ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
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Annual
Financial
Statements
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Group overview – key data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Performance review – key data by region
%
2007
2006
change
Production
(000oz)
2,328
2,554
(9)
Total cash costs
($/oz)
343
285
20
Capital expenditure ($m)
361
313
15
%
2007
2006
change
Production
(000oz)
1,655
1,779
(7)
Total cash costs
($/oz)
425
375
13
Capital expenditure ($m)
182
191
(6)
%
2007
2006
change
Production
(000oz)
612
554
10
Total cash costs
($/oz)
262
221

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

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

AUSTRALIA

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

SOUTH AFRICA

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

REST OF AFRICA

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

Corporate profile

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

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

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

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Operations
Brasil
Mineraç
~
ao
Tropicana
DRC

During 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's global exploration programme continued to gain momentum, either directly or in collaboration with exploration partnerships and joint ventures, in Colombia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Australia, Russia, China and the Philippines.

As at 31 December 2007, AngloGold Ashanti employed approximately 62,000 people, including contractors, had proved and probable ore reserves of 73.1 million ounces of gold and had incurred capital expenditure of $1,059 million for the year.

In response to an ever-changing socio-economic environment, AngloGold Ashanti has announced its intention to review its current structure and asset base. It remains a values-driven company and these values, the foremost of which is safety, and the group's business principles continue to guide the company, its managers and employees, and form the basis of the company's compact with all of its business – shareholders, employees, communities, business partners, governments and civil society organisations.

Stock exchange information

AngloGold Ashanti's primary stock exchange listing is on the JSE Limited (Johannesburg). It is also listed on the exchanges in New York, London, Australia and Ghana as well as on Euronext Paris and Euronext Brussels. AngloGold Ashanti had 277,457,471 ordinary shares in issue and a market capitalisation of $11.9 billion as at 31 December 2007 (31 December 2006: $13.0 billion).

Location of AngloGold Ashanti operations and exploration areas

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

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

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

Significant events

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

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

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

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

Dear shareholder

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

Safety

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

Operational performance

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

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

Corporate activity

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

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

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

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

Investment in the future

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

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

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

Board resignations and appointments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russell Edey
Chairman
7 March 2008

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CEO's review

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

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

Safety

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

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

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

Research tells us that around 70% of the fatal accidents at our operations last year were as a result of actions or operating standards that did not meet our collective expectations or standards on work practices. After a highly introspective review process and the putting in place of a number of initial

interventions, on 8 November 2007, a campaign, 'Safety is our first value', was launched at the South African operations, in partnership with and with the support of our employees, union representatives and government. We have identified seven key areas of action which can and will become an integral part of the continual improvement processes we are putting in place.
The key is to develop a deep understanding of the mining process and to be very disciplined and consistent in how we manage that process. Further, I believe that safety is more than an operational issue; it is a social phenomenon that reflects the
I consider it a privilege and it gives me great pleasure to present my first annual review as CEO of AngloGold Ashanti. Given that my term began almost three quarters of the way through 2007, I offer some first impressions and my perspectives on the way forward.

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

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

Review of the year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Planning for delivery

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

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

Optimal performance from our operations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Direct exposure to the gold market

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuing growth

There was a pleasing increase in resources and reserves during

2007, indicating the success of our exploration programme. Mineral resources increased by 18% to almost 207.6 million ounces (after depletion). This includes an addition of 6.9 million ounces which were delineated by greenfields activity at three key prospects, Tropicana in Australia, Mongbwalu in the DRC and Gramalote in Colombia. Other significant additions were 17.1 million ounces at Mponeng and 4.7 million ounces at CC&V, both as a result of improved economics and extension to mine life. Ore reserves rose by 9% to 73.1 million ounces net of depletion. Significant additions were 3.8 million ounces at Moab Khotsong with the inclusion of Project Zaaiplaats, the area adjacent to the operation which will enable access to the deeper Vaal Reef blocks to the south-west of the mine, and 3.4 million ounces at Mponeng following the inclusion of the Carbon Leader Reef below 120 level project.

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

Managing the impact of an exiting shareholder

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

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

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

Our social contract

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

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

Thanks

The support that I have received from the board and our executive team, and indeed from the many employees a