African rands and paid in Australian dollars,

South African rands, British pounds and Ghanaian cedis. Dividends paid to registered holders of AngloGold Ashanti ADSs

are paid in US dollars converted from South African rands by The Bank of New York, as depositary, in accordance with

the deposit agreement. Exchange rate fluctuations may therefore affect the value of the dividends received by registered

shareholders and distributions paid by the relevant depositary to investors holding AngloGold Ashanti securities. Moreover, fluctuations in the exchange rates of the British pound and the US dollar may have affected and are likely to

affect the US dollar price of the ADSs on the NYSE and the US dollar equivalents of the United Kingdom pound price of

the ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). For details on taxation and exchange controls applicable to holders of ordinary shares or ADSs, see "Item 10D.: Exchange controls" and "Item 10E.: Taxation – Taxation of dividends".

# **Exchange rate information**

The following table sets forth for the periods and dates indicated certain information concerning the noon buying rate in

New York City for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York expressed

in rands per \$1.00. On June 25, 2007, the noon buying rate between South African rands and US dollars was R7.1455 = \$1.00.

10/11/00 \$1100				
Year ended De	cember 31			
High				
Low				
Year end				
Average				
(1)				
2002				
12.47	8.59	8.59	10.34	
2003				9.05
6.26				
6.70				
7.42				
2004				7.31

5.62				
5.65				
6.39				
2005	6.92			
5.64				
6.33				
6.35				
2006				
7.94				
5.99				
7.04				
6.81				
2007				
(2)				
7.48				
6.88				
7.15				
7.19				
(1)				
The average of the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month during the year.				
(2)				
Through June 25, 2007.				

12 Exchange rate information for the months of High Low December 2006 7.16 6.94 January 2007 7.33 6.88 February 2007 7.07 7.28 March 2007 7.48 7.19 April 2007 6.98 7.28 May 2007 7.04 6.88 June 2007 (1)7.27 7.08 (1)Through June 25, 2007. **3B. Capitalization and indebtedness** Not applicable. **3C.** Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds Not applicable. **3D. Risk factors** The risk factors set out in this document have been organized into three categories: • risks related to the gold mining industry generally; . risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's operations; and

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risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares (ADSs). **Risks related to the gold mining industry generally**