

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)	
Sales and other income	2,290	2,009
Product sales	2,259	1,985
Interest, dividends and other	31	24
Cost and expenses	2,432	2,109
Production costs	1,337	1,163
Exploration costs	83	43
Related party transactions	(9)	9
General and administrative	98	64
Royalties	51	43
Market development costs	11	12
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	459	498
Interest expense	56	59
Accretion expense	13	11
Employment severance costs	6	6
Profit on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes (see note F)	(24)	(11)
Non-hedge derivative loss	343	215
Other operating costs and expenses	8	(3)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	(142)	(100)
Taxation expense (see note G)	(106)	(47)
Minority interest	(22)	(23)
Equity income in affiliates	20	76
Loss from continuing operations	(250)	(94)
Discontinued operations (see note H)	(4)	2
Net loss – applicable to common stockholders	(254)	(92)
Loss per share : (cents)		
From continuing operations		
Ordinary shares	(89)	(35)
E Ordinary shares	(44)	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	(89)	(35)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	(44)	-
Discontinued operations		
Ordinary shares	(1)	1
E Ordinary shares	(1)	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	(1)	1
E Ordinary shares – diluted	(1)	-
Net loss		
Ordinary shares	(90)	(34)
E Ordinary shares	(45)	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	(90)	(34)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	(45)	-
Weighted average number of shares used in computation		
Ordinary shares	277,247,087	271,588,698
E Ordinary shares – basic and diluted	4,131,425	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	277,247,087	271,588,698
Dividend paid per ordinary share (cents)	45	39
Dividend paid per E ordinary share (cents)	22	-

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

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

At December 31,
2006

ASSETS

Current assets

2,050 1,876

Cash and cash equivalents

478 471

Restricted cash

43 11

Receivables

204 160

Trade

33 40

Recoverable taxes, rebates, levies and duties

79 59

Related parties

8 1

Other

84 60

Inventories (see note C)

456 354

Materials on the leach pad (see note C)

49 46

Derivatives

594 649

Deferred taxation assets

197 167

Assets held for sale

29 18

Property, plant and equipment, net

5,375 4,977

Acquired properties, net

1,289 1,289

Goodwill and other intangibles, net

592 566

Derivatives

- 6

Other long-term inventory (see note C)

93 68

Materials on the leach pad (see note C)

183 149

Other long-term assets (see note E)

532 543

Deferred taxation assets

38 39

Total assets

10,152 9,513

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities

3,614 2,467

Accounts payable and other current liabilities

624 498

Derivatives

2,273 1,782

Short-term debt (see note D)

606 33

Tax payable

110 148

Liabilities held for sale

1 6

Other non-current liabilities

127 24

Long-term debt (see note D)

1,109 1,472

Derivatives

321 397

Deferred taxation liabilities

1,288 1,275

Provision for environmental rehabilitation (see note E)

342 310

Other accrued liabilities

40 27

Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits

178 172

Minority interest

59 61

Commitments and contingencies

- -

Stockholders' equity

3,074 3,308

Common stock

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

Stock issued 2007 – 276,919,836 (2006 – 276,236,153)

10 10

Additional paid in capital

5,586 5,539

Accumulated deficit

(1,880) (1,476)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (see note L)

(642) (765)

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

10,152 9,513

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Nine months ended September 30,

2007 **2006**
(unaudited) (unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Net cash provided by operating activities

471 592

Net loss – applicable to common stockholders
Reconciled to net cash provided by operations:
Profit on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes
Depreciation, depletion and amortization
Deferred taxation
Movement in non-hedge derivatives
Equity income in affiliates
Dividends received from affiliates
Other non cash items
Net increase/(decrease) in provision for environmental
rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical
benefits
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:
Receivables
Inventories
Accounts payable and other current liabilities
Net cash provided by continuing operations
Net cash used in discontinued operations

(254) (92)
(21) (7)
459 498
(40) (87)
332 307
(20) (76)
49 77
49 9
16 (14)
(46) 21
(163) (127)
113 85
474 594
(3) (2)

Net cash used in investing activities

(685) (440)

Acquisition of assets
Increase in non-current investments
Additions to property, plant and equipment
Proceeds on sale of mining assets
Proceeds on sale of discontinued assets
Proceeds on sale of investments
Dividends from investments
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing
Net loans repaid
Change in restricted cash

(40) -
(2) (14)
(685) (554)
24 11
1 6
19 13
2 -
26 91
- 5
(30) 2

Net cash generated in financing activities

209 29

Net repayments of short-term debt
Issuance of stock
Share issue expenses
Net proceeds of long-term debt
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing
Dividends paid

(65) (540)
22 511
(1) (5)
240 93
154 95
(141) (125)

Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents

(5) 181

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash

12 (29)

Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,

471 196

Cash and cash equivalents – September 30,

478 348

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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 nine-month period ended September 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 \$121 million of income tax liabilities from current to Other non-current liabilities as of September 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company increased its accrual for interest by \$7 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 September 30, 2007, the Company's South African tax filings for the years 1998 – 2003 remain open to scrutiny by the South African Revenue Service. As at September 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 September 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 for the years 2000 – 2005 are in progress. The Company is disputing some of the adjustments for the years 2000 – 2003 and these arguments are under consideration by the authorities. Based on current legal advice, the Company does not expect the resolution will significantly affect the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note B. Accounting developments (continued)

Recently issued pronouncements (continued)

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

In September 2006 the FASB issued FASB Statement 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.

Business combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS141(R)"). SFAS141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction; establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and requires the acquirer to disclose to investors and other users all of the information they need to evaluate and understand the nature and financial effect of the business combination. SFAS141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. SFAS141(R) applies to all transactions or other events in which an entity (the acquirer) obtains control of one or more businesses (the acquiree), including combinations achieved without the transfer of consideration.

Noncontrolling interests

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS160"). SFAS160 amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS160 shall be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. It shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially adopted, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented.

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⁾

Long-term

Gold in process
Ore stockpiles
Supplies

Less: Heap leach inventory ⁽¹⁾

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

At December 31, 2006

124	111
40	37
134	84
13	6
194	162
505	400
(49)	(46)
456	354
183	149
91	66
2	2
276	217
(183)	(149)
93	68

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

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

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note D. Long-term debt

The Company entered into a fifteen-year secured capital lease 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 \$32 million as of September 30, 2007.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company repaid \$20 million and \$8 million, under its \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (refinanced during December 2007 – see note P) and Ghanaian Cedi-based bank overdraft, respectively. These amounts were funded from cash flow from operations.

In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 the Company drew down \$135 million and \$70 million, under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group facility, respectively. As of September 30, 2007, \$295 million was drawn under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and the total amount included in short-term debt under this facility amounted to \$298 million. Advances and repayments on short-term loans in South America amounted to \$30 million and \$28 million, respectively, during the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

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	18
Liabilities settled	(8)
Accretion expense	13
Translation	9
Balance as at September 30, 2007	<u>342</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 September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 the balances held in the trust and bond (cash and investments) amounted to \$86 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 September 30, 2007.

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

In the nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded a profit of \$24 million (before taxation of \$1 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 of \$11 million (before taxation of \$2 million) recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 mainly related to the disposal of minor equipment and assets in North and South America, the recovery of loans written off, the write-off of non-recoverable value added state tax in South America and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Guinea and Tanzania.

