

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

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

Report on Form 6-K dated September 3, 2007

This Report on Form 6-K shall be incorporated by reference in our automatic shelf Registration Statement on Form F-3 as amended (File No. 333-132662) and our Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-10990 and 333-113789) as amended, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case as amended

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Name of Registrant)

76 Jeppe Street
Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001
(P O Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)
South Africa
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Form 20-F: Form 40-F:

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

Yes: No:

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

Yes: No:

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

Yes: No:

Enclosures: Unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and for each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and related management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME/(LOSS)

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Six months ended June 30,

2007
(unaudited)

2006
(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)

Sales and other income	1,430	1,305
Product sales	1,411	1,292
Interest, dividends and other	19	13
Cost and expenses	1,278	1,612
Production costs	831	764
Exploration costs	53	29
Related party transactions	(6)	9
General and administrative	61	44
Royalties	33	25
Market development costs	7	8
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	295	338
Interest expense	36	45
Accretion expense	8	9
Employment severance costs	2	4
Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes (see note F)	(17)	(19)
Non-hedge derivative (gains)/loss	(12)	354
Other operating costs and expenses	(13)	2
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	152	(307)
Taxation (expense)/benefit (see note G)	(101)	7
Minority interest	(16)	(16)
Equity income in affiliates	7	33
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	42	(283)
Discontinued operations (see note H)	-	1
Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders	42	(282)
Income/(loss) per share : (cents)		
From continuing operations		
Ordinary shares	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares	7	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	7	-
Discontinued operations		
Ordinary shares	-	-
E Ordinary shares	-	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	-	-
E Ordinary shares – diluted	-	-
Net income/(loss)		
Ordinary shares	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares	7	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	7	-
Weighted average number of shares used in computation		
Ordinary shares	276,979,428	269,068,365
E Ordinary shares – basic and diluted	4,150,888	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	277,599,300	269,068,365
Dividend paid per ordinary share (cents)	32	10
Dividend paid per E ordinary share (cents)	16	-

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

At June 30,
2007
(unaudited)
(in US Dollars, millions)

At December 31,
2006

ASSETS

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents
Restricted cash
Receivables

Trade
Recoverable taxes, rebates, levies and duties
Related parties
Other

Inventories (see note C)
Materials on the leach pad (see note C)
Derivatives
Deferred taxation assets
Assets held for sale

1,733 1,876

381 471
24 11
195 160

36 40
75 59
6 1
78 60

429 354
46 46
482 649
147 167
29 18

Property, plant and equipment, net

Acquired properties, net

Goodwill and other intangibles, net

Derivatives

Other long-term inventory (see note C)

Materials on the leach pad (see note C)

Other long-term assets (see note E)

Deferred taxation assets

5,202 4,977
1,295 1,289
584 566
- 6
79 68
172 149
533 543
45 39

Total assets

9,643 9,513

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities

Accounts payable and other current liabilities
Derivatives
Short-term debt (see note D)
Tax payable
Liabilities held for sale

2,582 2,467

518 498
1,726 1,782
264 33
73 148
1 6

Other non-current liabilities

Long-term debt (see note D)

Derivatives

Deferred taxation liabilities

Provision for environmental rehabilitation (see note E)

Other accrued liabilities

Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits

Minority interest

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity

134 24
1,362 1,472
323 397
1,282 1,275
321 310
34 27
174 172
65 61
- -
3,366 3,308

Common stock

400,000,000 (2006 – 400,000,000) authorized common stock of 25 ZAR cents each

Stock issued 2007 – 276,836,030 (2006 – 276,236,153)

Additional paid in capital

Accumulated deficit

Accumulated other comprehensive income (see note L)

10 10
5,575 5,539
(1,549) (1,476)
(670) (765)

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

9,643 9,513

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	277	385
Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders	42	(282)
Reconciled to net cash provided by operations:		
Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes	(14)	(15)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	295	338
Deferred taxation	3	(76)
Movement in non-hedge derivatives	(15)	432
Equity income in affiliates	(7)	(33)
Dividends received from affiliates	41	64
Other non cash items	44	(7)
Net increase/(decrease) in provision for environmental rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	4	(12)
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:		
Receivables	(35)	28
Inventories	(109)	(64)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	31	12
Net cash provided by continuing operations	280	385
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(3)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(467)	(267)
Acquisition of assets	(40)	-
Increase in non-current investments	(8)	(13)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(443)	(335)
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	15	10
Proceeds on sale of discontinued assets	1	5
Proceeds on sale of investments	6	6
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	14	51
Net loans repaid	-	4
Change in restricted cash	(12)	5
Net cash generated in financing activities	96	35
Net repayments of short-term debt	(41)	(521)
Issuance of stock	19	509
Share issue expenses	(1)	(5)
Net proceeds of long-term debt	123	28
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	99	64
Dividends paid	(103)	(40)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(94)	153
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	4	(17)
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	471	196
Cash and cash equivalents – June 30,	381	332

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note A. Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six-month period ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Note B. Accounting developments

Recently adopted pronouncements

Income taxes

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48") on January 1, 2007.

Resulting from the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized a \$25 million increase in its net liability for unrecognized income tax benefits. In addition, the Company reclassified \$116 million of income tax liabilities from current to Other non-current liabilities as of June 30, 2007, as payment of cash is not anticipated within one year of the balance sheet date.

As at January 1, 2007, the Company had \$84 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits and the Company recorded an opening adjustment of \$25 million against opening retained income as a result of adopting FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The total tax provision as of January 1, 2007 (including interest accrued of \$28 million) was \$173 million. Of this, \$109 million represents the amount of net unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective income tax rate. The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of its income tax expense.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007 the Company increased its accrual for interest by \$4 million.

The Company operates in numerous countries around the world and accordingly is subject to, and pays annual income taxes under, the various income tax regimes in the countries in which it operates. Some of these tax regimes are defined by contractual agreements with local government, and others are defined by the general corporate income tax laws of the country. The Company has historically filed, and continues to file, all required income tax returns and to pay the taxes reasonably determined to be due. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are highly complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time, the Company is subject to a review of its historic income tax filings and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain rules to the Company's business conducted within the country involved.

As at June 30, 2007, all the Company's South African tax filings remain open to scrutiny of the South African Revenue Service. As at June 30, 2007, in South Africa, the Company's assessments due from the tax authorities for 2004 and all subsequent years have yet to be received. It is possible that the Company will receive assessments during the next twelve months, which may have an effect on uncertain tax positions.

In all other jurisdictions, the revenue system is based on a self-assessment process, all tax filings due by June 30, 2007 have been filed, and the self-assessed position recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The legislation of individual jurisdictions provides for different periods for the authorities to review the filings with specified expiry dates. In Tanzania, audits have been undertaken for the years 2000 – 2003, whilst the audits for subsequent years are still in process. The Company is disputing some of the adjustments for the years 2000 – 2003. Based on current legal advice, the Company does not expect the resolution will significantly affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for planned major maintenance activities

The Company adopted the FASB's Staff Position (FSP) No. AUG AIR-1, "Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities" ("FSPAIR-1") on January 1, 2007. FSPAIR-1 eliminates the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities from the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide, Audits of Airlines and the guidance is applicable to entities in all industries. As a result of the elimination of the accrue-in-advance method, the Airline Guide currently permits the use of one of the following three remaining methods: (1) direct expensing, (2) built-in overhaul, and (3) deferral.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note B. Accounting developments (continued)

Recently adopted pronouncements (continued)

Of the three methods of accounting for planned major maintenance allowed by FSPAIR-1, the Company adopted the built-in overhaul method from January 1, 2007. The built-in overhaul method is based on segregation of plant and equipment costs into those that should be depreciated over the useful life of the asset and those that require overhaul at periodic intervals. Thus, the estimated cost of the overhaul component included in the purchase price of an asset is set up separately from the cost of the asset and is amortized to the date of the initial overhaul. The cost of the initial overhaul is then capitalized and amortized to the next overhaul, at which time the process is repeated. The adoption of FSPAIR-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's earnings and financial position.

Recently issued pronouncements

Fair value option for financial assets and liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS159"). SFAS159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, with the objective of improving financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. The provisions of SFAS159 are effective for the Company's year ending December 31, 2008. The Company is currently reviewing the guidance issued in SFAS159 and has not yet determined the impact of this on the financial statements.

Employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other post-retirement plans

In September 2006 the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)" ("SFAS158"). The recognition and disclosure requirements of SFAS158 adopted by the Company had no material impact as of December 31, 2006, while the measurement requirements of SFAS158, which are effective for fiscal years ending December 31, 2008, requires an entity to measure a defined benefit post-retirement plan's assets and obligations that determine its funded status as of the same day of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position. The Company is currently considering processes to meet these measurement requirements of SFAS158.

Fair value measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS157"). SFAS157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. The provisions of SFAS157 are effective for the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. The Company is currently reviewing the guidance issued in SFAS157 and has not yet determined the impact of this on the financial statements.

Note C. Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following :

Short-term

Gold in process
Gold on hand
Ore stockpiles
Uranium oxide and sulfuric acid
Supplies

Less: Heap leach inventory ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Short-term portion relating to heap leach inventory classified separate, as materials on the leach pad.

Long-term

Gold in process
Ore stockpiles
Supplies

Less: Heap leach inventory ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Long-term portion relating to heap leach inventory classified separate, as materials on the leach pad.

Note D. Long-term debt

The Company entered into a fifteen-year secured capital lease as finance for its new corporate office (Turbine Square). The lease is payable in monthly installments terminating March 2022 and is South African rand based. The amount outstanding on the capital lease was \$31 million as of June 30, 2007.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company repaid \$10 million and \$8 million, respectively, under its \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (due January 2008) and Ghanaian Cedi-based bank overdraft. These amounts were funded from cash flow from operations.

