

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K

May 11, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Report on Form 6-K dated May 11, 2012

Commission File Number 1-14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Name of registrant)

76 Jeppe Street

Newtown, 2001

(P.O. Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)

South Africa

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

Enclosure: Press release

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI 2011 INTEGRATED REPORT FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

PURE GOLD

To create value for our shareholders, our employees and our business and social partners through safely and responsibly exploring, mining and marketing our products. Our primary focus is gold and we will pursue value creating opportunities in other minerals where we can leverage our existing assets, skills and experience to enhance the delivery of value.

Safety is our first value.

We place people first and correspondingly put the highest priority on safe and healthy practices and systems of work. We are responsible for seeking out new and innovative ways to ensure that our workplaces are free of occupational injury and illness. We live each day for each other and use our collective commitment, talents, resources and systems to deliver on our most important commitment ... to care.

We treat each other with dignity and respect.

We believe that individuals who are treated with respect and who are entrusted to take responsibility respond by giving their best. We seek to preserve people's dignity, their sense of self-worth in all our interactions, respecting them for who they are and valuing the unique contribution that they can make to our business success. We are honest with ourselves and others, and we deal ethically with all of our business and social partners.

We value diversity.

We aim to be a global leader with the right people for the right jobs. We promote inclusion and team work, deriving benefit from the rich diversity of the cultures, ideas, experiences and skills that each employee brings to the business.

We are accountable for our actions and undertake to deliver on our commitments.

We are focused on delivering results and we do what we say we will do. We accept responsibility and hold ourselves accountable for our work, our behaviour, our ethics and our actions. We aim to deliver high performance outcomes and undertake to deliver on our commitments to our colleagues, business and social partners, and our investors.

The communities and societies in which we operate will be better off for AngloGold Ashanti having been there.

We uphold and promote fundamental human rights where we do business. We contribute to building productive, respectful and mutually beneficial partnerships in the communities in which we operate. We aim to leave host communities with a sustainable future.

We respect the environment.

We are committed to continually improving our processes in order to prevent pollution, minimise waste, increase our carbon efficiency and make efficient use of natural resources. We will develop innovative solutions to mitigate environmental and climate risks.

TO BE THE LEADING MINING COMPANY

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IBC

Introduction

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Future outlook

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and compliance

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this document, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, return on shareholders' equity, productivity improvements, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, individually or in the aggregate, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects and completion of acquisitions and dispositions, AngloGold Ashanti's liquidity and capital resources and capital expenditure, and the outcome and consequence of any potential or pending litigation or regulatory proceedings, are forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti's operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, amongst other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, and business and operational risk management. For a discussion of such risk factors, refer to the section titled "Risk management and risk factors" in the Annual Financial Statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of these Annual Financial Statements or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by applicable law. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to AngloGold Ashanti or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein.

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Our approach to reporting

Introduction

Overview and strategy

Performance in 2011

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This is AngloGold Ashanti's Annual Integrated Report for 2011, which is our primary means of communicating with our stakeholders. It sets out the group's strategy, governance, performance and prospects, in the context of our operations and the markets for our products, and recognises the importance and concerns of our stakeholders. It is augmented by, and forms part of, a suite of reports that make up our Annual Reports for 2011. Through these reports we demonstrate the fundamental link between the risks and opportunities that face the business in the short, medium and long term, and how our strategy has developed to ensure that AngloGold Ashanti creates and sustains value for all stakeholders.

As we move towards an online platform for our reporting – see www.aga-reports.com – we understand that some stakeholders may still prefer copies of our reports either posted or e-mailed to them, and we encourage you to contact companysecretary@anglogoldashanti.com in this regard.