Note G. Taxation

A net taxation expense of \$106 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a net expense of \$47 million in the same period in 2006. Net taxation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was 74 percent of loss before tax compared to 47 percent for the same period in 2006. Charges for deferred tax in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to a net tax benefit of \$40 million compared to a net tax benefit of \$87 million in the same period in 2006. The nine months ended September 30, 2006 benefited from deferred tax credits of \$91 million on unrealized non-hedge derivative losses, compared to similar tax credits of \$50 million in the same period in 2007. Charges for current tax in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to \$146 million compared to \$134 million in the same period in 2006 reflecting mainly the impact of the South African tax formula on the increase in the earnings of the operations in that country. Charges for deferred tax in the nine months ended September 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, are summarized as follows:

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note H. Discontinued operations (continued)

	<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>		<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
	(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)		(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)		(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)	
		Per		Per		Per
		share		share		share
		(1)(2)		(2)		(2)
		(cents)		(cents)		(cents)
Revenue	1	-	3	1		
Costs, expenses and recoveries	(2)	-	2	1		
Pre-tax profit	(1)	-	5	2		
Taxation	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)		
Net (loss)/profit attributable to discontinued operations	(4)	(1)	2	1		

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

(2) Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per common share. The calculation of diluted (loss)/earnings per common share for the nine months ended September 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 (loss)/earnings per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 did not assume the effect of 833,584 and 124,674 shares, respectively, issuable upon the exercise of stock incentive options as their effects are anti-dilutive for these periods. The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 did not assume the effect of conversion of E Ordinary shares as the Company recorded a loss from continuing operations during this period.

Note I. Stock-based compensation plans

As at September 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 the Company recognized a compensation expense of \$25 million (net of \$1 million income tax benefit) and \$5 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 September 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted-</u>
	<u>(000)</u>	<u>average</u>
		<u>exercise price</u>
		<u>Rand</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	3,059	229
Granted	13	239
Exercised	(672)	235
Forfeited (terminations)	(60)	244
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	2,340	227
Options exercisable at September 30, 2007	1,460	226

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$1 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 September 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u>
	<u>Awards</u>
	<u>(000)</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,142
Granted	618
Exercised	(6)
Forfeited (terminations)	(57)
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	1,697
Awards exercisable at September 30, 2007	-

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$23 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 September 30, 2007:

E Ordinary Shares outstanding as of September 30, 2007:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted-</u>
	<u>(000)</u>	<u>average</u>
		<u>exercise price</u>
		<u>Rand</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,786	289
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(108)	296
Forfeited (terminations)	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	2,678	302
Options exercisable at September 30, 2007	-	-

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note I. Stock-based compensation plans (continued)

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

	<u>2007</u> <u>Awards</u> <u>(000)</u>
Outstanding at beginning of year	929
Granted	-
Exercised	(36)
Forfeited (terminations)	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	<u>893</u>
Awards exercisable at September 30, 2007	-

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$47 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.

Revenues by area

South Africa	1,110	1,160
Argentina	104	96
Australia	272	210
Brazil	229	182
Ghana	272	251
Guinea	149	115
Mali	201	242
Namibia	39	40
USA	117	70
Tanzania	173	145
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	6	7

Less: Equity method investments included in above

Less: Gains on realized non-hedge derivatives included in above

Total revenues

<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
(unaudited)	(unaudited)
(in US Dollars, millions)	
2,672	2,518
(201)	(242)
(181)	(267)
<u>2,290</u>	<u>2,009</u>

Segment income/(loss)

South Africa	289	249
Argentina	55	43
Australia	92	48
Brazil	58	69
Ghana	(3)	(54)
Guinea	-	(5)
Mali	72	92
Namibia	7	16
USA	(3)	(29)
Tanzania	(86)	(84)
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	(60)	(38)

Total segment income

<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
(unaudited)	(unaudited)
(in US Dollars, millions)	
421	307

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note J. Segment information (continued)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Reconciliation of segment income to Net loss		
Segment total	421	307
Exploration costs	(83)	(43)
General and administrative expenses	(98)	(64)
Market development costs	(11)	(12)
Non-hedge derivative loss	(343)	(215)
Other operating costs and expenses	(8)	3
Taxation expense	(106)	(47)
Discontinued operations	(4)	2
Minority interest	(22)	(23)
Net loss	(254)	(92)
	At September 30,	At December 31,
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Segment assets		
South Africa	3,287	3,093
Argentina	233	254
Australia	1,089	805
Brazil	635	544
Ghana	2,121	2,058
Guinea	345	357
Mali	285 ⁽¹⁾	280 ⁽¹⁾
Namibia	72	64
USA	521	507
Tanzania	1,356	1,382
Other, including Corporate, Assets held for sale and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	208	169
Total segment assets	10,152	9,513
	Nine months ended September 30,	2006
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Note K. Loss per share data		
The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share (in US dollars millions, except per share data):		
Numerator		
Net loss	(254)	(92)
Less Dividends:		
Ordinary shares	(124)	(107)
E Ordinary shares	(1)	-
Undistributed losses	(379)	(199)
Ordinary shares undistributed losses	(376)	(199)
E Ordinary shares undistributed losses	(3)	-
Total undistributed losses	(379)	(199)
Denominator for basic loss per ordinary share		
Ordinary shares	276,698,228	271,143,179
Fully vested options ⁽¹⁾	548,859	445,519
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	277,247,087	271,588,698
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
Dilutive potential of stock incentive options ⁽²⁾	-	-
Dilutive potential of convertible bonds ⁽³⁾	-	-
Dilutive potential of E Ordinary shares ⁽⁴⁾	-	-
Denominator for diluted loss per share – adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares and assumed conversions	277,247,087	271,588,698
Weighted average number of E Ordinary shares used in calculation of basic and diluted loss per E Ordinary share	4,131,425	-

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note K. Loss per share data (continued)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Loss per share (cents)		
Ordinary shares	(90)	(34)
E Ordinary shares	(45)	-
Ordinary shares – diluted	(90)	(34)
E Ordinary shares – diluted	(45)	-

- (1) Compensation awards are included in the calculation of basic 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 did not assume the effect of 833,584 and 124,674 shares, respectively, issuable upon the exercise of stock incentive options as their effects are anti-dilutive for these periods.
- (3) The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the nine months ended September 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.
- (4) The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 did not assume the effect of conversion of E Ordinary shares as the Company recorded a loss from continuing operations during this period.

