

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 20-F

May 19, 2008

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 19, 2008

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, 2007

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

277,457,471

E Ordinary Shares of 25 ZAR cents each

4,140,230

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,

2007, 2006 and 2005 and as at December 31, 2007 and 2006 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 (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 € 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 and A\$ are to the lawful currency of Australia, references to BRL are to the lawful currency of

Brazil and references to GHC, cedi or ¢ 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 May 15, 2008 the noon buying rate was R7.5975/\$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

and practices 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 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.

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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: AngloGold Ashanti's strategy to reduce its gold hedging position including the extent and effect of the hedge reduction, the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding spot and received gold prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations individually or in the aggregate, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects and the completion of acquisitions and dispositions, AngloGold Ashanti's liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, and the outcome and consequences of any pending litigation 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 and treated to achieve 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).

Doré

Impure alloy of gold and silver produced at a mine to be refined to a higher purity, usually consisting of 85 percent gold on average.

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.

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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 that for Proven Ore Reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Productivity

An expression of labor productivity based on the ratio of grams of gold produced per month 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

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.

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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.

Stope

Underground excavation where the orebody is extracted.

Stopping

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.

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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.

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 onsite 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.

Currencies

\$, US\$ or dollar	
United States dollars	
ARS	Argentinean peso
A\$ or AUD	
Australian dollars	
BRL	Brazilian real
€ or Euro	
European Euro	
C\$	Canadian dollars
CHF	Swiss francs
GHC, cedi or ¢	
Ghanaian cedi	
HKD	
Hong Kong dollar	
N\$ or NAD	
Namibian dollars	
Tsh	Tanzanian Shillings
ZAR, R or rand	
South African rands	

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Abbreviations

ADS

American Depositary Share

ADR American Depositary Receipt

ASX

Australian Stock Exchange

bn Billion

capex Capital expenditure

CDI

Chess Depositary Interests

CLR

Carbon Leader Reef

FCFA

Francs Communauté Financière Africaine

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 Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

JIBAR

Johannesburg interbank agreed rate

JSE

JSE Limited (the stock exchange in Johannesburg, South Africa)

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

kg Kilograms

LSE

London Stock Exchange

LIBOR

London interbank offer rate

LOM Life-of-mine

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

Moz Million ounces

Mt

Million tonnes or tons

Mtpa
Million tonnes/tons per annum
NOSA
National Occupational Safety Association
NPSE
Normal Purchase Normal Sales Exemption
NYSE
New York Stock Exchange
oz Ounces (troy)
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
SRP
South African Securities Regulation Panel
SOX
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
t
Tons (short) or tonnes (metric)
tpm
Tonnes/tons per month
tpa
Tonnes/tons per annum
tpd
Tonnes/tons per day
VCR
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
VCT
Voluntary counseling and testing
(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.*

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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, 2005, 2006 and 2007 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, 2003 and 2004 and as at December 31, 2003 and 2004

has been derived from the US GAAP financial statements not included in this annual report.

12

**Year ended December 31,
2003**

(1)(2)(3)

2004

(4)(5)

2005

2006 2007

(6)

\$ \$

\$

\$

\$

(in millions, except share and per share amounts)

Consolidated statement of income

Sales and other income

1,670

2,151

2,485

2,715

3,095

Product sales

(7)

1,641

2,096

2,453

2,683

3,048

Interest, dividends and other

29

55

32

32

47

Costs and expenses

1,329

2,176

2,848

2,811

3,806

Operating costs

(8)

1,135

1,517

1,842

1,785

2,167

Royalties

11

27

39

59
70
Depreciation, depletion and amortization
247
445
593
699
655
Impairment of assets
75
3
141
6
1
Interest expense
28
67
80
77
75
Accretion expense
2
8
5
13
20
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, realization of loans, indirect taxes and other
(55)
(14)
(3)
(36)
10
Mining contractor termination costs
-
-
9
-
-
Non-hedge derivative (gain)/loss
(114)
123
142
208
808
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax equity income, minority interests and cumulative effect of accounting change
341
(25)
(363)

(96)	
(711)	
Taxation (expense)/benefit	
(143)	
132	
121	
(122)	
(118)	
Minority interest	
(17)	
(22)	
(23)	
(29)	
(28)	
Equity income in affiliates	
71	
23	
39	
99	
41	
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change	
252	
108	
(226)	
(148)	
(816)	
Discontinued operations	
(2)	
(11)	
(44)	
6	
2	
Income/(loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	
250	
97	
(270)	
(142)	
(814)	
Cumulative effect of accounting change	
(3)	
-	
(22)	
-	
-	
Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders	
247	
97	
(292)	
(142)	
(814)	

Basic earnings/(loss) per common share (in \$)

(9)