AN INTEGRATED

AngloGold Ashanti's annual reports

available at www.aga-reports.com

ANNUAL

INTEGRATED

REPORT

2011

PURE GOLD

ANNUAL

FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS

2011

PURE GOLD

SUSTAINABLE GOLD

SUSTAINABILITY

REPORT

2011

PURE GOLD

MINERAL

RESOURCE

AND ORE

RESERVE

REPORT

2011

NOTICE OF

ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING
2011
PURE GOLD

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our approach to reporting

The suite of Annual Reports 2011 comprises the following:

- Our Annual Integrated Report which has been produced in line with the recommendations of the South African King Code on Corporate Governance, 2009 (King III) and the Listings Requirements of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). We have taken cognisance of local and international recommendations on integrated reporting in developing its contents, and the style of reporting. Stakeholders seeking more detailed and specific information are referred to the reports listed below.
- Our Annual Financial Statements which presents a comprehensive review of the year, and has been prepared in accordance with: the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008; and the Listings Requirements of the JSE. This report is submitted to the JSE in South Africa, as well as the London, New York, Ghana and Australian stock exchanges on which AngloGold Ashanti is listed. In compliance with the rules governing its listing on the New York Stock Exchange and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, AngloGold Ashanti prepares an annual report on Form 20-F which is filed each year.
- Our Sustainability Report which provides insight into our approach to sustainability. This report focuses on those sustainability issues that have been determined to be most important to us, and to our stakeholders. We continue to support the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and report in accordance with GRI's 3.0 guidelines, in addition to the Mining and Metals Sector Supplement, the Sustainable Development Framework of the International Council on Metals and Mining (ICMM), and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).
- Our Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report which records our Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve in accordance with the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve (The SAMREC Code, 2007 edition), and the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 edition). This report has been prepared, reviewed and confirmed by the Competent Persons as defined in terms of these codes.

The suite of 2011 Annual Reports will be furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on a Form 6-K.

Our reports cover all operations and entities in which the group has a controlling, significant interest and which are under our management, or in whose management we have significant influence. Information relating to joint ventures and other interests is provided for context. Production is expressed on an attributable basis. The average number of employees are reported for AngloGold Ashanti subsidiaries and joint ventures. There were no restatements during the year.

Unless otherwise stated, \$ or dollar refers to US dollars throughout this suite of reports. Locations on maps are for indication purposes only. Group and company, and balance sheet and statement of financial position, are used interchangeably. For terminology used refer to the glossary of terms at

www.aga-reports.com.

www

FS

SR

RR

www

Annual Financial Statements 2011

Sustainability Report 2011

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2011

Online Report at www.aga-reports.com

For further information, see references to our suite of reports.

www.aga-reports.com

Key features of the year
IMPROVEMENTS DELIVER
AND
OPTIMISE

Highlights of 2011

4.33

Moz

gold produced

\$6.6

bn

gold sales*

61,242

employees and

contractors

07

08

09

Group – fatalities

*

10

11

34

14

15

15

15

07

08

09

Group – AIFR

*

(per million hours worked)

10

11

20.95

16.66

12.88

11.50

9.76

Safety performance

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* *Excludes joint ventures*

* *Excludes joint ventures not managed by the group*

Financial highlights of 2011

Financial performance

08

07

09

EBITDA

*

(\$m)

10

11

1,131

1,663

1,897

3,014

1,224

*

Excludes hedge buy-back costs

07

08

09

(Loss) profit attributable to
equity shareholders

(\$m)

10

11

(668)

(1,195)

(320)

76

1,552

07

08

09

Cash flows from operating
activities

*

(\$m)

10

11

866

*

Excludes hedge buy-back costs

584

1,299

1,669

2,655

Net debt

(\$m)

07

08

09

10

11

1,318

1,283

868

1,288

610

07

08

09

Dividends per ordinary share

(US cents)

10

11

19

11

17

20

49

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Key features of the year

07

08

09

Adjusted headline earnings (loss)

per ordinary share

(US cents)

10

11

99

(283)

(14)

(473)

336

\$1.6

bn

profit attributable

to equity

shareholders

336

US cents

adjusted headline

earnings per share

49

US cents

dividends per

share

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Key features of the year

continued

Average number of employees

*

07

08

09

10

11

61,522

63,364

61,242

*

Includes contractors

62,046

62,895

Investment

Employment

Maximise margins

07

08

09

Total cash costs

(\$/oz)

10

11

357

444

514

638

728

07

08

09

Capital expenditure

*

(\$m)

10

11

1,059

1,201

1,027

1,015

1,527

Operational highlights of 2011

\$728

/oz

total cash costs

\$1.5

bn

capital expenditure*

Gold production

(000oz)