Note L. Accumulated other comprehensive income

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

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Opening balance	(765)	(676)
Translation gain/(loss)	95	(227)
Financial instruments	28	(20)
	(642)	(923)
Net loss	(254)	(92)
Translation gain/(loss)	95	(227)
Financial instruments	28	(20)
Total other comprehensive income is:	(131)	(339)

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

	Nine months ended September 30,			
	2007		2006	
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
	(in US Dollars, millions)			
	Pension benefits	Other benefits	Pension benefits	Other benefits
Service cost	4	1	1	3
Interest cost	10	9	12	8
Expected return on plan assets	(14)	-	(18)	-
Net periodic benefit cost	-	10	(5)	11

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 September 30, 2007, the Company had contributed \$4 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. Summarized income statement information of affiliates

The Company has investments in certain joint venture arrangements consisting of operating entities situated in Mali (the Sadiola, Yatela and Morila Joint Ventures) accounted for under the equity method. In addition, the Company holds a 50 percent interest in Nufcor International Limited. Summarized income statement information reflecting the results of significant investees in the period ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, are as follows:

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note N. Summarized income statement information of affiliates (continued)

	<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Revenue	61	242
Costs and expenses	(29)	(137)
Income before taxation	32	105
Taxation	(14)	(28)
Net income	18	77

Note O. Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities of the Company include total contracted capital expenditure of \$641 million and total authorized capital expenditure not yet contracted of approximately \$560 million as of September 30, 2007. The expenditure is expected to be financed from existing cash resources, cash generated by operations and existing and future debt facilities.

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.

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 \$36 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 \$22 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.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note O. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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 \$7 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 (\$15 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 and mining requirements, gold mining companies are obligated to close their operations and rehabilitate the lands that they mine in accordance with these requirements. 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 its rehabilitation obligations. As at September 30, 2007 the carrying value of these obligations relating to AngloGold Ashanti USA amounted to \$28 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 and release of such areas by the applicable federal and/or state agency. 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.

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 Incorporated regarding the \$700 million syndicated loan facility. The total amount outstanding under the syndicated \$700 million facility as of September 30, 2007 amounted to \$298 million. The facility was refinanced and increased to \$1.15 billion during December 2007.

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 (USA) Trading Company, 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 counterpart 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 September 30, 2007 the marked-to-market valuation of the ATS hedge book was negative \$1,261 million.

Geita hedge guarantee

The Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc have issued hedging guarantees to several counterpart banks in which they have guaranteed the due performance by the Geita Management Company Limited (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 September 30, 2007 the marked-to-market valuation of the GMC hedge book was negative \$405 million.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note O. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

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.

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 \$37 million at September 30, 2007 (June 30, 2007: \$32 million). The last audited value added tax return was for the period ended March 31, 2007 and as at September 30, 2007, \$29 million was still outstanding and \$8 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.

Reimbursable fuel duties from the Malian government to the Company amount to \$8 million at September 30, 2007 (June 30, 2007: \$8 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 September 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 September 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 \$18 million at September 30, 2007 (June 30, 2007: \$17 million). The last audited value added tax return was for the period ended April 30, 2007 and as at September 30, 2007 \$15 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 \$30 million at September 30, 2007 (June 30, 2007: \$26 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 September 30, 2007, claims for refund of fuel duties amounting to \$19 million have been lodged with the Customs and Excise authorities, which are still outstanding, whilst claims for refund of \$11 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.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note P. Recent developments

Announcements made after September 30, 2007:

On December 12, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced the successful closing of a \$1.15 billion syndicated revolving loan facility. The new 3-year facility will be used to refinance an existing \$700 million revolving credit facility (due January 2008), an AUD200 million facility and for general corporate purposes.

On January 14, 2008, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had agreed to acquire 100 percent of Golden Cycle Gold Corporation (GCGC) through a transaction in which GCGC's shareholders will receive 29 AngloGold Ashanti ADRs for every 100 shares of GCGC common stock held. GCGC currently hold a 33 percent shareholding in Cripple Creek & Victor while AngloGold Ashanti hold the remaining 67 percent. The transaction will result in Cripple Creek & Victor being wholly-owned by AngloGold Ashanti. The transaction is subject to a number of regulatory and statutory approvals, including approval by GCGC shareholders. The transaction, at the date of announcement was valued at approximately \$149 million.

Note Q. Related parties

The Company, which holds an equity interest of 29.9 percent 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 from TSG for a cash consideration of \$40 million. The companies acquired consist of Amikan (which holds the Veduga deposit, related exploration and mining licenses) and AS APK (which holds the Bogunay deposit, related exploration and mining licenses).

Note R. 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 (12.435 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, September 3, 2007 for holders of GhDSs and September 10, 2007 for holders of ADSs. In addition, on July 30, 2007 AngloGold Ashanti declared a dividend of 45 South African cents (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 S. 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 September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and for the nine months ended September 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 NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of (loss)/income

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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	1,084	2	1,209	(5)	2,290
Product sales	1,060	-	1,199	-	2,259
Interest, dividends and other	24	2	10	(5)	31
Costs and expenses	1,000	(50)	1,440	42	2,432
Production costs	598	-	739	-	1,337
Exploration costs	2	-	81	-	83
Related party transactions	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
General and administrative	83	(98)	50	63	98
Royalties paid/(received)	-	-	51	-	51
Market development costs	6	-	5	-	11
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	195	-	264	-	459
Interest expense	20	26	10	-	56
Accretion expense	7	-	6	-	13
Employment severance costs	3	-	3	-	6
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes	(13)	22	(12)	(21)	(24)
Non-hedge derivative gain and other commodity contracts	108	-	243	-	351
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	84	52	(231)	(47)	(142)
Taxation expense	(59)	(2)	(45)	-	(106)
Minority interest	-	-	(22)	-	(22)
Equity income/(loss) in affiliates	34	(14)	-	-	20
Equity (loss)/income in subsidiaries	(307)	-	-	307	-
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(248)	36	(298)	260	(250)
Discontinued operations	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
(Loss)/income	(252)	36	(298)	260	(254)
Preferred stock dividends	(2)	-	(3)	5	-
Net (loss)/income - applicable to common stockholders	(254)	36	(301)	265	(254)

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of (loss)/income

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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	1,031	31	956	(9)	2,009
Product sales	1,021	-	964	-	1,985
Interest, dividends and other	10	31	(8)	(9)	24
Costs and expenses	962	3	1,156	(12)	2,109
Production costs	540	-	623	-	1,163
Exploration costs	4	-	39	-	43
Related party transactions	9	-	-	-	9
General and administrative	67	(8)	15	(10)	64
Royalties paid/(received)	-	-	43	-	43
Market development costs	6	-	6	-	12
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	193	-	305	-	498
Interest expense	24	30	5	-	59
Accretion expense	6	-	5	-	11
Employment severance costs	6	-	-	-	6
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes	(1)	(19)	9	-	(11)
Non-hedge derivative loss and other commodity contracts	108	-	106	(2)	212
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax, equity income, minority interests	69	28	(200)	3	(100)
Taxation benefit/(expense)	(2)	(2)	(43)	-	(47)
Minority interest	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Equity income/(loss) in affiliates	78	(2)	-	-	76
Equity (loss)/income in subsidiaries	(235)	-	-	235	-
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(90)	24	(266)	238	(94)
Discontinued operations	2	-	-	-	2
(Loss)/income	(88)	24	(266)	238	(92)
Preferred stock dividends	(4)	-	(5)	9	-
Net (loss)/income - applicable to common stockholders	(92)	24	(271)	247	(92)