<u>At June 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>At December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
(unaudited)	
(in US Dollars, millions)	

	120	111
	56	37
	111	84
	9	6
	179	162
	475	400
	(46)	(46)
	429	354
	172	149
	77	66
	2	2
	251	217
	(172)	(149)
	79	68

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note D. Long-term debt (continued)

In addition, during the first half of 2007 the Company drew down \$55 million and \$40 million, respectively, under the \$700 million loan facility and the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group facility. As of June 30, 2007, \$225 million was drawn under the \$700 million loan facility and the total amount included in short-term debt under this facility amounted to \$227 million.

Note E. Provision for environmental rehabilitation

Long-term environmental obligations comprising decommissioning and restoration are based on the Company's environmental management plans, in compliance with the current environmental and regulatory requirements.

The following is a reconciliation of the total liabilities for reclamation and remediation obligations:

	(in US Dollars, millions)
Balance as at December 31, 2006	310
Additions to liabilities	3
Liabilities settled	(5)
Accretion expense	8
Translation	5
Balance as at June 30, 2007	<u>321</u>

Certain amounts have been contributed to a rehabilitation trust and environmental protection bond under the Company's control. The monies in the trust and bond are invested primarily in interest bearing debt securities and are included in Other long-term assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Cash balances held in the trust and bond are classified as restricted cash in the Company's consolidated balance sheets for all periods presented. As at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the balances held in the trust and bond (cash and investments) amounted to \$92 million and \$91 million, respectively. Besides these assets there were no other assets that were legally restricted for purposes of settling asset retirement obligations as at June 30, 2007.

Note F. Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes

In the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded a profit on sale of assets of \$17 million (before taxation of \$4 million) relating mainly to the disposal of minor assets in South Africa and South America, the recovery of loans written off, proceeds received on the sale of Central African Gold Plc (CAG) shares arising from the sale of Bibiani (concluded in December 2006) and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Brazil. The profit on sale of assets of \$19 million (before taxation of \$1 million) recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006 mainly related to the disposal of minor equipment and assets in South America, recovery of loans written off and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Guinea and Tanzania.

Note G. Taxation

A net taxation expense of \$101 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to a net benefit of \$7 million in the same period in 2006. Net taxation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was 66 percent of income/(loss) before tax compared to 2 percent for the same period in 2006. The six months ended June 30, 2006 benefited from deferred tax credits of \$88 million on unrealized non-hedge derivative losses, compared to similar tax credits of \$15 million in the same period in 2007. Charges for current tax in the six months ended June 30, 2007 amounted to \$98 million compared to \$69 million in the same period in 2006 reflecting mainly the impact of the South African tax formula to the increase in the earnings of the operations in that country. Charges for deferred tax in the six months ended June 30, 2007 included a tax expense of \$30 million as a result of a change to the estimated deferred tax rate in South Africa.

Note H. Discontinued operations

The Ergo reclamation surface operation, which forms part of the South African operations and is included under South Africa for segmental reporting, has been discontinued as the operation has reached the end of its useful life and the assets are no longer in use. After a detailed investigation of several options and scenarios, and based on management's decision reached on February 1, 2005, mining operations at Ergo ceased on March 31, 2005 with only site restoration obligations remaining. The results of Ergo for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, are summarized as follows:

	<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>			
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>		
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
	(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)			
	Per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Per share ⁽²⁾	Per share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Per share ⁽²⁾
	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)
Revenue	1	-	3	1
Costs, expenses and recoveries	-	-	1	-
Pre-tax profit	1	-	4	1
Taxation	(1)	-	(3)	(1)
Net profit attributable to discontinued operations	-	-	1	-

(1) Per basic and diluted ordinary and E ordinary shares.

(2) Basic and diluted earnings per common share. The calculation of diluted earnings per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 did not assume the effect of 15,384,615 shares, issuable upon the exercise of Convertible Bonds as their effects are anti-dilutive for these periods. The calculation of diluted earnings per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2006 did not assume the effect of 563,558 shares, issuable upon the exercise of stock incentive options as their effects are anti-dilutive for this period.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note I. Stock-based compensation plans

As at June 30, 2007, the Company has five stock-based employee compensation plans consisting of time-based awards (TRO), performance related awards (PRO), Bonus Share Plan awards (BSP), Long-Term Incentive Plan awards (LTIP) and the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP). During the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 the Company recognized a compensation expense of \$17 million (net of \$2 million income tax benefit) and \$2 million (net of \$ nil million income tax benefit), respectively, related to stock based compensation plans in accordance with the provisions of SFAS123(R).

The following table summarizes activity for stock options (PRO, TRO) outstanding as of June 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u> <u>Options</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>Weighted-</u> <u>average</u> <u>exercise price</u> <u>R</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	3,059	229
Granted	9	237
Exercised	(589)	237
Forfeited (terminations)	(44)	249
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	2,435	227
Options exercisable at June 30, 2007	1,543	226

As of June 30, 2007, there was \$2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options.

The following table summarizes activity for equity settled compensation awards (BSP, LTIP) outstanding as of June 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u> <u>Awards</u> <u>(000)</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,142
Granted	609
Exercised	(5)
Forfeited (terminations)	(25)
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	1,721
Awards exercisable at June 30, 2007	-

As of June 30, 2007, there was \$34 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock awards. These awards have no exercise price.

The following table summarizes activity for the ESOP as of June 30, 2007:

E Ordinary Shares outstanding as of June 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u> <u>Options</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>Weighted-</u> <u>average</u> <u>exercise price</u> <u>R</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,786	289
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(70)	293
Forfeited (terminations)	-	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	2,716	298
Options exercisable at June 30, 2007	-	-

Free shares awarded under ESOP outstanding as of June 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u> <u>Awards</u> <u>(000)</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	929
Granted	-
Exercised	(23)
Forfeited (terminations)	-
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	906
Awards exercisable at June 30, 2007	-

As of June 30, 2007, there was \$51 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested ESOP awards. Free shares have no exercise price.

Note J. Segment information

The Company produces gold as its primary product and does not have distinct divisional segments in terms of principal business activity, but manages its business on the basis of different geographic segments. During 2007, the Company changed the method of allocating hedging to individual mines. In prior periods, forward contracts were allocated to each reporting segment, based on the then prevailing contractual relationship with the counterparty. Following the removal of certain counterparty restrictions and the granting of group level guarantees during 2006, the Company has applied an average received gold price across all reporting segments. The average received gold price for each mine is thus similar to the Company's average received gold price which includes realized gains/losses on non-hedge derivatives. Where applicable, the corresponding items of segment information for all earlier periods presented have been restated to reflect this. This information is consistent with the information used by the Company's chief operating decision maker in evaluating operating performance of, and making resource allocation decisions among operations.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note K. Income/(loss) per share data

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted income/(loss) per share (in US dollars millions, except per share data):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Numerator		
Net income/(loss)	42	(282)
Less Dividends:		
Ordinary shares	89	26
E Ordinary shares	1	-
Undistributed losses	(48)	(308)
Ordinary shares undistributed losses	(48)	(308)
E Ordinary shares undistributed losses	-	-
Total undistributed losses	(48)	(308)
Denominator for basic income/(loss) per ordinary share		
Ordinary shares	276,619,448	269,068,365
Fully vested options ⁽¹⁾	359,980	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	276,979,428	269,068,365
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
Dilutive potential of stock incentive options ⁽²⁾	619,872	-
Dilutive potential of convertible bonds ⁽³⁾	-	-
Dilutive potential of E Ordinary shares	-	-
Denominator for diluted income/(loss) per share – adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares and assumed conversions	277,599,300	269,068,365
Weighted average number of E Ordinary shares used in calculation of basic and diluted income/(loss) per E Ordinary share	4,150,888	-
Income/(loss) per share (cents)		
Ordinary shares	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares	7	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	15	(105)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	7	-

⁽¹⁾ Compensation awards are included in the calculation of basic income/(loss) per common share from when the necessary conditions have been met, and it is virtually certain that shares will be issued as a result of employees exercising their options.

⁽²⁾ The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2006 did not assume the effect of 563,558 shares, issuable upon the exercise of stock incentive options as their effects are anti-dilutive for this period.

⁽³⁾ The calculation of diluted income/(loss) per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 did not assume the effect of 15,384,615 shares, issuable upon the exercise of Convertible Bonds as their effects are anti-dilutive for these periods.

Note L. Accumulated other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income, net of related taxation, consists of the following:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Opening balance	(765)	(676)
Translation gain/(loss)	41	(126)
Financial instruments	54	(105)
	(670)	(907)
Net income/(loss)	42	(282)
Translation gain/(loss)	41	(126)
Financial instruments	54	(105)
Total other comprehensive income is:	137	(513)

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note M. Employee benefit plans

The Company has made provision for pension and provident schemes covering substantially all employees.

Components of net periodic benefit cost

	<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)			
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Service cost	3	-	3	-
Interest cost	6	6	7	6
Expected return on plan assets	(9)	-	(10)	-
Net periodic benefit cost	-	6	-	6

Employer contributions

As disclosed in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company expected to contribute \$6 million to its pension plan in 2007. As of June 30, 2007, the Company had contributed \$3 million.

The actuarial valuation completed during December 31, 2006 indicated that the pension fund was fully funded and that no additional funding is required.

Note N. Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities of the Company include total contracted capital expenditure of \$601 million and total authorized capital expenditure not yet contracted of approximately \$685 million as of June 30, 2007. The expenditure is expected to be financed from existing cash resources, cash generated by operations and debt facilities.

South Africa – water pumping costs

The Company is involved in a legal dispute regarding the responsibility for water pumping of the Margaret shaft which belongs to Stilfontein. Following an attempt by DRDGold Limited to liquidate its North West operations and avoid incurring pumping cost, the Company launched an urgent application against DRDGold Limited and government departments requesting the court to order the continued pumping of water at the Stilfontein Mines. The cessation of water pumping is likely to cause flooding in various of the Company's Vaal River operations. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry responded by issuing directives to the mining companies directing that they share the costs of pumping at the Margaret Shaft.

The three mining companies, Simmer and Jack Mines Limited, Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and AngloGold Ashanti Limited, are finalizing an arrangement in which responsibility for the water pumping will be transferred to an independent newly formed company. The Company's responsibility will be limited to providing one-third of the start-up capital on loan account and the three mining companies will be members of the newly formed company. The operational cost will be apportioned to the three parties.