07

08

09

10

11

5,477

4,982

4,599

4,515

4,331

20

operations in

10 countries

\$1.5

bn

employee benefits

* *Includes joint ventures*

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Key features of the year

Community highlights

Environmental performance

\$1.2 bn

payments to governments*

\$21 m

in community investment

07

08

09

Payments to governments

*

(\$m)

10

11

711

535

644

844

1,220

*

Includes direct and indirect taxes, royalties and dividends paid to governments

07

08

09

Community investment

(\$m)

10

11

8

8

11

16

21

Greenhouse gas efficiency

(tCO

2

e/oz)

0.77

0.85

0.96

1.00

0.99

07

08

09

10

11
07
08
09
10
11

Water efficiency

(kL/oz)

9.47
10.02
11.11
11.34
12.43

Energy efficiency

(GJ/oz)

5.1
5.5
6.0
6.4
6.7
07
08
09
10
11

100% of
operations certified to
ISO 14001 environmental
management standard

Letter from the chairman

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In my first chairman's statement to you this time last year, I indicated that the two key issues for me on taking up this position were employee safety and the elimination of the hedge book.

Safety

Our safety performance still leaves much room for improvement. I extend my personal, and the company's, condolences to the families, friends and colleagues of our 15 employees who lost their lives in accidents during 2011. Even though we are sustaining the approximately 70% step-change improvement in the incidence of fatal accidents first seen in 2008, we still need to work hard towards further improvements, and ultimately, an end to mine-related deaths. We hope the continuing steady improvement in injury rates is a sign that these efforts are having an impact.

A significant issue that has arisen in South Africa relates to the question of enforced safety stoppages by the state regulator.

As a company, we recognise and support the safety inspectorate's accountability in respect of mine safety.

We recognise that stoppages enforced where fatalities and/or serious breaches of safety regulations have occurred have served an effective purpose in focusing industry attention further on safety issues and reducing the incidence of accidents.

However, during 2011 the inspectorate began decreeing the shutdown of entire mines in cases of relatively minor or local infractions, which had a significant impact on production.

A working group comprising the Department of Mineral Resources, the industry and organised labour has now been established to look into this matter. It is to be hoped that, in the spirit of partnership, this matter will reach an appropriate conclusion.

Hedge book and gold market

The intensive pursuit of the elimination of the hedge book by management enabled the company to finally achieve that goal early in my tenure in 2010. The wisdom of that course of action, which came at no little cost, continues to be vindicated by the continuing upward trend in the admittedly volatile gold price.

The gold price did not respond as favourably as some might have expected to the Eurozone crisis in the closing months of 2011 and into early 2012. That is arguably because many holders of gold were forced to sell parts of their holdings as

their losses in other holdings intensified. Yet the fundamentals supporting a strong gold price remain in place, and could strengthen as the European crisis plays out, with the European Central Bank and other central banks forced to take action.

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FAIR FISCAL
RETURNS AND
MUTUALLY
BENEFICIAL
RELATIONSHIPS
Tito Mboweni, Chairman

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Letter from the chairman

Interestingly, particularly for a company like ours with close to 75% of our production in Africa, Europe's travails are coming into stark contrast with the prospects of the continent that represents our main base. The Economist, as recently as 2005, was warning that "the current wave of Afro-pessimism in Western capitals may fast run to cynicism". By 2011, in an article titled "The Lion Kings" (in positive comparison with the Asian Tigers), The Economist noted that sub-Saharan Africa's average growth rate had more than doubled to 5.7% in the past decade compared with the previous one and that, according to the International Monetary Fund, seven of the world's 10 fastest growing economies in the next five years are forecast to be African.