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating balance sheets

AT SEPTEMBER 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	1,537	2,513	4,843	(6,843)	2,050
Cash and cash equivalents	235	69	174	-	478
Restricted cash	20	-	23	-	43
Receivables and other current assets	1,282	2,444	4,646	(6,843)	1,529
Trade and other receivables and deferred taxation assets	211	6	187	(3)	401
Inter-group balances	797	2,438	3,605	(6,840)	-
Derivatives	200	-	394	-	594
Inventories	60	-	396	-	456
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	49	-	49
Assets held for sale	14	-	15	-	29
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,923	-	3,452	-	5,375
Acquired properties, net	261	-	1,028	-	1,289
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	-	247	612	(267)	592
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Other long-term inventory	-	-	93	-	93
Materials on the leach pad	-	-	183	-	183
Other long-term assets and deferred taxation assets	2,720	2,460	489	(5,099)	570
Total assets	6,441	5,220	10,700	(12,209)	10,152
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current liabilities	2,224	281	7,926	(6,817)	3,614
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	209	1	422	(8)	624
Inter-group balances	828	58	5,923	(6,809)	-
Derivatives	845	-	1,428	-	2,273
Short-term debt	294	219	93	-	606
Tax payable	47	3	60	-	110
Liabilities held for sale	1	-	-	-	1
Other non-current liabilities	121	-	97	(91)	127
Long-term debt	31	1,000	78	-	1,109
Derivatives	92	-	229	-	321
Deferred taxation liabilities	588	-	684	16	1,288
Provision for environmental rehabilitation	145	-	197	-	342
Other accrued liabilities	-	-	40	-	40
Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	166	-	12	-	178
Minority interest	-	-	58	1	59
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-
Stockholders' equity	3,074	3,939	1,379	(5,318)	3,074
Stock issued	10	3,625	900	(4,525)	10
Additional paid in capital	5,586	69	332	(401)	5,586
Accumulated (deficit)/profit	(1,880)	245	(1,005)	760	(1,880)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(642)	-	1,152	(1,152)	(642)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	6,441	5,220	10,700	(12,209)	10,152

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. 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 NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of cash flows

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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	278	(193)	391	(5)	471
Net (loss)/income – applicable to common stockholders	(254)	36	(301)	265	(254)
Reconciled to net cash provided by/(used) in operations:					
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes	(10)	22	(12)	(21)	(21)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	195	-	264	-	459
Deferred taxation	(7)	-	(33)	-	(40)
Other non cash items	204	(85)	540	(249)	410
Net increase in provision for environmental rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	5	-	11	-	16
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:					
Net movement inter-group receivables and payables	98	(164)	66	-	-
Receivables	(16)	(1)	(29)	-	(46)
Inventories	(2)	-	(161)	-	(163)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	68	(1)	46	-	113
Net cash provided by/(used) in continuing operations	281	(193)	391	(5)	474
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Net cash used in investing activities	(204)	-	(481)	-	(685)
Acquisition of assets	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Increase in non-current investments	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(240)	-	(445)	-	(685)
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	12	-	12	-	24
Proceeds of sale of discontinued assets	1	-	-	-	1
Proceeds on sale of investments	-	-	19	-	19
Dividends from investments	2	-	-	-	2
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	21	-	5	-	26
Net loans (advanced)/repaid	-	-	-	-	-
Change in restricted cash	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities	(24)	230	(2)	5	209
Net repayments of short-term debt	-	-	(65)	-	(65)
Insurance of stock	22	68	(68)	-	22
Share issue expenses	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net proceeds of long-term debt	-	135	105	-	240
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	36	-	118	-	154
Dividends (paid)/received	(81)	27	(92)	5	(141)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	50	37	(92)	-	(5)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	5	-	7	-	12
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	180	32	259	-	471
Cash and cash equivalents – September 30,	235	69	174	-	478

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note S. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information (continued)

Condensed consolidating statements of cash flows

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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 provided by/(used) in operating activities	20	(115)	696	(9)	592
Net (loss)/income – applicable to common stockholders	(92)	24	(271)	247	(92)
Reconciled to cash provided by/(used) in operations:					
Profit on sale of assets, realization of loans and indirect taxes	(1)	(5)	(1)	-	(7)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	193	-	305	-	498
Deferred taxation	(61)	-	(26)	-	(87)
Other non cash items	418	(11)	166	(256)	317
Net increase/(decrease) in provision for environmental rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits	2	-	(16)	-	(14)
Effect of changes in operating working capital items:					
Net movement inter-group receivables and payables	(483)	(120)	603	-	-
Receivables	24	-	(3)	-	21
Inventories	(5)	-	(122)	-	(127)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	27	(3)	61	-	85
Net cash provided by/(used) in continuing operations	22	(115)	696	(9)	594
Net cash used in discontinued operations	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities	(179)	5	(266)	-	(440)
Acquisition of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in non-current investments	-	(10)	(4)	-	(14)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(216)	-	(338)	-	(554)
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	-	-	11	-	11
Proceeds of sale of discontinued assets	6	-	-	-	6
Proceeds on sale of investments	-	-	13	-	13
Dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	30	-	61	-	91
Net loans repaid/(advanced)	1	15	(11)	-	5
Change in restricted cash	-	-	2	-	2
Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities	325	85	(390)	9	29
Net repayments of short-term debt	(122)	(330)	(88)	-	(540)
Insurance of stock	511	330	(330)	-	511
Share issue expenses	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Net proceeds of long-term debt	1	85	7	-	93
Cash inflows from derivatives with financing	51	-	44	-	95
Dividends (paid)/received	(111)	-	(23)	9	(125)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	166	(25)	40	-	181
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(22)	-	(7)	-	(29)
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	2	36	158	-	196
Cash and cash equivalents – September 30,	146	11	191	-	348

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING PERFORMANCE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 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, references 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 or de-hedging activities 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.

The Company advises that earnings for the fourth quarter of 2007 will be impacted due to the reassessment of year end accounting adjustments, which are likely to include, amongst others, changes in the Company's current and deferred tax provisions, changes in effective tax rates, impairment reviews and rehabilitation and inventory adjustments.

Impact of exchange rate fluctuations

During the first nine months of 2007 the rand strengthened against the US dollar (based on the exchange rates of R7.00 and R6.87 per US dollar on January 1, 2007 and September 30, 2007, respectively). However, when comparing the average exchange rates of the rand against the US dollar of R7.12 and R6.59 during the first nine months of 2007 and 2006, respectively, the value of the rand lost 8 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 9 percent against the US dollar based on the average exchange rates of A\$1.22 and A\$1.34 per US dollar during the first nine months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. The strengthening of the local currency in Brazil against the US dollar during the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 when compared to the same period in 2006 further negatively impacted on AngloGold Ashanti's profitability.

Acquisitions and dispositions

The global gold mining industry has experienced active consolidation and rationalization activities in recent years. Accordingly, AngloGold Ashanti has been, and expects to continue to be, involved in a number of acquisitions and dispositions as part of this global trend to identify value-adding business combination and acquisition opportunities.

The Company, which holds an equity interest of 29.9 percent 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 from TSG for a cash consideration of \$40 million. The companies acquired consist of Amikan (which holds the Veduga deposit, related exploration and mining licenses) and AS APK (which holds the Bogunay deposit, related exploration and mining licenses).

The Company completed the acquisition of minority interests previously held by the Government of Ghana (5 percent) and the International Finance Corporation (10 percent) in the Iduapriem and Teberebie mine effective September 1, 2007 for a total cash consideration of \$25 million. The Iduapriem and Teberebie mine is now wholly-owned by the Company.