Should the proposed arrangement not be acceptable to the courts and/or the regulatory authorities, the proposal may have to be amended. Due to this uncertainty, no estimate is made of any potential liabilities.

South Africa – groundwater pollution

The Company has identified a number of groundwater pollution sites at its current operations in South Africa and has investigated a number of different technologies and methodologies that could possibly be used to remediate the pollution plumes. The viability of the suggested remediation techniques in the local geologic formation in South Africa is however unknown. No sites have been remediated and present research and development work is focused on several pilot projects to find a solution that will in fact yield satisfactory results in South African conditions. Subject to the technology being developed as a remediation technique, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note N. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Brazil – sales tax on gold deliveries

Mineração Serra Grande S.A. (MSG), the operator of the Crixas mine in Brazil, has received two tax assessments from the State of Goiás related to payments of sales taxes on gold deliveries for export namely, one assessment for the period between February 2004 and June 2005 and the other for the period between July 2005 and May 2006. The tax authorities maintain that whenever a taxpayer exports gold mined in the State of Goiás through a branch located in a different Brazilian state, it must obtain an authorization from the Goiás State Treasury by means of a Special Regime Agreement (*Termo de Acordo re Regime Especial – TARE*). The Serra Grande operation is co-owned with Kinross Gold Corporation. The Company's attributable share of the first assessment is approximately \$33 million. Although MSG requested the *TARE* in early 2004, the *TARE*, which authorized the remittance of gold to the Company's branch in Minas Gerais specifically for export purposes, was only granted and executed in May 2006. In November 2006 the administrative council's second chamber ruled in favor of Serra Grande and fully canceled the tax liability related to the first period. The State of Goiás has appealed to the full board of the State of Goiás tax administrative council. The second assessment was issued by the State of Goiás in October 2006 on the same grounds as the first assessment, and the Company's attributable share of the assessment is approximately \$20 million. The Company believes both assessments are in violation of federal legislation on sales taxes.

Brazil – VAT dispute

Morro Velho is involved in a dispute with tax authorities, as a result of an erroneous duplication of a shipping invoice between two states in Brazil, tax authorities are claiming that VAT is payable on the second invoice. The amount involved is approximately \$5 million.

Brazil – VAT dispute

Mineração Serra Grande S.A. received a tax assessment in October 2003 from the State of Minas Gerais related to sales taxes on gold allegedly returned from the branch in Minas Gerais to the company head office in the State of Goiás. The tax administrators rejected the Company's appeal against the assessment. The Company is now appealing the dismissal of the case at the judicial sphere. The Company's attributable share of the assessment is approximately \$6 million.

AngloGold Offshore Investments Limited – Nufcor International Limited loan facility

AngloGold Offshore Investments Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has guaranteed 50 percent of the Nufcor International Limited loan facility with FirstRand (Ireland) plc (formerly RMB International (Dublin) Limited) amounting to \$40 million. Nufcor International Limited is accounted for under the equity method.

South Africa – provision of surety

The Company has provided surety in favor of the lender in respect of gold loan facilities to wholly owned subsidiaries of Oro Group (Proprietary) Limited an affiliate of the Company. The Company has a total maximum liability, in terms of the suretyships, of R100 million (\$14 million). The suretyship agreements have a termination notice period of 90 days. The probability of the non-performance under the suretyships is considered minimal, based on factors of no prior defaults, being well-established companies and recourse via general notarial bonds over the gold stocks of the subsidiaries of the Oro Group. These bonds should enable the Company to recover the majority of the guaranteed amount. The Company receives a fee from the associate for providing the surety and has assessed the possibility of a claim for non-performance.

North America – reclamation

Pursuant to US environmental regulations, gold mining companies are obligated to close their operations and rehabilitate the lands that they mine in accordance with these regulations. AngloGold Ashanti USA has posted reclamation bonds with various federal and state governmental agencies to cover potential rehabilitation obligations in amounts aggregating approximately \$50 million.

The Company has provided a guarantee for these obligations which would be payable in the event of AngloGold Ashanti USA not being able to meet their rehabilitation obligations. As at June 30, 2007 the carrying value of these obligations relating to AngloGold Ashanti USA amounted to \$27 million and are included in the Provision for environmental rehabilitation in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The obligations will expire upon completion of such rehabilitation. There are no recourse provisions that would enable AngloGold Ashanti to recover from third parties any of the amounts paid under the guarantee.

Guarantee for convertible bond

The Company has guaranteed all payments and other obligations of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc regarding the issued \$1,000,000,000 2.375 percent convertible bonds due 2009. The Company's obligations regarding the guarantee are direct, unconditional and unsubordinated.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note N. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Guarantee for syndicated loan facility

AngloGold Ashanti Limited, AngloGold Offshore Investments Limited and AngloGold American Investments Limited have guaranteed all payments and other obligations of the wholly-owned subsidiaries AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc and AngloGold Ashanti USA Inc. regarding the \$700 million syndicated loan facility. The total amount outstanding under this facility as of June 30, 2007 amounted to \$227 million.

North and South America delivery guarantees

The Company has issued gold delivery guarantees to several counterparty banks in which it guarantees the due performance of its subsidiaries AngloGold Ashanti USA Inc., AngloGold South America Limited and Cerro Vanguardia S.A. under their respective gold hedging agreements.

Ashanti Treasury Services – guarantees

The Company together with its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc have provided guarantees to several counterparty banks for the hedging commitments of its wholly-owned subsidiary Ashanti Treasury Services Limited (ATS). The maximum potential amount of future payments is all moneys due, owing or incurred by ATS under or pursuant to the Hedging Agreements. At June 30, 2007 the marked-to-market valuation of the ATS hedge book was negative \$1,001 million.

Geita hedge guarantee

The Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc have issued hedging guarantees to several counterparty banks in which they have guaranteed the due performance by the GMC of its obligations under or pursuant to the hedging agreements entered into by GMC, and to the payment of all money owing or incurred by GMC as and when due. This guarantee remains in force until no sum remains to be paid under the Hedging Agreements and the Bank has irrevocably recovered or received all sums payable to it under the Hedging Agreements. The maximum potential amount of future payments is all moneys due, owing or incurred by GMC under or pursuant to the Hedging Agreements. At June 30, 2007 the marked-to-market valuation of the GMC hedge book was negative \$291 million.

In addition to the above, the Company has contingent liabilities in respect of certain claims, disputes and guarantees which are not considered to be material.

Taxation

With operations in several countries on several continents, many of which are emerging markets, AngloGold Ashanti is subject to, and pays annual taxes under the various tax regimes where it operates. Some of these tax regimes are defined by contractual agreements with the local government, but others are defined by the general corporate tax laws of the country. The Company has historically filed, and continues to file, all required tax returns and to pay the taxes reasonably determined to be due. In some jurisdictions, tax authorities are yet to complete their assessments for previous years. The tax rules and regulations in many countries are complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time the Company is subject to a review of its historic tax filings and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation or application of certain rules to the Company's business conducted within the country involved. Management believes based on information currently to hand, that such tax contingencies have been adequately provided for, and as assessments are completed, the Company will make appropriate adjustments to those estimates used in determining amounts due.

Registration rights agreement

On March 23, 2006 the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with Anglo South Africa Capital (Proprietary) Limited (Anglo South Africa) under which the Company has agreed to file U.S. registration statements for Anglo South Africa's offer and sale of shares it holds in the Company (each a Demand Registration) if Anglo South Africa requests the Company to do so. The Company is required to use all reasonable efforts to file a Demand Registration within 30 days after such a request and to keep it effective for 90 days unless the shares offered pursuant to it are sold earlier. Further, the Company may not offer, sell, allot or issue any shares or other securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, shares, whether pursuant to U.S. registration or otherwise, for a 90-day period immediately following the first closing of an offering pursuant to a Demand Registration or a shorter period as may be imposed by underwriters in the Demand Registration; except: (i) in consideration for shares or assets of a company as part of a merger, acquisition, corporate reorganization or similar transaction, (ii) as required pursuant to the terms governing the 2.375 percent guaranteed convertible bonds due 2009, issued by AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc and guaranteed by the Company, and (iii) in connection with any option, employee bonus, profit sharing, pension, retirement, incentive, savings or similar plan, agreement or award. The Registration Rights Agreement may be terminated at any time by written consent by each of the parties thereto. The Registration Rights Agreement shall terminate automatically on the first date on which Anglo South Africa is no longer an "affiliate" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Vulnerability from concentrations

There is a concentration of risk in respect of reimbursable value added tax and fuel duties from the Malian government. Reimbursable value added tax due from the Malian government to the Company amounts to \$32 million at June 30, 2007 (March 31, 2007: \$37 million). The last audited value added tax return was for the period ended December 31, 2006 and as at June 30, 2007, \$25 million was still outstanding and \$7 million is still subject to audit. The accounting processes for the unaudited amount are in accordance with the processes advised by the Malian government in terms of the previous audits.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note N. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Reimbursable fuel duties from the Malian government to the Company amount to \$8 million at June 30, 2007 (March 31, 2007: \$10 million). Fuel duty refund claims are required to be submitted before January 31 of the following year and are subject to authorization by, firstly, the Department of Mining, and secondly, the Customs and Excise authorities. As at June 30, 2007, the Customs and Excise authorities have approved \$1 million which is still outstanding, while \$7 million is still subject to authorization. The accounting processes for the unauthorized amount are in accordance with the processes advised by the Malian government in terms of the previous authorizations. With effect from February 2006, fuel duties are no longer payable to the Malian government.

The Government of Mali is a shareholder in all of the Company's entities in Mali and protocol agreements governing repayments of certain of these amounts have been signed. All payments as scheduled in terms of the protocol agreements have been recovered up to June 2007. The amounts outstanding have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 5 percent.