Sustainability

Much of that growth has been triggered by the contributions of the resources sector. However, just as mining has been good for Africa over the past decade and more, Africa has been good for mining. In Africa, as in much of the rest of the world (notably Australia among the other jurisdictions in which we operate) the resources sector faces pressures from states that believe that the relative share of benefits between host societies and shareholders has swung too far in favour of the latter. This is a most delicate balance that has to be struck between the two sets of interests; interests that are often perceived to be at odds but, more often, are common. Nonetheless, how governments and the leaders of the industry manage this discourse is critical to all our futures. Governments and their citizens are entitled to expect not only a fair fiscal return but also a mutually respectful and beneficial relationship between them and the companies. Being a good corporate citizen, as we seek to be, is a prerequisite for being a successful miner. Pushed too far, though, raised taxes and royalty rates will begin to discourage investment and reduce the overall value of the industry to both societies and shareholders. The regulatory environment is becoming increasingly complex and onerous. Your company is committed to playing its part constructively and wisely in this regard, both through its own offices and through its participation in industry and other business associations. This is perhaps best illustrated in our country of domicile, South Africa, where the vocal support by the ruling party's youth league for a policy of nationalisation of the mining sector has been a difficult challenge for us. We do not fear that government would be pushed into pursuing such an unwise course. The country's leadership has repeatedly stated as much. Indeed, government's New Growth Path policy document recognises the centrality of the mining sector, arguing that "government must encourage stronger

investment by the private and public sectors to grow employment-creating activities rapidly while maintaining and incrementally improving South Africa's core strengths in sectors such as capital equipment for construction and mining These industries build on our strong resource base and our advanced skills and capacity”.

However, the nature of the discourse has been unsettling for investors and others, and focused discussion away from the real challenges the industry and the country face. We hope the work done through the Chamber of Mines, the debates promoted by ourselves and other partners and the prominent and well-received interventions by our CEO have helped to turn the tide.

Operational matters

On the operational side, the critical Project ONE has moved from the realms of pilot project to a point where it is being rolled out increasingly broadly through the organisation. The implementation of the improved efficiencies and performance in such areas as production, safety and environmental management promised by Project ONE rarely happens without occasional stumbles and setbacks. However, the overall gains clearly illustrate the wisdom and vision of the project.

Our extensive greenfield and brownfield exploration projects, dealt with on pages 50 to 61 of this report, promise to replace exploited ounces and more, at extremely competitive costs bases. During the year, the board looked at, and it will continue to look at, ways to improve long-term value for shareholders.

Board

Finally, in my chairman's statement last year I undertook to ensure that the board acted to replace lost expertise and work towards building an even better balance of knowledge, experience and skill. In this regard, I am pleased to welcome two new board members to our ranks. Nozipho January-Bardill, with her combination of international diplomatic experience and executive experience in the private sector has, in the first few months of her tenure, brought to the board fresh ideas and new perspectives in our deliberations. And Rodney Ruston, whose term began at the beginning of 2012, brings decades of executive and technical resources sector experience. The rest of the board and I look forward to our deliberations with them.

I would like to thank all my fellow board members, management and staff at AngloGold Ashanti for all their support in 2011.

Tito Mboweni
Chairman
16 March 2012

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Our business

A TRULY

COMPANY

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

Australia

Sunrise Dam

Brazil

Serra Grande

AGA Mineração

Ghana

Iduapriem

Obuasi

Guinea

Siguiri

Mali

Morila

Sadiola

Yatela

Namibia

Navachab

South Africa

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Moab Khotsong

Surface operations

West Wits

Mponeng

Savuka

TauTona

Tanzania

Geita

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

Operations

Major

exploration

projects

Colombia

Gramalote

La Colosa

DRC

Kibali
Mongbwalu
Australia
Tropicana

1
1
2
2
3
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12
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10
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Location of operations and major exploration projects

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa AngloGold Ashanti has 20 operations in 10 countries on four continents, as well as several exploration programmes in both the established and new gold producing regions of the world.

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AngloGold Ashanti is a global mining company, the third largest gold producer in the world in 2011.

Our mission is to maximise the returns delivered to stakeholders during the economic life cycle of our operations by producing gold safely, responsibly and efficiently.

We operate or have a significant interest in 20 operations, in 10 countries, on four continents.

Our headquarters are in Johannesburg, South Africa. The group's management has been delegated by the board to the chief executive officer (CEO) and the executive committee.

Operationally, the management of the group has been divided into four regions: South Africa; Continental Africa, which includes our operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Tanzania; Australasia, which comprises the Australian operation, and the Americas, which includes our operations in Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

In 2011, AngloGold Ashanti employed 61,242 people, including contractors (2010: 62,046), primarily in South Africa (52%), Ghana (12%) and Brazil (8%). Our operations and projects touch the lives of many thousands more people, both around our operations and in those regions from which our operations draw their employees. We are implementing, where possible, plans to consider these potential impacts and mitigating measures at every stage in our operational life cycle.