Gold market for the quarter ended September 30, 2007

From a low of \$641 per ounce early in the third quarter of 2007, the gold price strengthened during the quarter reaching a high of \$745 per ounce at quarter end, on raised concerns over economic uncertainty, rising oil prices and a weaker US dollar. For the quarter, the gold price averaged \$680 per ounce, marginally higher than the previous quarter's \$666 per ounce. Post quarter end the gold price has continued to trade higher, eclipsing the historic high of \$850 per ounce assisted by strong investment demand and the continued weakening of the US dollar.

The stronger gold price and an unchanged rand saw the rand gold price average R155,005 per kilogram for the quarter, up 2 percent on the previous quarter's average of R151,562 per kilogram. A stronger Australian dollar offset the US dollar gold price increase and the gold price in Australian dollar terms was unchanged from the previous quarter at A\$802 per ounce.

Physical market

Gold jewellery demand in the second quarter of 2007 reached an all-time record high of \$14.5 billion, which was 37 percent higher than the same quarter in 2006. In tonnage terms, demand was 22 percent higher than the second quarter of 2006, at 675 metric tonnes.

Gold jewellery consumption in emerging market economies, where demand is driven by an investment component, was particularly robust. The key factors driving increased consumption were lower price volatility, favorable economic conditions and a belief in possible further upside to the gold price. The weakness of the US dollar against local currencies further fuelled this demand, with prices remaining stable or falling in local currency terms for the year to date.

In India, demand reached record levels in rupee and tonnage terms for both jewellery and retail investment. Together these totalled 317 metric tonnes, half of global mine output for the quarter and 90 percent higher than the depressed level of a year ago. Good monsoon rains should impact positively on the rural economy and presage strong demand for the latter part of the year and early 2008 under current price conditions. The second half of the year will also see further demand for gold in India, as the Hindu festival of lights, Diwali, is celebrated.

Record demand was also achieved in Turkey, China (up 32 percent year on year) and the Middle East (up 20 percent year on year). In China, growth was achieved in both the traditional 24 carat market as well as in the 18K (K Gold) product category. In the Middle East, the Saudi Arabian market has showed strong growth with jewellery demand in the second quarter rising 30 percent in tonnage and 38 percent in value terms.

In Russia, jewellery demand has grown strongly over recent years and in 2006 measured 70 metric tonnes. Quarterly demand is at record levels and demand during the first half of 2007 reached almost 40 metric tonnes. Russia became the seventh largest jewellery market by size in 2006, and holds considerable potential for the future. Increased imports have also assisted in creating a more innovative and varied product offering.

Central bank sales

A total of 476 metric tonnes of the 500 metric tonnes available was sold in the third year of the second Central Bank Gold Agreement (CBGA2). Sellers included Spain, France, Switzerland and the European Central Bank, with the Swiss National Bank accounting for a substantial portion of sales. The Swiss National Bank had announced in June 2007 that it would make an adjustment in the composition of its reserves which will result in selling 250 metric tonnes of gold before CBGA2 expires at the end of September 2009. However, the impact of these sales in a strong investment market should be minimal.

Investment market

After a subdued second quarter, which saw some sales from investors, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) performed well during August and September 2007. Total holdings in ETFs reached over 24 million ounces.

India recently introduced two ETF's in February and April of this year, and both have accumulated over one tonne of gold. A further catalyst for demand is the Shanghai Gold Exchange individual gold bullion trading, which allows individual investors to trade gold from a minimum threshold of 100 grams.

Industrial market

The positive trends in industrial demand for gold over the last quarter continues, on the back of buoyant demand from the electronics industry in the Far East. Industrial demand of 79.2 metric tonnes (a 2 percent improvement over the same quarter in 2006) arose primarily from increased consumer demand for personal computers and mobile phones, both of which contain varying amounts of gold.

Producer hedging

Following the record hedge reduction of 5.2 million ounces in the second quarter of 2007, net producer de-hedging continues, albeit at a slower pace.

Currencies

The US dollar continued to weaken against most currencies during the quarter following increased concerns over a slowing US economy, and in particular the US housing market. The large 50 basis point rate cut in September 2007 by the US Federal Reserve and indications from China that it may curtail its purchases of US Treasuries, in retaliation for threatened trade sanctions against China, also helped weaken the US dollar. In contrast, increasing interest rates in South Africa and Australia have attracted investment inflows that have seen the local currencies strengthen against the US dollar over the quarter.

From opening levels of R7.02/\$, A\$0.83/\$ and BRL1.92/\$, the rand, Australian dollar and Brazilian real strengthened during the quarter to close at R6.87/\$, A\$0.88/\$ and BRL1.85/\$, respectively. The continued weakening of the US dollar since quarter end has seen these currencies strengthen further to levels of R6.70/\$, A\$0.91/\$ and BRL1.79/\$.

Operating review for the nine months ended September 30, 2007

Presented in the table below is selected operating data for AngloGold Ashanti for the nine months ended September 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>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Total gold production (000 oz) ⁽¹⁾	4,109	4,165
Capital expenditure (\$ million)	720	557
Consolidated entities	715	554
Equity accounted joint ventures ⁽²⁾	5	3

⁽¹⁾ Including equity accounted joint ventures.

⁽²⁾ Attributable portion.

Gold production

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's total gold production decreased by approximately 56,000 ounces, or about 1 percent, to 4.11 million ounces from 4.17 million ounces produced in the same period in 2006. In South Africa, gold production decreased from 1,910,000 ounces produced in the nine months to September 30, 2006, to 1,766,000 ounces produced in the same period in 2007 mainly due to lower volume mined at TauTona arising from strategy changes and seismicity concerns and 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 development. Gold production in Argentina, Ghana and Mali decreased from 172,000 ounces, 450,000 ounces and 405,000 ounces, respectively, produced in the nine months to September 30, 2006, to 152,000 ounces, 398,000 ounces and 327,000 ounces produced, respectively, in the same period in 2007. This was mainly due to lower grades at Cerro Vanguardia (in Argentina); lower grades from underground and tailings ore at Obuasi (in Ghana) 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 at Morila and Sadiola.

The decrease in gold produced over 2007 at most mines was partially offset by an increase in gold production in Australia, Brazil, Guinea and Tanzania from 312,000 ounces, 246,000 ounces, 178,000 ounces and 229,000 ounces, respectively, produced in the nine months to September 30, 2006, to 450,000 ounces, 296,000 ounces, 198,000 ounces and 269,000 ounces produced, respectively, in the same period in 2007. This was mainly due to the mining of high grade areas 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; at Siguiri (in Guinea) due to higher volumes with the Carbon-in-pulp (CIP) plant being in full production in 2007 and, at Geita (in Tanzania) due to the impact of adverse weather conditions, the delay in the Nyankanga pit push-back and lower recovered grade in 2006.

In the quarter ended September 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti's total gold production increased by 80,000 ounces to 1.43 million ounces, or 6 percent from 1.35 million ounces produced during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 mainly due to increased production at most mines.