There is a concentration of risk in respect of reimbursable value added tax and fuel duties from the Tanzanian government. Reimbursable value added tax due from the Tanzanian government to the Company amounts to \$17 million at June 30, 2007 (March 31, 2007: \$15 million). The last audited value added tax return was for the period ended November 30, 2006 and as at June 30, 2007 \$14 million was still outstanding and \$3 million is still subject to audit. The accounting processes for the unaudited amount are in accordance with the processes advised by the Tanzanian government in terms of the previous audits. The amounts outstanding have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 5 percent.

Reimbursable fuel duties from the Tanzanian government to the Company amount to \$26 million at June 30, 2007 (March 31, 2007: \$22 million). Fuel duty claims are required to be submitted after consumption of the related fuel and are subject to authorization by the Customs and Excise authorities. As at June 30, 2007, claims for refund of fuel duties amounting to \$18 million have been lodged with the Customs and Excise authorities, which are still outstanding, whilst claims for refund of \$8 million have not yet been submitted. The accounting processes for the unauthorized amount are in accordance with the processes advised by the Tanzanian government in terms of the previous authorizations. The amounts outstanding have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 5 percent.

Note O. Related parties

The Company, which holds an equity investment of 29.9 percent interest in Trans-Siberian Gold plc (TSG), entered into a transaction during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 with TSG in which two companies were acquired for a cash consideration of \$40 million. The companies acquired consist of Amikan (which holds the Vedugu deposit, related exploration and mining licenses) and AS APK (which holds the Bogunay deposit related exploration and mining licenses).

Note P. Declaration of dividends

On February 12, 2007 AngloGold Ashanti declared a final dividend of 240 South African cents (32.384 US cents) per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 2006 with a record date of March 9, 2007 and payment dates of March 16, 2007 for holders of ordinary shares and CDIs, March 19, 2007 for holders of GhDSs and March 26, 2007 for holders of ADSs. In addition, on February 12, 2007 AngloGold Ashanti declared a dividend of 120 South African cents (16 US cents) per E ordinary share, payable on March 16, 2007 to employees participating in the Bokamoso ESOP and Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited.

On July 30, 2007 AngloGold Ashanti declared an interim dividend of 90 South African cents (approximately 13 US cents) per ordinary share for the six months ended June 30, 2007 with a record date of August 24, 2007 and a payment date of August 31, 2007 for holders of ordinary shares and CDIs, approximately September 3, 2007 for holders of GhDSs and approximately September 10, 2007 for holders of ADSs. In addition, on July 30, 2007 AngloGold Ashanti declared a dividend of 45 South African cents (approximately 6 US cents) per E ordinary share, payable on August 31, 2007 to employees participating in the Bokamoso ESOP and Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited.

In addition to the cash dividend, an amount equal to the dividend paid to holders of E ordinary shares will be offset when calculating the strike price of E ordinary shares. Each CDI represents one-fifth of an ordinary share and 100 GhDSs represents one ordinary share. Each ADS represents one ordinary share.

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information

With effect from October 1, 2004, AngloGold Ashanti has transferred certain of its operations and assets located outside South Africa (excluding certain operations and assets in the United States, Australia and Africa) to AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc (originally SMI Holdings Limited and formerly AngloGold Holdings plc) ("IOMco"), its wholly-owned subsidiary. IOMco is an Isle of Man registered company.

IOMco has issued debt securities which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti Limited (being the "Guarantor"). The following is condensed financial information of the registrant and consolidating financial information for the Company as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, with a separate column for each of IOMco as Issuer, AngloGold Ashanti Limited as Guarantor and the other businesses of the group combined (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries"). For the purposes of the condensed consolidating financial information, the Company carries its investments under the equity method.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of income

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(unaudited)

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
Sales and other income	678	-	760	(8)	1,430
Product sales	664	-	750	(3)	1,411
Interest, dividends and other	14	-	10	(5)	19
Costs and expenses	549	(27)	737	19	1,278
Production costs	370	-	461	-	831
Exploration costs	2	-	51	-	53
Related party transactions	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
General and administrative	54	(65)	31	41	61
Royalties paid/(received)	-	-	33	-	33
Market development costs	4	-	3	-	7
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	124	-	171	-	295
Interest expense	13	17	6	-	36
Accretion expense	4	-	4	-	8
Employment severance costs	2	-	-	-	2
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes	(7)	21	(10)	(21)	(17)
Non-hedge derivative gain and other commodity contracts	(11)	-	(13)	(1)	(25)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	129	27	23	(27)	152
Taxation expense	(68)	(1)	(32)	-	(101)
Minority interest	-	-	(16)	-	(16)
Equity income/(loss) in affiliates	22	(15)	-	-	7
Equity (loss)/income in subsidiaries	(39)	-	-	39	-
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	44	11	(25)	12	42
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Income/(loss)	44	11	(25)	12	42
Preferred stock dividends	(2)	-	(3)	5	-
Net income/(loss) - applicable to common stockholders	42	11	(28)	17	42

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of income

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

(unaudited)

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
Sales and other income	658	24	631	(8)	1,305
Product sales	652	-	640	-	1,292
Interest, dividends and other	6	24	(9)	(8)	13
Costs and expenses	727	-	878	7	1,612
Production costs	358	-	406	-	764
Exploration costs	3	-	26	-	29
Related party transactions	9	-	-	-	9
General and administrative	31	(5)	11	7	44
Royalties paid/(received)	-	-	25	-	25
Market development costs	4	-	4	-	8
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	139	-	199	-	338
Interest expense	17	23	5	-	45
Accretion expense	4	-	5	-	9
Employment severance costs	4	-	-	-	4
Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes	-	(18)	(1)	-	(19)
Non-hedge derivative loss and other commodity contracts	158	-	198	-	356
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	(69)	24	(247)	(15)	(307)
Taxation benefit/(expense)	46	(1)	(38)	-	7
Minority interest	1	-	(17)	-	(16)
Equity income/(loss) in affiliates	34	(1)	-	-	33
Equity (loss)/income in subsidiaries	(291)	-	-	291	-
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(279)	22	(302)	276	(283)
Discontinued operations	1	-	-	-	1
(Loss)/income	(278)	22	(302)	276	(282)
Preferred stock dividends	(4)	-	(4)	8	-
Net (loss)/income - applicable to common stockholders	(282)	22	(306)	284	(282)

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating balance sheets

AT JUNE 30, 2007

(unaudited)

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets	1,371	2,395	4,694	(6,727)	1,733
Cash and cash equivalents	188	36	157	-	381
Restricted cash	2	-	22	-	24
Receivables and other current assets	1,181	2,359	4,515	(6,727)	1,328
Trade and other receivables and deferred taxation assets	192	6	147	(3)	342
Inter-group balances	770	2,353	3,601	(6,724)	-
Derivatives	142	-	340	-	482
Inventories	63	-	366	-	429
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	46	-	46
Assets held for sale	14	-	15	-	29
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,854	-	3,348	-	5,202
Acquired properties, net	262	-	1,033	-	1,295
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	-	247	603	(266)	584
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Other long-term inventory	-	-	79	-	79
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	172	-	172
Other long-term assets and deferred taxation assets	2,932	2,467	485	(5,306)	578
Total assets	6,419	5,109	10,414	(12,299)	9,643
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current liabilities	1,644	233	7,406	(6,701)	2,582
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	160	1	373	(16)	518
Inter-group balances	785	85	5,815	(6,685)	-
Derivatives	660	-	1,066	-	1,726
Short-term debt	11	144	109	-	264
Tax payable	27	3	43	-	73
Liabilities held for sale	1	-	-	-	1
Other non-current liabilities	116	-	109	(91)	134
Long-term debt	316	1,000	46	-	1,362
Derivatives	87	-	236	-	323
Deferred taxation liabilities	589	-	678	15	1,282
Provision for environmental rehabilitation	140	-	181	-	321
Other accrued liabilities	-	-	34	-	34
Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	161	-	13	-	174
Minority interest	-	-	65	-	65
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-
Stockholders' equity	3,366	3,876	1,646	(5,522)	3,366
Stock issued	10	3,625	898	(4,523)	10
Additional paid in capital	5,575	34	341	(375)	5,575
Accumulated (deficit)/profit	(1,549)	217	(740)	523	(1,549)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(670)	-	1,147	(1,147)	(670)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	6,419	5,109	10,414	(12,299)	9,643

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating balance sheets

AT DECEMBER 31, 2006

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets	1,390	2,275	4,733	(6,522)	1,876
Cash and cash equivalents	180	32	259	-	471
Restricted cash	5	-	6	-	11
Receivables and other current assets	1,205	2,243	4,468	(6,522)	1,394
Trade and other receivables and deferred taxation assets	150	6	181	(10)	327
Inter-group balances	756	2,237	3,518	(6,511)	-
Derivatives	225	-	425	(1)	649
Inventories	59	-	295	-	354
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	46	-	46
Assets held for sale	15	-	3	-	18
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,790	-	3,183	4	4,977
Acquired properties, net	273	-	1,016	-	1,289
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	-	247	586	(267)	566
Derivatives	5	-	1	-	6
Other long-term inventory	-	-	68	-	68
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	149	-	149
Other long-term assets and deferred taxation assets	2,858	2,437	480	(5,193)	582
Total assets	6,316	4,959	10,216	(11,978)	9,513
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current liabilities	1,769	71	7,047	(6,420)	2,467
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	182	-	310	6	498
Inter-group balances	778	60	5,620	(6,458)	-
Derivatives	712	-	1,037	33	1,782
Short-term debt	11	9	13	-	33
Tax payable	80	2	67	(1)	148
Liabilities held for sale	6	-	-	-	6
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	117	(93)	24
Long-term debt	286	1,080	106	-	1,472
Derivatives	124	-	307	(34)	397
Deferred taxation liabilities	533	-	730	12	1,275
Provision for environmental rehabilitation	137	-	173	-	310
Other accrued liabilities	-	-	27	-	27
Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	159	-	13	-	172
Minority interest	-	-	61	-	61
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-
Stockholders' equity	3,308	3,808	1,635	(5,443)	3,308
Stock issued	10	3,625	898	(4,523)	10
Additional paid in capital	5,539	1	357	(358)	5,539
Accumulated (deficit)/profit	(1,476)	182	(659)	477	(1,476)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(765)	-	1,039	(1,039)	(765)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	6,316	4,959	10,216	(11,978)	9,513