Our business extends from exploration to project development and construction, to mining, processing, smelting and marketing. In the course of our business we ensure that we understand and address the social and environmental aspects of our business from exploration, through to construction, mining and processing, rehabilitation and eventual closure.

We have advanced projects in Australia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Colombia, and an extensive exploration programme in 17 countries – including greenfields, brownfields and marine exploration – in the established and potential gold regions of the world.

At 31 December 2011, AngloGold Ashanti's attributable Ore Reserve amounted to 75.6Moz, while attributable Mineral Resource totalled 230.9Moz.

AngloGold Ashanti produced 4.33Moz of gold in 2011 (2010: 4.52Moz), generating gold income (excluding that from joint ventures) of \$6.6bn in 2011 (2010: \$5.3bn). We also invested \$1.5bn in capital (2010: \$1.0bn), \$313m on expensed exploration (2010: \$205m) and the company made net corporate tax payments of \$379m (2010: \$188m), \$1.5bn (2010: \$1.4bn) to employees (wages and benefits) and \$131m (2010: \$67m) in dividends to shareholders during the year.

We actively participate in the global promotion and marketing

of our product, independently, and in association with the World Gold Council. Our gold is sold and shipped to bullion banks and commodity houses around the world. As an investment, gold remains a sought-after store of value, and it is also in demand for use in jewellery and in industrial applications. Valuable by-products – silver, sulphuric acid and uranium – are generated in the process of recovering the gold mined at certain operations.

AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the JSE, and the company is also listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE), the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the Ghana Stock Exchange (GhSE) and the Australia Securities Exchange (ASX).

At the end of December 2011, the group had 382,242,343 ordinary shares in issue, and a market capitalisation of \$16.2bn (2010: \$18.8bn). Around 98% of the group's ordinary shares are considered to be in free float, with 1.67% held by the government of Ghana. AngloGold Ashanti delisted from Euronext Paris and Euronext Brussels on 23 and 30 December 2011 respectively.

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our business

Geographic distribution

of shareholders

as at 31 December 2011 (%)

United States

47.9%

South Africa

27.9%

United Kingdom

9.4%

Rest of Europe

5.9%

Singapore

2.1%

Australia

1.8%

Ghana

1.7%

Rest of Americas

1.3%

Rest of world

2.0%

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Our products

Gold mining uses and produces a wide range of materials, from the upstream inputs procured through our supply chain, to downstream outputs in the form of gold and related by-products. To ensure that reliable and effective management systems are in place for the stewardship of our materials and that gold's good reputation is maintained, AngloGold Ashanti is an active participant in a number of international initiatives aimed at addressing concerns within the gold production process, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the World Gold Council and the Responsible Jewellery Council. The initiatives are responding to societal concerns about the environmental and social impacts of gold mining, especially those concerns expressed most visibly under the US Dodd-Frank Act section 1502 around the financing of armed conflict in the DRC. These organisations are developing chain-of-custody standards to enable members to demonstrate that the process of producing gold and the process from mine to smelter to refinery and beyond is responsible and especially that it does not contribute to conflict.

Two high-volume by-products of our gold production process, both of which are a function of the characteristics of local geology, are uranium, produced by certain South African operations, and sulphuric acid, produced by our Brazilian operations. As each of these by-products is potentially hazardous, we ensure their safe production and transportation to customers. (For further information on our product stewardship programmes and initiatives, see our page 56.)

Our markets

AngloGold Ashanti's gold is refined at various precious metal refineries. In refined and marketable form, gold normally takes the shape of bars, varying in size from 12.5kg to smaller bars weighing some 1kg or less, all of which contain 99.5% gold. Through the refineries the gold is sold directly to bullion banks. Bullion banks are registered commercial banks which deal in gold, distributing bullion bought from mining companies and refineries to markets worldwide. These banks hold consignment stocks in all major physical markets and finance these inventories from the margins they charge physical buyers.