Capital expenditures

Total capital expenditure of \$720 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and includes \$30 million relating to the fifteen-year secured capital lease 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$690 million compared to \$557 million in the same period in 2006. This \$133 million, or 24 percent, increase is mainly reflected in the \$142 million increase in capital expenditure in the Australian region from \$44 million recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$186 million spent for the same period in 2007 mainly on the Boddington expansion project.

Comparison of financial performance on a segment basis for the nine months ended September 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	Nine months ended September 30.			
	2007		2006	
	US dollar, millions	Percentage	US dollar, millions	Percentage
Product sales	2,259		1,985	
Interest, dividends and other	31		24	
Total revenues	2,290		2,009	
Geographical area data				
South Africa	1,110	49%	1,160	58%
Argentina	104	5%	96	5%
Australia	272	12%	210	10%
Brazil	229	10%	182	9%
Ghana	272	12%	251	13%
Guinea	149	7%	115	6%
Mali	201	9%	242	12%
Namibia	39	1%	40	2%
USA	117	5%	70	3%
Tanzania	173	7%	145	7%
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	6	-	7	-
	2,672	117%	2,518	125%
Less: Equity method investments included in above	(201)	(9%)	(242)	(12%)
Less: Gains on realized non-hedge derivatives included in above	(181)	(8%)	(267)	(13%)
Total revenues	2,290	100%	2,009	100%

Assets

	At September 30, 2007		At December 31, 2006	
	US dollar, millions	Percentage	US dollar, millions	Percentage
Geographical area data				
Total segment assets				
South Africa	3,287	32%	3,093	32%
Argentina	233	2%	254	3%
Australia	1,089	11%	805	8%
Brazil	635	6%	544	6%
Ghana	2,121	21%	2,058	22%
Guinea	345	3%	357	4%
Mali	285 ⁽¹⁾	3%	280 ⁽¹⁾	3%
Namibia	72	1%	64	-
USA	521	5%	507	5%
Tanzania	1,356	14%	1,382	15%
Other, including Corporate, Assets held for sale and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	208	2%	169	2%
Total segment assets	10,152	100%	9,513	100%

⁽¹⁾ Investment held.

Comparison of financial performance for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

Revenues

Revenues from product sales and other income increased from \$2,009 million in the first nine months of 2006 to \$2,290 million in the same period of 2007, representing a 14 percent increase over the period. This was due to the increase in the gold price in the first nine months of 2007 as the average spot price of gold was \$666 per ounce during the nine months ended September 30, 2007, \$65 per ounce, or 11 percent, higher than \$601 per ounce, the average spot price of gold in the first nine months of 2006. The majority of product sales consisted of US dollar-denominated gold sales.

Total revenues from the South African operations decreased by \$50 million to \$1,110 million over the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$1,160 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, Guinea and Tanzania increased to \$272 million, \$229 million, \$149 million and \$173 million respectively, over the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$210 million, \$182 million, \$115 million and \$145 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 \$251 million realized in the first nine months of 2006 to \$272 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti incurred production costs of \$1,337 million representing an increase of \$174 million, or 15 percent, from \$1,163 million recorded for the same period of 2006.

Production costs in AngloGold Ashanti's South Africa operations increased by \$57 million to \$588 million in the first nine months of 2007 from \$531 million for the same period of 2006 mainly as a result of annual wage increases and higher fuel and power costs. About 44 percent of AngloGold Ashanti's production costs were denominated in South African rands in the first nine months of 2007.

Production costs in AngloGold Ashanti's operations in Ghana, Guinea, Brazil and Argentina increased from \$172 million, \$60 million, \$74 million and \$26 million, respectively, in the first nine months of 2006 to \$187 million, \$92 million, \$112 million and \$36 million, respectively, for the same period of 2007 mainly as a result of an increase in operational costs including labor, fuel, consumables, power and water costs as well as the strengthening of local currencies relative to the US dollar.

Exploration costs

Exploration costs increased from \$43 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$83 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to a credit (representing purchases by related parties) of \$9 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 (current holding of 17.3 percent), as a result of the sales in public offerings of some of its shares in AngloGold Ashanti which were completed in April 2006 and October 2007, respectively. Related party transactions with Trans-Siberian Gold plc (TSG) (see note Q "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 nine months ended September 30, 2007.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses increased from \$64 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$98 million in the same period in 2007, mainly due to increased stock compensation expense recognized and annual salary increments. General and administrative expenses in the third quarter of 2007 included approximately \$8 million of one-off compensation and recruitment expenses relating to the retirement of Messrs Godsell and Carvalho Silva and the appointment of Mr. Cutifani as new Chief Executive Officer.

Royalties

Royalties paid by AngloGold Ashanti increased from \$43 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, to \$51 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 \$39 million to \$459 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 when compared to \$498 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 \$226 million and \$89 million, respectively, incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$197 million and \$67 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 \$26 million incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to \$39 million in the same period in 2007.

Accretion expense

Accretion expense of \$13 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared with \$11 million in the nine months ended September 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, realization of loans and indirect taxes

In the nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded a profit of \$24 million (before taxation of \$1 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 of \$11 million (before taxation of \$2 million) recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 mainly related to the disposal of minor equipment and assets in North and South America, the recovery of loans written off, the write-off of non-recoverable value added state tax in South America and a reassessment of indirect taxes in Guinea and Tanzania.

Non-hedge derivative loss

A non-hedge derivative loss of \$343 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a loss of \$215 million in the same period of 2006 relating to the use of hedging instruments. Non-hedge derivatives recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 included:

	<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(in US Dollars, millions)	
Gains on realized non-hedge derivatives	(181)	(267)
Loss on unrealized non-hedge derivatives	524	482
Net loss	<u>343</u>	<u>215</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 an expense of \$8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a net credit of \$3 million in the same period in 2006, mainly due to an increase in other commodity contracts.

Taxation expense

A net taxation expense of \$106 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a net expense of \$47 million in the same period in 2006. Net taxation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was 74 percent of loss before tax compared to 47 percent for the same period in 2006. Charges for deferred tax in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to a net tax benefit of \$40 million compared to a net tax benefit of \$87 million in the same period in 2006. The nine months ended September 30, 2006 benefited from deferred tax credits of \$91 million on unrealized non-hedge derivative losses, compared to similar tax credits of \$50 million in the same period in 2007. Charges for current tax in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to \$146 million compared to \$134 million in the same period in 2006 reflecting mainly the impact of the South African tax formula on the increase in the earnings of the operations in that country. Charges for deferred tax in the nine months ended September 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 \$20 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$76 million in the nine months ended September 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 loss of \$4 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a profit of \$2 million in the same period in 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 loss

As a result of the factors detailed above, net loss of \$254 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to a net loss of \$92 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Liquidity and capital resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$471 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, \$121 million lower than \$592 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 \$96 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$21 million in the same period in 2006.