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of cash flows

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(unaudited)

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
Net cash provided by/(used) in operating activities	143	(108)	247	(5)	277
Net income/(loss) – applicable to common stockholders	42	11	(28)	17	42
Reconciled to net cash provided by/(used) in operations:					
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes	(7)	22	(8)	(21)	(14)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	124	-	171	-	295
Deferred taxation	(27)	-	30	-	3
Other non cash items	(5)	(71)	140	(1)	63
Net increase/(decrease) in provision for environmental rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	6	-	(2)	-	4
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:					
Net movement inter-group receivables and payables	(33)	(71)	104	-	-
Receivables	(22)	(1)	(12)	-	(35)
Inventories	(5)	-	(104)	-	(109)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	73	2	(44)	-	31
Net cash provided by/(used) in continuing operations	146	(108)	247	(5)	280
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(130)	-	(337)	-	(467)
Acquisition of assets	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Increase in non-current investments	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(148)	-	(295)	-	(443)
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	6	-	9	-	15
Proceeds of sale of discontinued assets	1	-	-	-	1
Proceeds on sale of investments	-	-	6	-	6
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	11	-	3	-	14
Net loans (advanced)/repaid	-	-	-	-	-
Change in restricted cash	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities	(5)	112	(16)	5	96
Net repayments of short-term debt	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
Insurance of stock	19	33	(33)	-	19
Share issue expenses	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net proceeds of long-term debt	-	55	68	-	123
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	25	-	74	-	99
Dividends (paid)/received	(48)	24	(84)	5	(103)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8	4	(106)	-	(94)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	-	-	4	-	4
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	180	32	259	-	471
Cash and cash equivalents – June 30,	188	36	157	-	381

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note Q. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of cash flows

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

(unaudited)

(In million US dollars, except share information)

	AngloGold Ashanti (the "Guarantor")	IOMco (the "Issuer")	Other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries")	Cons adjustments	Total
Net cash (used) in/provided by operating activities	(130)	(65)	588	(8)	385
Net (loss)/income – applicable to common stockholders	(282)	22	(306)	284	(282)
Reconciled to net cash (used) in/provided by operations:					
Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes	-	(5)	(10)	-	(15)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	139	-	199	-	338
Deferred taxation	(71)	-	(5)	-	(76)
Other non cash items	495	(7)	260	(292)	456
Net decrease in provision for environmental rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	(6)	-	(6)	-	(12)
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:					
Net movement inter-group receivables and payables	(414)	(74)	488	-	-
Receivables	25	1	2	-	28
Inventories	(3)	-	(61)	-	(64)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(13)	(2)	27	-	12
Net cash (used)/provided by continuing operations	(130)	(65)	588	(8)	385
Net cash used in discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities	(123)	10	(154)	-	(267)
Acquisition of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in non-current investments	-	(10)	(3)	-	(13)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(139)	-	(196)	-	(335)
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	-	5	5	-	10
Proceeds of sale of discontinued assets	5	-	-	-	5
Proceeds on sale of investments	-	-	6	-	6
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	11	-	40	-	51
Net loans repaid/(advanced)	-	15	(11)	-	4
Change in restricted cash	-	-	5	-	5
Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities	386	30	(389)	8	35
Net repayments of short-term debt	(116)	(330)	(75)	-	(521)
Insurance of stock	509	330	(330)	-	509
Share issue expenses	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Net proceeds of long-term debt	(7)	30	5	-	28
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	35	-	29	-	64
Dividends (paid)/received	(30)	-	(18)	8	(40)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	133	(25)	45	-	153
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(9)	-	(8)	-	(17)
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	2	36	158	-	196
Cash and cash equivalents – June 30,	126	11	195	-	332

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING PERFORMANCE FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH US GAAP

In the following discussion 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 euro or € are to the lawful currency of the European Union, references to AUD dollars and A\$ are to the lawful currency of Australia, reference to BRL is to the lawful currency of Brazil, reference to C\$ is to the lawful currency of Canada and references to GHC or cedi are to the lawful currency of Ghana.

Introduction

Operating results

AngloGold Ashanti's revenues are derived primarily from the sale of gold produced at its mines. An insignificant portion of its revenue is derived from the sales of silver, uranium oxide and sulfuric acid. As a consequence, AngloGold Ashanti's operating results are directly related to the price of gold which can fluctuate widely and are also affected by numerous factors beyond its control, including industrial and jewellery demand, the strength of the US dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted) and of other currencies, interest rates, actual or expected gold sales by central banks, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economic events, and production and cost levels in major gold-producing regions such as South Africa.

As the amounts produced in any single year constitute a very small portion of the total potential supply of gold, normal variations in AngloGold Ashanti's current production do not necessarily have a significant impact on the supply of gold or on its price. If revenue from gold sales falls for a substantial period below AngloGold Ashanti's cost of production at its operations, AngloGold Ashanti could determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at any or all of its operations nor to continue the development of some or all of its projects.

Impact of exchange rate fluctuations

During the first six months of 2007 the rand weakened slightly against the US dollar (based on the exchange rates of R7.00 and R7.02 per US dollar on January 1, 2007 and June 30, 2007, respectively). However, when comparing the average exchange rates of the rand against the US dollar of R7.14 and R6.31 during the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively, the value of the rand lost 13 percent against the US dollar.

The weaker rand against the US dollar, which positively impacted on the profitability of AngloGold Ashanti, was offset by an increase in the Australian dollar which strengthened by 8 percent against the US dollar based on the average exchange rates of A\$1.24 and A\$1.35 per US dollar during the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. Marginal strengthening of the local currency in Brazil against the US dollar during the six month period ended June 30, 2007 when compared to the same period in 2006 further negatively impacted on AngloGold Ashanti's profitability.

Gold market for the quarter ended June 30, 2007

A strong start to the second quarter of 2007 saw the gold price trade up to \$690 per ounce, however on the back of a slightly stronger US dollar and what is normally a seasonally quiet period for gold, the price then traded down to a low of \$640 per ounce and ended the June quarter at \$648 per ounce. The gold price averaged \$666 per ounce for the second quarter, marginally higher than that of the previous quarter's average price of \$650 per ounce.

The rand gold price averaged R151,392 per kilogram for the second quarter of 2007, marginally higher than the previous quarter's average of R150,698 per kilogram. The strengthening of the Australian dollar saw the gold price average A\$802 per ounce for the quarter, some 3 percent lower than the A\$826 per ounce of the previous quarter.

Physical market

The increased gold price stability of the first quarter of 2007 led to a 17 percent improvement in jewellery demand, with indications that second quarter buying was also healthy. Gold sales at the April Akshaya Thritiya festival in India – one of the most important gold-buying events of the year – were reported to have been substantially higher than those of the previous year, when volatility rose to nearly 40 percent. It appears that provided the relative price stability of 2007 continues, jewellery demand is expected to remain strong throughout the year, even at prices in the mid-to-high \$600 per ounce range, and particularly given the rising income levels of main jewellery-buying areas such as India, China and the Middle East.

In an effort to help spur on this demand, the World Gold Council (WGC) during the second quarter of 2007 launched a new international consumer advertising campaign, "Only Gold", in conjunction with major retailers and manufacturers in the US and China. The roll-out of this campaign to Europe and India is planned for later in the year, with early indications that acceptance by retailers to allocate spend to these campaigns is growing.

Central bank sales

The second quarter saw continued central bank gold sales, with signatories of the second Central Bank Gold Agreement (CBGA2), including Spain, France and the European Central Bank selling a total of 267 tonnes during the period and bringing the total sales for the third year of the CBGA2 to 301 tonnes by the end of June 2007. Significantly, the Swiss National Bank also announced in June 2007 that it will adjust the composition of its reserves by selling 250 tonnes of gold before the end of the CBGA2 in September 2009, which may result in higher central bank sales for 2007 compared with those of 2006.

Speculation that the IMF will sell 400 tonnes of gold (out of its total reserves of 3,217 tonnes) remains, but as the sale is expected to be carried out under the terms of the CBGA2 agreement, market impact of such a decision is likely to be minimal.

Investment market

Despite relatively limited activity in the gold exchange traded funds (ETFs) over the second quarter, investment in the World Gold Council's-backed Exchange Traded Gold ETFs, notably the GLD in New York and Singapore, GBS in London and Paris, GOLD in Australia and New Gold Debentures in Johannesburg, remained strong, representing a total of 19 million ounces (590 tonnes), or the equivalent of \$12.5 billion. Secondary listings of GBS took place in Italy and Germany over the June quarter and plans are in place for further listings in Europe and Asia later this year.

Industrial market

The increasingly positive trends in industrial demand for gold over the last few years have continued, with particularly buoyant demand from the electronics industry in the Far East for gold-based products rising 5 percent over the past three years. Demand has been further driven by increased consumer demand for personal computers and mobile phones, which contain varying amounts of gold. Despite the best efforts by manufacturers to 'thrift' on gold usage, demand for gold in this sector has reached record highs. New advances in the potential industrial uses of gold may also suggest a further

strengthening in industrial demand, as highlighted in the June quarter by the announcement of a new emission and pollution control system containing gold.

Producer hedging

Net producer de-hedging continued through the second quarter of 2007, albeit at a slower pace. In addition to the Lihir Gold Limited announcement which occurred early into the second quarter, further announcements followed from Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and Buenaventura Mining Company Inc. Finally during the June quarter, Newmont Mining Corporation announced that it had closed out the remaining 1.85 million ounces of its hedge book. This quarter also saw the announcement of a new hedge put in place to secure debt capital for expansion at Western Goldfields Inc.

Currencies

The Euro continued to gain against the US dollar for the early part of the second quarter, reaching a high of €/1.37. A brief correction saw the US dollar trade back to a €/1.33 before concerns surrounding the sub-prime mortgage market in the US re-surfaced, which caused the US dollar to weaken again and it closed the quarter at €/1.35.