The physical gold market is dominated by the jewellery and investment sectors, which together account for over 80% of total demand. The balance of gold supply is used in electronics and dentistry. While the quantity of gold used in jewellery consumption has decreased over the last decade with the steadily rising gold price, the investment market has largely absorbed available supply. Investment in physical gold involves

bar and coin hoarding, medals and other retail investment instruments, as well as the now significant market for exchange traded funds (ETFs).

In 2011, the gold market continued to be profoundly influenced by ongoing economic turmoil, particularly in the United States of America (USA) in the first half of the year and latterly by the crisis in the Eurozone, which continues to be driven by fears of sovereign defaults. As anticipated in times of global turmoil, the gold price rose to a new intra-day high of \$1,921/oz, as gold once again reflected its status as a reliable store of value and a hedge against dollar weakness.

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Our products and our markets

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AND

SECTORS DOMINATE

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This trend persisted until the fourth quarter, as the situation in Europe deteriorated, and the euro started slipping against the dollar, in the face of the inability of the European countries to resolve the funding crisis.

Despite these headwinds, the spot gold price still gained 11% during 2011 and averaged \$1,572/oz for the year. This marks a 28% appreciation over the average spot price of \$1,227/oz in 2010 and marks the 10th consecutive year of price appreciation, the longest ever bull run in the gold price.

Investment market

Despite the failure of the gold price to respond to the worsening crisis in Europe, ETF holdings grew over the course of the fourth quarter, improving on a sluggish first quarter and reversing the negative trend of the second and third quarters.

At year-end, aggregate holdings for the major ETFs totalled almost 78Moz, which represents a 7% increase of 5.2Moz for the year. This growth is modest when compared to the massive surges in ETF holdings of 2009 and 2010 (19.84Moz and 9.97Moz respectively). That said, combined holdings of the ETFs remain significant. When compared to official sector holdings, combined ETFs rank sixth behind official sector holdings of the United States (267Moz), Germany (109Moz), IMF (91Moz), Italy (79Moz) and France (78Moz). As was the case last year, official sector demand in the gold market remained significant, with governments continuing to increase their gold holdings in the face of extreme economic uncertainty.

More traditional gold investment products such as bar and coin experienced a very mixed year. In India, the world's biggest single gold market, gold price volatility and a weakening rupee severely dampened gold demand in both investment and jewellery. In China, such volatility also played a negative role but since the value of the Yuan is so closely managed, the impacts were not as marked. Unlike India, China recorded growth in both investment and jewellery demand in 2011. In the developed markets, Europe was by far the strongest for bar and coin hoarding, and in the third quarter European demand exceeded that of India and China – a highly rare occurrence. Much of this activity was driven by the debt crisis in the Eurozone.

Jewellery markets

The key jewellery markets of India and China both experienced mixed fortunes during the year. After a record year in 2010, India's first two quarters remained strong but fell off in the second half of the year on price volatility and rupee weakness. Price volatility also dampened demand in China, but unlike India, which experienced a contraction in the third and fourth

quarters, China still recorded increases all year round, with total jewellery demand growing by 16% to reach 524t. In the United States, the jewellery sector showed modest growth of around 3% as the market finally began to settle after years of turmoil. Improving credit terms and a mild improvement in consumer sentiment is likely to continue to fuel growth in this sector. The high end of the gold jewellery market in the United States showed the greatest growth for the second year as the wealthy are less affected by a financial downturn than low to middle income earners.

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our products and our markets

1,400

1,500

1,600

1,700

250,000

300,000

350,000

400,000

450,000

500,000

Average monthly gold price – 2011

(R/kg and \$/oz)

Jan

Mar

May

Jul

Sep

Nov

R/kg

\$/oz

Demand for gold by sector – 2011

(%)

Jewellery

44%

Physical investment

27%

Net central banks

purchases

10%

Other 19%

Source: Gold Fields Mineral Services (GFMS)

Total gold supply – 2011

(%)

Newly mined gold

64%

Old gold scrap

36%

Source: GFMS

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Our approach

Our stakeholders are highly diverse, reflecting the diversity of the geographical regions in which we operate, the wide range of groups with whom we interact and the diversity of issues with which we deal.

We engage with stakeholders in a range of different ways, guided by the needs of the business, our values, and the standards and processes on stakeholder engagement that we have adopted. The nature and frequency of engagement depends on the type of stakeholder, the nature of the relationship and the issues under discussion.