Investing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$685 million compared with an outflow of \$440 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Cash inflows resulting from the restructuring of the AngloGold Ashanti hedge book amounted to \$26 million during the first nine months of 2007 and additions to property, plant and equipment, which included capital expenditure of \$685 million compared to \$554 million in the same period in 2006, were recorded in the first nine months of 2007 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 nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Net cash generated in financing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to an inflow of \$209 million, which is an increase of \$180 million from an inflow of \$29 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, and included cash inflows from proceeds from loans of \$240 million (which included \$135 million, \$70 million and \$30 million, respectively, under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility, the Australia and the New Zealand Banking Group facility and short-term loans raised in South America). Proceeds from stock issued in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 amounted to \$22 million. Cash outflows during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 comprised normal scheduled loan repayments of \$37 million, the repayment of \$20 million under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and of \$8 million in bank overdraft loans. The Company made dividend payments of \$141 million (45 US cents per ordinary share) in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared with dividends of \$125 million (39 US cents per ordinary share) paid in the same period in 2006.

As a result of the items discussed above, at September 30, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti had \$478 million of cash and cash equivalents compared with \$471 million at December 31, 2006, an increase of \$7 million, or 1 percent. At September 30, 2007, the Company had a total of \$423 million available but undrawn under its credit facilities.

AngloGold Ashanti is currently involved in a number of capital projects. As of September 30, 2007, \$641 million of AngloGold Ashanti's future capital expenditure had been contracted for and another approximately \$560 million had been authorized but not yet contracted for, as described in note O "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 \$606 million of AngloGold Ashanti's debt is scheduled to mature consisting mainly of the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (refinanced during December 2007) and the Rand denominated corporate bond of \$294 million as at September 30, 2007 (due August 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 existing and future debt 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 September 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.

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 FASB Statement 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.

Business combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS141(R)"). SFAS141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction; establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and requires the acquirer to disclose to investors and other users all of the information they need to evaluate and understand the nature and financial effect of the business combination. SFAS141(R)

applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. An entity may not apply it before that date. SFAS141(R) applies to all transactions or other events in which an entity (the acquirer) obtains control of one or more businesses (the acquiree), including combinations achieved without the transfer of consideration.

Noncontrolling interests

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS160"). SFAS160 amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS160 shall be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. It shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is initially adopted, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented.

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 nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company entered into a fifteen-year secured capital lease for its new corporate office (Turbine Square). The amount outstanding on the capital lease was \$32 million as of September 30, 2007. The Company also repaid \$20 million and \$8 million, under its \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility (refinanced during December 2007) and Ghanaian Cedi-based bank overdraft, respectively. These amounts were funded from cash flow from operations. In addition, during the first nine months of 2007 the Company drew down \$135 million and \$70 million, under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group facility, respectively. As of September 30, 2007, \$295 million was drawn under the \$700 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and the total amount included in short-term debt under this facility amounted to \$298 million. Advances and repayments on short-term loans in South America amounted to \$30 million and \$28 million, respectively, during the nine months ended September 30, 2007. As at September 30, 2007, the estimated fair value of all derivatives making up the hedge positions was a negative \$3,519 million (at June 30, 2007: negative \$2,783 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 September 30, 2007, \$49 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 September 30, 2007, \$183 million was classified as long term compared with \$149 million as at December 31, 2006.

Hedging overview for the quarter ended September 30, 2007

The Company continues to actively manage its hedge position in a value accretive manner, whilst actively reducing the overall hedge delta. Some minor hedge restructuring was concluded during the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

As at September 30, 2007, the net delta hedge position was 10.58 million ounces or 329 tonnes, representing an increase of 1.83 million ounces compared to the quarter's opening position. The

increase is primarily due to the closing spot gold price of \$745 per ounce, which was \$96 per ounce higher than the quarter's opening price of \$649 per ounce.

The marked-to-market value of the hedge book as at September 30, 2007 was negative \$3,519 million (as at June 30, 2007: negative \$2,783 million). The value was based on a gold price of \$745 per ounce, exchange rates of R6.87/\$ and A\$/0.88 and the prevailing market interest rates and volatilities at the time. The increase in the negative marked-to-market value was due to a higher spot gold price and higher gold option volatilities at quarter end.

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 October 31, 2007 (AngloGold Ashanti issued its IFRS results for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 on November 1, 2007), the marked-to-market value of the hedge book was a negative \$3.81 billion based on a gold price of \$783.70 per ounce and exchange rates of R6.54/\$ and A\$/0.92 and the prevailing market interest rates and volatilities at the time.

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

The following table indicates AngloGold Ashanti's gold hedge position at a weighted average settlement price as at September 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)	6,695	22,817	21,738	14,462	12,931	24,307	102,950
	US\$ per oz	\$363	\$314	\$316	\$347	\$397	\$418	\$357
Restructure Longs	Amount (kg)	*7,527	*7,734					*15,261
	US\$ per oz	\$654	\$645					\$649
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	437						437
	US\$ per oz	\$292						\$292
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	10,737	16,165	3,748	1,882	1,882	5,645	40,059
	US\$ per oz	\$663	\$614	\$530	\$410	\$420	\$440	\$576
Call options purchased	Amount (kg)	4,422	9,813					14,235
	US\$ per oz	\$408	\$427					\$421
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	20,710	55,796	45,191	35,933	37,550	61,873	257,053
	US\$ per oz	\$577	\$500	\$493	\$483	\$500	\$599	\$526
RAND GOLD								
Forward contracts	Amount (kg)	*2,559		933				*1,626
	Rand per kg	R129,834		R116,335				R126,227
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	1,089						1,089
	Rand per kg	R157,860						R157,860
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	2,955		2,986	2,986	2,986		11,913
	Rand per kg	R164,134		R202,054	R216,522	R230,990		R203,528
A DOLLAR GOLD								
Forward contracts	Amount (kg)	10,109	2,177	3,390	3,110			18,786
	A\$ per oz	A\$762	A\$659	A\$645	A\$688			A\$717
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	7,154						7,154
	A\$ per oz	A\$837						A\$837
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	10,575	1,866					12,441
	A\$ per oz	A\$813	A\$810					A\$812
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)	10,575						10,575
	A\$ per oz	A\$860						A\$860
** Total net gold:	Delta (kg)	(26,579)	(55,273)	(68,319)	(50,184)	(49,576)	(79,198)	(329,129)
	Delta (oz)	(854,533)	(1,777,066)	(2,196,504)	(1,613,451)	(1,593,903)	(2,546,271)	(10,581,728)

* 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 September 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 September 30, 2007

	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016	Total
DOLLAR SILVER								
Put options purchased	Amount (kg)	10,886	43,545					54,431
	\$ per oz	\$7.40	\$7.66					\$7.61
Put options sold	Amount (kg)	10,886	43,545					54,431
	\$ per oz	\$5.93	\$6.19					\$6.14
Call options sold	Amount (kg)	10,886	43,545					54,431
	\$ per oz	\$8.40	\$8.64					\$8.59

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

	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-2016	Total
RAND DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	30,113						30,113
	US\$/R	R7.13						R7.13
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	140,000						140,000
	US\$/R	R7.32						R7.32
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	185,000						185,000
	US\$/R	R7.10						R7.10
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	185,000						185,000
	US\$/R	R7.55						R7.55
A DOLLAR US DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	60,000	80,000					140,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.84	\$0.79					\$0.81
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	80,000	80,000					160,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.81	\$0.81					\$0.81
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	80,000	80,000					160,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.83	\$0.84					\$0.84
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	80,000	80,000					160,000
	A\$/US\$	\$0.79	\$0.79					\$0.79
BRAZILIAN REAL DOLLAR (000)								
Forward contracts	Amount (\$)	12,000	19,000					31,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.06	BRL2.05					BRL2.05
Put options purchased	Amount (\$)	9,000						9,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.04						BRL2.04
Put options sold	Amount (\$)	3,000						3,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.05						BRL2.05
Call options sold	Amount (\$)	15,000	8,000					23,000
	US\$/BRL	BRL2.01	BRL2.20					BRL2.08