Although for the second quarter it showed a marginal depreciation of just over 1 percent, subsequent movement has seen the US dollar slide to record lows of €/1.38. Further weakening of the US dollar is expected, which should see gold trade up to the higher levels seen in the second quarter.

The rand range traded throughout the June quarter between levels of R6.83/\$ to R7.36/\$, and managed to appreciate some 3 percent against the US dollar closing at R7.02/\$. Much of this relative strength can be attributed to the weakness of the US dollar.

Positive economic factors, high interest rates and the weakening US dollar continue to support the Australian dollar, which strengthened by 6 percent quarter-on-quarter to average A\$/0.83. The Australian dollar has traded as high as A\$/0.88, close to its twenty year high of A\$/0.89.

Operating review for the six months ended June 30, 2007

Presented in the table below is selected operating data for AngloGold Ashanti for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006. The operating data gives effect to acquisitions and dispositions as of the effective date of such acquisitions and dispositions:

Operating data for AngloGold Ashanti

	<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Total gold production (000 oz) ⁽¹⁾	2,675	2,755
Capital expenditure (\$ million)	476	337
Consolidated entities	473	335
Equity accounted joint ventures	3	2

⁽¹⁾ Including equity accounted joint ventures.

Gold production

For the six months ended June 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's total gold production decreased by 80,000 ounces, or about 3 percent, to 2.68 million ounces from 2.76 million ounces produced in the same period in 2006. In South Africa, gold production decreased from 1,257,000 ounces produced in

the six months to June 30, 2006, to 1,148,000 ounces produced in the same period in 2007 due to lower volume mined at TauTona arising from strategy changes and seismicity concerns, lower volume mined as a result of lower face advance at Great Noligwa and at Kopanang, as a result of less milling shifts and lower grade. Gold production in Argentina, Ghana and Mali decreased from 117,000 ounces, 304,000 ounces and 275,000 ounces, respectively, produced in the six months to June 30, 2006, to 102,000 ounces, 263,000 ounces and 210,000 ounces produced, respectively, in the same period in 2007. This was mainly due to lower grades at Cerro Vanguardia (in Argentina); at Iduapriem (in Ghana) due to a gearbox problem experienced in the first quarter of 2007 in the mill and the impact on production due to the sale of Bibiani (in Ghana) completed in December 2006. In Mali gold production was lower compared to 2006 due to lower recovered grades and volume mined at Morila and lower recovered grades at Sadiola.

The decrease in gold produced over 2007 at most mines was partially offset by an increase in gold production in Australia, Brazil and Guinea from 204,000 ounces, 154,000 ounces and 116,000 ounces, respectively, produced in the six months to June 30, 2006, to 297,000 ounces, 187,000 ounces and 137,000 ounces produced, respectively, in the same period in 2007. This was mainly due to the mining of high grade areas and the access to the high grade Western Shear zone ore supplementing production at Sunrise Dam (in Australia) in 2007; at AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração (in Brazil) due to a planned production halt in 2006 as part of an upgrade of the shaft and crusher and, at Siguiri (in Guinea) due to higher volumes with the Carbon-in-pulp (CIP) plant being in full production in 2007.

In the quarter ended June 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's total gold production increased by 23,000 ounces to 1.35 million ounces, or 2 percent from 1.33 million ounces produced during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 mainly due to increased production at most mines.

Capital expenditures

Total capital expenditure of \$476 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 and includes \$30 million relating to the fifteen-year secured capital lease as finance for the new corporate office (Turbine Square). Total capital expenditure on tangible assets which includes Ore reserve development, stay-in-business and project capital during the six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$446 million compared to \$337 million in the same period in 2006. This \$109 million, or 32 percent, increase is mainly reflected in the \$104 million increase in capital expenditure in the Australian region from \$20 million recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$124 million spent for the same period in 2007 mainly on the Boddington expansion project.

Comparison of financial performance on a segment basis for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

The Company produces gold as its primary product and does not have distinct divisional segments in terms of principal business activity, but manages its business on the basis of different geographic segments. During 2007, the Company changed the method of allocating hedging to individual mines. In prior periods, forward contracts were allocated to each reporting segment, based on the then prevailing contractual relationship with the counterparty. Following the removal of certain counterparty restrictions and the granting of group level guarantees during 2006, the Company has applied an average received gold price across all reporting segments. The average received gold price for each mine is thus similar to the Company's average received gold price which includes realized gains/losses on non-hedge derivatives. Where applicable, the corresponding items of segment information for all earlier periods presented have been restated to reflect this. This information is consistent with the information used by the Company's chief operating decision maker in evaluating operating performance of, and making resource allocation decisions among operations.

Revenues

Category of activity	Six months ended June 30,			
	2007		2006	
	US dollar, millions	Percentage	US dollar, millions	Percentage
Product sales	1,411		1,292	
Interest, dividends and other	19		13	
Total revenues	1,430		1,305	
Geographical area data				
South Africa	700	50%	765	59%
Argentina	69	5%	66	5%
Australia	172	12%	129	10%
Brazil	148	10%	114	9%
Ghana	173	12%	166	13%
Guinea	102	7%	76	6%
Mali	132	9%	160	12%
Namibia	26	2%	26	2%
USA	76	5%	43	3%
Tanzania	100	7%	102	8%
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	3	-	6	-
	1,701	119%	1,653	127%
Less: Equity method investments included in above	(132)	(9%)	(160)	(13%)
Less: Gains on realized non-hedge derivatives included in above	(139)	(10%)	(188)	(14%)
Total revenues	1,430	100%	1,305	100%

Assets

	At June 30, 2007		At December 31, 2006	
	US dollar, millions	Percentage	US dollar, millions	Percentage
Geographical area data				
Total segment assets				
South Africa	3,094	32%	3,093	32%
Argentina	233	2%	254	3%
Australia	971	10%	805	8%
Brazil	595	6%	544	6%
Ghana	2,096	22%	2,058	22%
Guinea	333	3%	357	4%
Mali	272 ⁽¹⁾	3%	280 ⁽¹⁾	3%
Namibia	67	1%	64	-
USA	504	5%	507	5%
Tanzania	1,339	14%	1,382	15%
Other, including Corporate, Assets held for sale and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	139	2%	169	2%
Total segment assets	9,643	100%	9,513	100%

⁽¹⁾ Investment held.

Comparison of financial performance for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

Revenues

Revenues from product sales and other income increased from \$1,305 million in the first six months of 2006 to \$1,430 million in the same period of 2007, representing a 10 percent increase over the period. This was due to the increase in the gold price in the first six months of 2007 as the average spot price of gold was \$658 per ounce during the six months ended June 30, 2007, \$67 per ounce, or 11 percent, higher than \$591 per ounce, the average spot price of gold in the first six months of 2006, being offset by decreased production. The majority of product sales consisted of US dollar-denominated gold sales.

Total revenues from the South African operations decreased by \$65 million to \$700 million over the six months ended June 30, 2007 from \$765 million realized in the same period in 2006, mainly as a result of a decrease in gold production, which more than offset the increase in gold price.

Total revenues derived from Australia, Brazil and Guinea increased to \$172 million, \$148 million and \$102 million, respectively, over the six months ended June 30, 2007 from \$129 million, \$114 million and \$76 million, respectively, realized in the same period of 2006 mainly as a result of the higher gold price and increased gold production.

In Ghana, total revenues generated increased from \$166 million realized in the first six months of 2006 to \$173 million in the same period in 2007, mainly as a result of the increase in gold price, which more than offset a decrease in gold production.

Production costs

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti incurred production costs of \$831 million representing an increase of \$67 million, or 9 percent, from \$764 million recorded for the same period of 2006.

Production costs in AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Ghana and Guinea, Brazil and Australia operations increased from \$148 million, \$50 million and \$61 million, respectively, in the first six months of 2006 to \$174 million, \$68 million and \$72 million, respectively, for the same period of 2007 mainly as a result of an increase in operational costs including labor, fuel and power and water costs as well as the strengthening of local currencies relative to the US dollar.

Exploration costs

Exploration costs increased from \$29 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$53 million in the same period in 2007 mainly due to increased exploration activities at the Tropicana project in Australia, regional and target generation activities in Colombia and continued drilling in the Mongbwalu region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2007 amounted to a credit (representing purchases by related parties) of \$6 million compared with an expense (representing purchases from related parties) of \$9 million for the same period of 2006. The reduction was mainly due to lower contract work generated by development activities and to transactions with subsidiaries of Anglo American plc no longer disclosed, following the reduction of Anglo American plc's shareholding in AngloGold Ashanti to less than 50 percent interest held, as a result of the sale in the public offering of some of its shares in AngloGold Ashanti which was completed in April 2006. Related party transactions with Trans-Siberian Gold plc (TSG) (see note O "Related parties" to the condensed consolidated financial statements) amounted to \$1 million for services rendered and \$40 million for the acquisition of assets during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses increased from \$44 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$61 million in the same period in 2007, mainly due to increased stock compensation expense recognized and annual salary increments.

Royalties

Royalties paid by AngloGold Ashanti increased from \$25 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006, to \$33 million paid in the same period in 2007, mainly due to the higher gold price. Royalties are mostly calculated based on a percentage of revenues and are payable primarily to local governments.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased by \$43 million to \$295 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 when compared to \$338 million recorded in the same period in 2006. This decrease was mainly due to decreases in depreciation, depletion and amortization expense in South Africa and Ghana from \$160 million and \$61 million, respectively, incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$125 million and \$46 million, respectively, in the same period of 2007 mainly as a result of a decrease in gold production and changes in estimated lives of assets. This was offset by an increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization expense in Australia which increased from \$17 million incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$26 million in the same period in 2007.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by \$9 million from \$45 million recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006 to \$36 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 mainly due to a decrease in bank borrowings and higher levels of cash compared to the same period in 2006.