From continuing operations

1.13

0.43

(0.85)

(0.54)

(2.93)

Discontinued operations

(0.01)

(0.04)

(0.17)

0.02

0.01

Before cumulative effect of accounting change

1.12

0.39

(1.02)

(0.52)

(2.92)

Cumulative effect of accounting change

(0.01)

-

(0.08)

-

-

Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders

1.11

0.39

(1.10)

(0.52)

(2.92)

Diluted earnings/(loss) per common share (in \$)

(9)

From continuing operations

1.13

0.42

(0.85)

(0.54)

(2.93)

Discontinued operations

(0.01)

(0.04)

(0.17)

0.02

0.01

Before cumulative effect of accounting change

1.12

0.38

(1.02)

(0.52)

(2.92)

Cumulative effect of accounting change

(0.01)

-

(0.08)

-

-

Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders

1.11

0.38

(1.10)

(0.52)

(2.92)

Dividend per common share (cents)

133

76

56

39

44

13

As at December 31,

2003

(1)(2)(3)

2004

(4)(5)

2005 2006

2007

(6)

\$

\$

\$

\$

\$

(in millions, except share and per share amounts)

Consolidated balance sheet data (as at period end)

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

479

302

204

482

514

Other current assets

822

1,115

1,197

1,394

1,599

Property, plants and equipment, deferred stripping, and
acquired properties, net

3,037

6,654

6,439

6,266

6,807

Goodwill and other intangibles, net

226

591

550

566

591

Materials on the leach pad (long-term)

7

22

116

149

190

Other long-term assets, derivatives, deferred taxation
assets and other long-term inventory

772

712

607
656
680
Total assets
5,343
9,396
9,113
9,513
10,381
Current liabilities
1,116
1,469
1,874
2,467
3,795
Provision for environmental rehabilitation
124
209
325
310
394
Deferred taxation liabilities
789
1,518
1,152
1,275
1,345
Other long-term liabilities, and derivatives
1,194
2,295
2,539
2,092
2,232
Minority interest
52
59
60
61
63
Stockholders' equity
2,068
3,846
3,163
3,308
2,552
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity
5,343
9,396
9,113
9,513
10,381

Capital stock (exclusive of long-term debt and redeemable preferred stock)

9

10

10

10

10

Number of common shares as adjusted to reflect changes in capital stock

223,136,342

264,462,894

264,938,432

276,236,153

277,457,471

Net assets

2,120

3,905

3,223

3,369

2,615

(1)

Excludes the financial condition of the Amapari Project sold with effect from May 19, 2003. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company".

(2)

Excludes the Gawler Craton Joint Venture sold with effect from June 6, 2003. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company".

(3)

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".

(4)

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

(5)

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".

(6)

Includes the acquisition of 15 percent minority interest acquired in the Iduapriem and Teberebie mine with effect from September 1, 2007. See "Item 4A.: History and development of the company".

(7)

Product sales represent revenue from the sale of gold.

(8)

Operating costs include production costs, exploration costs, related party transactions, general and administrative, market development costs, research and development, employment severance costs and other.

(9)

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.

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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 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's board of directors declared an interim dividend of 90 South African cents per ordinary share on July 30, 2007, with a record date of August 24, 2007, and a payment date of September 10, 2007, and a final dividend of 53 South African cents per ordinary share on February 6, 2008, with a record date of February 29, 2008 and a payment date of March 17, 2008.

Interim**Final****Total****Interim****Final****Total****Year ended December 31****(South African cents per ordinary share)****(US cents per ordinary share****(1)****)**

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	
2007	90
53	
143	
12.44	
6.60	

19.04

(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 May 15, 2008, the noon buying rate between South African rands and US dollars was R7.5975/\$1.00.

Year ended December 31

High

Low

Year end

Average

(1)

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			
7.49	6.45	6.81	7.03
2008			
(2)			
8.21			
6.74			
—			

7.60

(1)

The average of the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month during the year.

(2)

Through May 15, 2008.

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Exchange rate information for the months of

High

Low

October 2007

6.91 6.49

November 2007

7.00 6.45

December 2007

7.04 6.66

January 2008

7.45 6.74

February 2008

7.89 7.41

March 2008

8.21 7.76

April 2008

8.02 7.53

May 2008

(1) 7.72 7.51

(1)

Through May 15, 2008.

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

•

risks related to AngloGold Ashanti's ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares (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 currencies;
- changes in interest rates;
- actual or expected gold sales by central banks and the International Monetary Fund;

- gold hedging and de-hedging by gold producers;
- global or regional political or economic events; and
- costs of gold production in major gold-producing nations in which the company has operations, 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, because of 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 degree that the supply of and demand for other commodities tends to affect their market price.

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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
1998			
314	273		287
1999			