Derivatives analysis by accounting designation as at September 30, 2007

	Normal purchase and sale exemption	Cash flow hedge accounted	Non hedge accounted	Total
US Dollars (millions)				
Forward sale type agreements	(920)	(346)	(144)	(1,410)
Option contracts	(567)	–	(1,560)	(2,127) ⁽¹⁾
Foreign exchange contracts	–	4	13	17
Foreign exchange option contracts	–	–	(2)	(2)
Interest rate swaps – Gold	(32)	–	35	3
Total	(1,519)	(342)	(1,658)	(3,519)

⁽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 had 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 11, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Mr A H Calver resigned from the board as Mr W A Nairn's alternate.

Subsequent to its announcement on July 31, 2007 in which the board of directors announced the retirement of R M Godsell, (AngloGold Ashanti's Chief Executive Officer) and the resignation of R Carvalho Silva (its Chief Operating Officer – International) from the Company effective September 30, 2007 and the appointments of Mark Cutifani as Chief Executive Officer and Neville Nicolau, (formerly Chief Operating Officer – Africa) as Chief Operating Officer for all operations as of October 1, 2007. Subsequently, on November 12, 2007, it was announced that due to further operational management restructure, Neville Nicolau resigned from the board to pursue other opportunities.

In August 2007, AngloGold Ashanti through the South African Chamber of Mines, signed a two-year wage agreement effective from July 1, 2007, with the three recognized mining unions. This agreement covers some 29,000 category 3 – 8 workers, miners, artisans and officials in the Company's South African operations and was achieved through a mediated outcome without the unions resorting to any industrial action. In terms of the agreement: the first year increases from July 1, 2007 range from 10 percent for the lower categories of worker to 8 percent for officials or junior management and include a special dispensation for the benefit of artisans and some skilled occupations. Some improvements to leave conditions and housing allowances were also agreed. Second year increases from July 1, 2008 will be determined at South African CPIX plus 1 percent with a minimum of an 8 percent increase.

The Company completed the acquisition of minority interests previously held by the Government of Ghana (5 percent) and the International Finance Corporation (10 percent) in the Iduapriem and Teberebie mine effective September 1, 2007 for a total cash consideration of \$25 million. The Iduapriem and Teberebie mine is now wholly-owned by AngloGold Ashanti.

On September 18, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Mr M Cutifani was appointed to the board effective September 17, 2007, as Chief Executive Officer designate. Mr M Cutifani succeeded Mr R M Godsell as Chief Executive Officer, on his retirement with effect from October 1, 2007.

On October 1, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti noted the announcement by Anglo American plc that it intended to offer for sale, 61 million ordinary shares of AngloGold Ashanti in the form of ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares pursuant to the registration of such securities under

AngloGold Ashanti's automatic shelf registration statement. Goldman Sachs International acted as the global co-ordinator for the offering and Goldman Sachs International and UBS Investment Bank were joint book runners for the offering.

On October 2, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti noted the announcement by Anglo American plc that Anglo American had completed an offering of 67.1 million ordinary shares of AngloGold Ashanti in the form of ordinary shares and American Depositary Shares (ADS) priced at US\$44.00 per ADS (US\$44.11 inclusive of uncertificated securities tax payable by investors in ADSs) and R300.61 per ordinary share (exclusive of uncertificated securities tax). The offering which was launched on October 1, 2007, was increased from the earlier announced 61 million ordinary shares. The offering price represented discounts of 6.16 percent and 7.84 percent to the closing prices of the ADSs and ordinary shares in New York and Johannesburg respectively on Friday, September 28, 2007. The offering settled on October 9, 2007. After the completion of the offering, Anglo American's holding in AngloGold Ashanti was 17.3 percent.

Following the settlement of the secondary offering and the consequent reduction in shareholding, all the directors representing Anglo American plc on the AngloGold Ashanti board, namely Mrs C Carroll and Mr R Médori, together with his alternate Mr P G Whitcutt resigned from the AngloGold Ashanti board, effective October 9, 2007.

On December 12, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti announced the successful closing of a \$1.15 billion syndicated revolving loan facility. The new 3-year facility will be used to refinance an existing \$700 million revolving credit facility (due January 2008), an AUD200 million facility and for general corporate purposes.

On January 14, 2008, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had agreed to acquire 100 percent of Golden Cycle Gold Corporation (GCGC) through a transaction in which GCGC's shareholders will receive 29 AngloGold Ashanti ADRs for every 100 shares of GCGC common stock held. GCGC currently hold a 33 percent shareholding in Cripple Creek & Victor while AngloGold Ashanti hold the remaining 67 percent. The transaction will result in Cripple Creek & Victor being wholly-owned by AngloGold Ashanti. The transaction is subject to a number of regulatory and statutory approvals, including approval by GCGC shareholders. The transaction, at the date of announcement was valued at approximately \$149 million.

On January 18, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti provided operational guidance to its fourth quarter 2007 results, in which it was stated that its South African and Geita operations had experienced production difficulties resulting in the group's production for the quarter to be in the region of 1,368,000 ounces.

Following the announcement made on January 25, 2007, in which AngloGold Ashanti advised that Eskom (the South African electricity supply body) would be interrupting power supplies to the Company's South African operations, AngloGold Ashanti halted mining and gold recovery at these operations. Subsequently, AngloGold Ashanti announced on January 29, 2008, that it had begun the process to restart production at its South African operations following a meeting with Eskom and industrial electricity consumers at which, Eskom had agreed to provide AngloGold Ashanti with 90 percent of its electricity demand prior to the shut down so as to return the operations to normal production.

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.

In connection with the proposed merger transaction involving AngloGold Ashanti and Golden Cycle Gold Corporation, AngloGold Ashanti will file with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-4 and GCGC will mail a proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders, and each will be filing other documents regarding the proposed transaction with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as well. BEFORE MAKING ANY VOTING OR INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS ARE URGED TO READ THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS REGARDING THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY WHEN THEY BECOME AVAILABLE BECAUSE THEY WILL CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSACTION. The final proxy statement/prospectus will be mailed to GCGC’s stockholders. Stockholders will be able to obtain a free copy of the proxy statement/prospectus, as well as other filings containing information about AngloGold Ashanti and GCGC, without charge, at the SEC’s Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Copies of the proxy statement/prospectus and the filings with the SEC that will be incorporated by reference in the proxy statement/prospectus can also be obtained, without charge, by directing a request to AngloGold Ashanti, 76 Jeppe Street, Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001 (PO Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107) South Africa, Attention: Investor Relations, +27 11637 6385, or to Golden Cycle Gold Corporation, 1515 S. Tejon, Suite 201, Colorado Springs, CO 80906, Attention: Chief Executive Officer, (719) 471-9013.