Accretion expense

Accretion expense of \$8 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared with \$9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. Accretion relates to the unwinding of discounted future reclamation obligations to present values and increases the reclamation obligations to its future estimated payout.

Profit on sale of assets, loans and indirect taxes

In the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recorded a profit on sale of assets of \$17 million (before taxation of \$4 million) relating mainly to the disposal of minor assets in South Africa and South America, the recovery of loans written off, proceeds received on the sale of Central African Gold Plc (CAG) shares arising from the sale of Bibiani (concluded in December 2006) and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Brazil. The profit on sale of assets of \$19 million (before taxation of \$1 million) recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006 mainly related to the disposal of minor equipment and assets in South America, recovery of loans written off and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Guinea and Tanzania.

Non-hedge derivative gain/loss

A non-hedge derivative gain of \$12 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to a loss of \$354 million in the same period of 2006 relating to the use of hedging instruments. Non-hedge derivatives recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 included:

	<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<small>(in US Dollars, millions)</small>	
Gains on realized non-hedge derivatives	(139)	(188)
Loss on unrealized non-hedge derivatives	127	542
Net (gain)/loss	<u>(12)</u>	<u>354</u>

Other operating costs and expenses

Other operating costs and expenses, consisting of provision for loss on future deliveries of other commodities and unrealized loss on other commodity physical borrowings amounted to a net credit of \$13 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to an expense of \$2 million in the same period in 2006, mainly due to a reduction in other commodity contracts.

Taxation expense/benefit

A net taxation expense of \$101 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to a net benefit of \$7 million in the same period in 2006. Net taxation expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was 66 percent of income/(loss) before tax compared to 2 percent for

the same period in 2006. The six months ended June 30, 2006 benefited from deferred tax credits of \$88 million on unrealized non-hedge derivative losses, compared to similar tax credits of \$15 million in the same period in 2007. Charges for current tax in the six months ended June 30, 2007 amounted to \$98 million compared to \$69 million in the same period in 2006 reflecting mainly the impact of the South African tax formula to the increase in the earnings of the operations in that country. Charges for deferred tax in the six months ended June 30, 2007 included a tax expense of \$30 million as a result of a change to the estimated deferred tax rate in South Africa.

Equity income in affiliates

Equity income in affiliates decreased to \$7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 from \$33 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006, mainly as a result of an impairment loss of \$14 million being recorded on the Company's investment held in TSG as well as decreased earnings from operations in Mali.

Discontinued operations

A profit of \$1 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2006 due to the closure of the Ergo operations (at the end of March 2005) as described by note H "Discontinued operations" to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Net income/loss

As a result of the factors detailed above, net income of \$42 million was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to a net loss of \$282 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006.

Liquidity and capital resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$277 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007, \$108 million lower than \$385 million for the comparable period in 2006, mainly as a result of higher costs and expenses and lower production. Net cash outflow from operating working capital items amounted to \$113 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$24 million in the same period in 2006.

Investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$467 million compared with an outflow of \$267 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. Cash inflows resulting from the restructuring of the AngloGold Ashanti hedge book amounted to \$14 million during the first six months of 2007 and additions to property, plant and equipment, which included capital expenditure of \$443 million, were recorded in the first half of 2007 compared to \$335 million in the same period in 2006 for major capital projects, including Boddington in Australia, TauTona and Mponeng in South Africa and the expansion project at the Cuiabá mine in south-eastern Brazil. Cash paid for the two companies acquired from TSG amounted to \$40 million during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Net cash generated in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 amounted to an inflow of \$96 million, which is an increase of \$61 million from an inflow of \$35 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006, and included cash inflows from proceeds from loans of \$123 million (which included \$55 million and \$40 million, respectively, under the \$700 million loan facility and the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group facility) and proceeds from stock issued of \$19 million. Cash outflows during the six months ended June 30, 2007 comprised normal scheduled loan repayments of \$23 million, the repayment of \$10 million under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and of \$8 million in bank overdraft loans. The Company made dividend payments of \$103 million

(32 US cents per ordinary share) in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared with dividends of \$40 million (10 US cents per ordinary share) paid in the same period in 2006.

As a result of the items discussed above, at June 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti had \$381 million of cash and cash equivalents compared with \$471 million at December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$90 million, or 19 percent. At June 30, 2007, the Company had a total of \$716 million available but undrawn under its credit facilities.

AngloGold Ashanti is currently involved in a number of capital projects. At June 30, 2007, \$601 million of AngloGold Ashanti's future capital expenditure had been contracted for and another approximately \$685 million had been authorized but not yet contracted for, as described in note N "Commitments and contingencies" to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

To service the above capital commitments and other operational requirements the Company is dependant upon existing cash resources, cash generated from operations and borrowing facilities.

Cash generated from operations is subject to operational, market and other risks. Distributions from operations may be subject to foreign investment and exchange control laws and regulations and the quantity of foreign exchange available in offshore countries. In addition distributions from joint ventures are subject to the relevant board approval.

The credit facilities and other financing arrangements contain financial covenants and other similar undertakings. To the extent that external borrowings are required, the Company's covenant performance indicates that existing financing facilities will be available to meet the above commitments. To the extent that any of the financing facilities matures in the near future, the Company believes that these facilities can be refinanced on similar terms to those currently in place.

During the next twelve months, approximately \$264 million of AngloGold Ashanti's debt is scheduled to mature consisting mainly of the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (due January 2008).

The Company expects to finance capital expenditure projects and the repayment of debt scheduled to mature in 2007 from cash on hand, cash flow from operations and its credit facilities.

As discussed in note B "Accounting developments" to the condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized a \$25 million increase in its net liability for unrecognized tax benefits as a result of the adoption of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. These liabilities are included in Other non-current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2007, as the Company generally does not anticipate that settlement of the liabilities will require payment of cash within the next twelve months. The Company is not able to reasonably estimate when it would be required to make any cash payments to settle these liabilities, but does not believe that the ultimate settlement of these obligations will materially affect its liquidity.

Critical accounting policies

The preparation of AngloGold Ashanti's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. For a full discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies, please see "Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects – Critical accounting policies" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006 which was filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 9, 2007.

Recently adopted pronouncements

Income taxes

The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48") on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainties in income tax law. The interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Refer to note B "Accounting developments" to the condensed consolidated financial statements for the discussion regarding the cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48.

Accounting for planned major maintenance activities

The Company adopted the FASB's Staff Position (FSP) No. AUG AIR-1, "Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities" ("FSPAIR-1") on January 1, 2007. FSPAIR-1 eliminates the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities from the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide, Audits of Airlines and the guidance is applicable to entities in all industries. As a result of the elimination of the accrue-in-advance method, the Airline Guide currently permits the use of one of the following three remaining methods: (1) direct expensing, (2) built-in overhaul, and (3) deferral.

Of the three methods of accounting for planned major maintenance allowed by FSPAIR-1, the Company adopted the built-in overhaul method from January 1, 2007. The built-in overhaul method is based on segregation of plant and equipment costs into those that should be depreciated over the useful life of the asset and those that require overhaul at periodic intervals. Thus, the estimated cost of the overhaul component included in the purchase price of an asset is set up separately from the cost of the asset and is amortized to the date of the initial overhaul. The cost of the initial overhaul is then capitalized and amortized to the next overhaul, at which time the process is repeated. The adoption of FSPAIR-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's earnings and financial position.

Recently issued pronouncements

Fair value option for financial assets and liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS159"). SFAS159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, with the objective of improving financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. The provisions of SFAS159 are effective for the Company's year ending December 31, 2008. The Company is currently reviewing the guidance issued in SFAS159 and has not yet determined the impact of this on the financial statements.

Employers' accounting for defined benefit pension and other post-retirement plans

In September 2006 the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)" ("SFAS158"). The recognition and disclosure requirements of SFAS158 adopted by the Company had no material impact as of December 31, 2006, while the measurement requirements of SFAS158, which are effective for fiscal years ending December 31, 2008, requires an entity to measure a defined benefit post-retirement plan's assets and obligations that determine its funded status as of the same day of the employer's fiscal year-end

statement of financial position. The Company is currently considering processes to meet these measurement requirements of SFAS158.

Fair value measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS157"). SFAS157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. The provisions of SFAS157 are effective for the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. The Company is currently reviewing the guidance issued in SFAS157 and has not yet determined the impact of this on the financial statements.

Contractual obligations

In addition to the contractual obligations as disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006, during the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company entered into a fifteen-year secured capital lease as finance for its new corporate office (Turbine Square). The amount outstanding on the capital lease was \$31 million as of June 30, 2007. The Company also repaid \$10 million and \$8 million, respectively, under its \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (due January 2008) and Ghanaian Cedi-based bank overdraft. These amounts were funded from cash flow from operations. In addition, during the first half of 2007 the Company drew down \$55 million and \$40 million, respectively, under the \$700 million loan facility and the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group facility. As of June 30, 2007, \$225 million was drawn under the \$700 million loan facility and the total amount included in short-term debt under this facility amounted to \$227 million. As at June 30, 2007, the estimated fair value of all derivatives making up the hedge positions was a negative \$2,783 million (at March 31, 2007: negative \$3,027 million).

Heap leach inventory

The costs of materials currently contained on leach pads are reported as a separate line item apart from inventory. As of June 30, 2007, \$46 million was classified as short term compared with \$46 million as at December 31, 2006 as AngloGold Ashanti expects the related gold to be recovered within twelve months. As of June 30, 2007, \$172 million was classified as long term compared with \$149 million as at December 31, 2006.

Hedging overview for the quarter ended June 30, 2007

AngloGold Ashanti manages its revenue risk through an actively directed hedging program within board directed limits. Management continues to have the latitude to put new contracts in place where the gold price and operating circumstances make this necessary or prudent.

At June 30, 2007, the net delta hedge position of AngloGold Ashanti was at 8.75 million ounces (at March 31, 2007: 9.59 million ounces) at a spot price of gold of \$648.60 per ounce. The net delta hedge position reflects a decrease of 840,000 ounces in the net size of the AngloGold Ashanti hedges compared with the quarter ended March 31, 2007. This decrease was due to delivering into maturing hedge positions and entering into new long positions as a continuation of the hedge reduction strategy. The marked-to-market valuation of this position at June 30, 2007 was negative \$2,783 million (at March 31, 2007: negative \$3,027 million). The Company has continued to manage its hedge positions actively, and to reduce overall levels of pricing commitments in respect of future production of gold by the Company. As a result of this strategy as at June 30, 2007, the Company has a long dollar gold position of 31,374kg at an average of \$664 per ounce for 2007 and a further 6,758kg at an average of \$658 per ounce for 2008.

During 2007, the Company changed the method of allocating hedging to individual mines. In prior periods, forward contracts were allocated to each reporting segment, based on the then prevailing contractual relationship with the counterparty. Following the removal of certain counterparty restrictions and the granting of group level guarantees during 2006, the Company has applied an average received gold price across all reporting segments. The average received gold price for each mine is thus similar to the Company's average received gold price which includes realized gains/losses on non-hedge derivatives.

At July 30, 2007 (AngloGold Ashanti issued its IFRS results for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 on July 31, 2007), the marked-to-market value of the hedge book was a negative \$2,843 million based on a gold price of \$661 per ounce and exchange rates of R7.081/\$ and A\$/0.848 and the prevailing market interest rates and volatilities at the time.

These marked-to-market valuations are not predictive of the future value of the hedge position, nor of the future impact on the revenue of the Company. The valuation represents the cost of buying all hedge contracts at the time of valuation, at market prices and rates available at that time.

AngloGold Ashanti's hedge position as at June 30, 2007

The following table indicates AngloGold Ashanti's gold hedge position at a weighted average settlement price as at June 30, 2007 (references in the table to "\$" are to the US dollar, references to "A\$" are to the Australian dollar and references to "BRL" are to the Brazilian real):

	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016	Total
DOLLAR GOLD								
Forward contracts	Amount (kg)	10,825	22,817	21,738	14,462	12,931	24,307	107,080
	US\$ per oz	\$307	\$314	\$316	\$347	\$397	\$418	\$352
Forward contracts (Long)	Amount (kg)	*31,374	*6,758					*38,132
	US\$ per oz	\$664	\$658					\$663
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	873						873
	US\$ per oz	\$291						\$291
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	21,934	11,555	3,748	1,882	1,882	5,645	46,646
	US\$ per oz	\$647	\$587	\$530	\$410	\$420	\$440	\$579
Call options purchased	Amount (kg)	8,085	8,568					16,653
	US\$ per oz	\$408	\$428					\$418
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	47,996	53,619	44,725	35,155	37,246	56,847	275,588
	US\$ per oz	\$582	\$492	\$490	\$478	\$498	\$583	\$525
RAND GOLD								
Forward contracts	Amount (kg)	*1,595		933				*662
	Rand per kg	R161,323		R116,335				R144,715
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	467						467
	Rand per kg	R154,002						R154,002
Call options purchased	Amount (kg)	746						746
	Rand per kg	R173,119						R173,119
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	1,213		2,986	2,986	2,986		10,171
	Rand per kg	R167,992		R202,054	R216,522	R230,990		R210,734
A DOLLAR GOLD								
Forward contracts	Amount (kg)	*311	2,177	3,390	3,110			8,366
	A\$ per oz	A\$2,191	A\$681	A\$670	A\$705			A\$629
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	2,799						2,799
	A\$ per oz	A\$813						A\$813
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	6,843						6,843
	A\$ per oz	A\$778						A\$778
Call options purchased	Amount (kg)		3,110	1,244	3,110			7,464
	A\$ per oz		A\$680	A\$694	A\$712			A\$696
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	8,709						8,709
	A\$ per oz	A\$810						A\$810
** Total net gold:	Delta (kg)	15,723	(51,259)	(65,432)	(48,475)	(48,321)	(74,438)	(272,202)
	Delta (oz)	505,505	(1,648,013)	(2,103,685)	(1,558,505)	(1,553,554)	(2,393,234)	(8,751,486)

* Indicates a long position resulting from forward purchase contracts. The Company enters into forward purchase contracts as part of its strategy to actively manage and reduce the size of the hedge book.

** The Delta of the hedge position indicated above is the equivalent gold position that would have the same marked-to-market sensitivity for a small change in the gold price. This is calculated using the Black-Scholes option formula with the ruling market prices, interest rates and volatilities as at June 30, 2007.

A limited number of the dollar gold hedge contracts included optional early termination provisions pursuant to which the hedge counterparty can elect to terminate the relevant hedging contracts on specified dates. The early termination provision which applies can be exercised in the first five business days of January 2010. These contracts form part of the Ashanti hedge that was in place prior to the Business Combination between AngloGold and Ashanti completed in April 2004.

The following table indicates AngloGold Ashanti's silver hedge position as at June 30, 2007

	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016	Total
DOLLAR SILVER								
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	21,772	43,545					65,317
	\$ per oz	\$7.40	\$7.66					\$7.57
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	21,772	43,545					65,317
	\$ per oz	\$5.93	\$6.19					\$6.10
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	21,772	43,545					65,317
	\$ per oz	\$8.40	\$8.64					\$8.56

The following table indicates AngloGold Ashanti's currency hedge position at June 30, 2007

	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016	Total
RAND DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	20,000						20,000
	US\$/R	R7.30						R7.30
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	115,000						115,000
	US\$/R	R7.32						R7.32
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	170,000						170,000
	US\$/R	R7.06						R7.06
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	170,000						170,000
	US\$/R	R7.55						R7.55
A DOLLAR US DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	70,000	20,000					90,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.82	\$0.73					\$0.80
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	70,000	30,000					100,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.79	\$0.82					\$0.79
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	70,000	30,000					100,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.82	\$0.85					\$0.82
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	70,000	30,000					100,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.77	\$0.80					\$0.78
BRAZILIAN REAL DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	18,000	12,000					30,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.06	BRL2.04					BRL2.05
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	6,000						6,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.20						BRL2.20
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	6,000						6,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.05						BRL2.05
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	6,000	8,000					14,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.23	BRL2.20					BRL2.21

Derivatives analysis by accounting designation as at June 30, 2007

	Normal purchase and sale exemption	Cash flow hedge accounted	Non hedge accounted	Total
US Dollars (millions)				
Forward sale type agreements	(719)	(308)	(205)	(1,232)
Option contracts	(469)	–	(1,089) ⁽¹⁾	(1,558) ⁽¹⁾
Foreign exchange contracts	–	3	4	7
Foreign exchange option contracts	–	–	(4)	(4)
Interest rate swaps – Gold	(28)	–	32	4
Total	(1,216)	(305)	(1,262)	(2,783)

⁽¹⁾ Includes deliverable call options sold. A deliverable option is an option in terms of which the delivery quantity is fixed regardless of the market price on the exercise date. In the event that the market price is lower than the strike price, gold is sold to the counterpart at the ruling spot price.

Recent developments

On February 5, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti informed the market that a partial slope failure occurred in an intermediate footwall of the Nyankanga pit at Geita Gold Mine on Saturday, February 3, 2007. The pit had been monitored by slope stability radar and was safely evacuated in advance of the failure. No injury to employees or contractors occurred and there was no damage to equipment.

On February 13, 2007, the AngloGold Ashanti board approved a project to develop the Mponeng mine below the 120 level, adding some 2.5 million ounces of gold and 8 years to the mine's life, at a capital cost of \$252 million. Production is due to commence in 2013.

On May 4, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Mr C B Brayshaw and Mr A J Trahar retired from the board effective May 5, 2007. AngloGold Ashanti further announced that Mrs C Carroll had been appointed as a non-executive director with effect from May 5, 2007.

On June 1, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd announced the commencement of a pre-feasibility study at the Tropicana gold project in Western Australia. Tropicana, located 400 kilometers north-east of Kalgoorlie, is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia (70 percent) and Independence Group NL (30 percent free carried to completion of the pre-feasibility study). The study is expected to be completed in mid-2008 and will focus on the Tropicana and Havana zones and will only consider open-cut resources.

On June 8, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it has sold, subject to certain conditions, to a consortium of Mintails South Africa (Pty) Limited / DRD South African Operations (Pty) Limited Joint Venture most of the remaining moveable and immovable assets of Ergo, the surface reclamation operation east of Johannesburg, discontinued in March 2005. The site is currently being rehabilitated by AngloGold Ashanti. The assets and associated liabilities were sold for R42.8 million (approximately \$6 million). The joint venture will operate, for its own account, under the AngloGold Ashanti authorizations until new order mining rights have been obtained and transferred to the joint venture. A specific exclusion from the sale to the joint venture is the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility which will continue to be rehabilitated by AngloGold Ashanti.

On July 31, 2007, the board of directors announced the retirement of R M Godsell, AngloGold Ashanti's Chief Executive Officer, from the Company effective September 30, 2007. Mark Cutifani, currently the Chief Operating Officer of CVRD INCO will succeed Bobby Godsell as Chief Executive Officer. In addition, Roberto Carvalho Silva, Chief Operating Officer – International has given notice of his intention to leave AngloGold Ashanti effective September 30, 2007. Neville Nicolau, currently Chief Operating Officer – Africa will assume responsibility as Chief Operating Officer for all operations.

Forward-looking statements

Except for historical information, there may be matters discussed in this interim report that are forward-looking statements. In particular, the statements made under "Gold market" regarding the future performance of the gold and currency markets and "Liquidity and capital resources" regarding sources of financing are forward-looking statements. Any such statement is only a prediction and actual results, costs or events may differ materially. For a discussion of important factors including, but not limited to, development of the Company's business, the economic outlook in the gold industry, expectations regarding gold prices and production, and other factors which could cause actual results, costs and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, refer to AngloGold Ashanti's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006 which was filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 9, 2007. These statements speak only as of the date they are given. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to publicly update its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Current Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: September 3, 2007

By: /s/ L EATWELL

Name: L Eatwell

Title: Company Secretary