Stakeholder identification and engagement is undertaken in all areas of operation, defined and undertaken at different levels in the organisation. Broad guidelines on shareholder identification are set out in the group-level management standard on engagement, as approved by the executive committee in October 2011. This standard documents AngloGold Ashanti's intention that all operations engage in building successful and mutually-beneficial relationships with stakeholders throughout the mine life cycle (including exploration projects, new and established operations, during closure and post-closure, as appropriate). The standard recognises that failure to engage effectively could result in potential disruptions at our operations and could exacerbate challenges to our reputation. It provides tools for building social partnerships to secure our social licence to operate and positions AngloGold Ashanti as the preferred operator wherever the company has a presence. This standard is available on our website at www.aga-reports.com.

Stakeholder groups with whom we interact include communities, investors, labour, media, employees, governments, politicians, vendors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and joint-venture partners.

Issues raised in engagement with these stakeholders have informed the content of our sustainability report, which focuses on the following broad themes:

- resource nationalism;
- artisanal and small scale mining (ASM);
- criminal activity, including illegal mining and theft;
- operating with respect for human rights;
- safety and health;
- environment and natural resource management;
-

skills shortages; and

- responsible gold standards.

We view our key stakeholders as partners, and engage with governments and communities to seek mutually-beneficial outcomes. Developing long-term partnerships with host communities and governments compels us to first understand the risks and drivers that will allow an operation to be successful, and then to invest in areas that address these risks and opportunities in a way that is relevant to the communities affected by that operation.

AngloGold Ashanti is a significant investor in communities in which we operate and is developing a sustainable development framework that aims to introduce a step change in the way in which community relationships are managed. This will enable a consistent approach to building partnerships for development across the group. Implementation of this strategy will position the business to demonstrate tangible benefits to communities while building operations that consistently meet performance targets, yield value for communities, customers and shareholders and balance the priorities of each group.

See the Sustainability Report for further details – page 15.

Our sustainability report provides examples of stakeholder engagements which took place in 2011, including with partners, governments and municipalities.

SR

Our stakeholders

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DIVERSE

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Integrating risk assessment into business strategy

Risk analysis has been and continues to be a key component in building and executing our strategy. Our aim is to further improve 'risk awareness' at all levels of the organisation – identifying, evaluating and managing significant threats and opportunities to deliver against business objectives.

Our risk management framework comprises:

- a policy statement, which sets the context for risk management within the group and prescribes the scope, objectives and required outcomes for this process;
- a risk management plan, prepared by management and reviewed annually by the recently formed Risk and Information Integrity Committee of the board; and
- a risk management standard and guidelines, which enable operations globally to access detailed information concerning risk management principles and practice in order to define risk management strategies.

Risk management structure and accountabilities are defined in the framework.

Risk identification, assessment and management are considered at every step in the business planning process, from setting business strategy, expectations and performance targets; developing production and service strategies; planning and scheduling of work; through to task execution.

AngloGold Ashanti has implemented the following measures in an effort to ensure that the risk management system is applied consistently through:

- regional and site-based risk training workshops conducted at least annually;
- using the intranet to share information and understanding of risk management principles and practice, and to provide regular updates to employees globally;
- ongoing focus on training;
- maintaining the group material risk register, as well as the preparation of a risk knowledge base that can be used to inform risk identification and for review purposes;
- regular risk owner and risk champion interaction and support; and
- combined assurance review processes.

The revised risk management system was approved by the board of directors in February 2009.

A risk response identification is conducted regularly to inform business planning processes and to assist with delivery according to targets. Significant risks are assessed and response plans prepared for which adequate budgetary provision is made. Consideration of the portfolio of risks within the group, informs strategy and assists with optimising the allocation of capital.

Key risk areas

The top risks, uncertainties and challenges that we believe the group faces in executing strategy and delivering on key business objectives are described overleaf. Mitigation strategies and a summary of progress against these risks is also given. Comprehensive disclosure of risk factors is provided in our Annual Financial Statements and in our annual report on Form 20-F, while key sustainability challenges, risks and opportunities are discussed in the Sustainability Report , pages 16 to 19.

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Risk review

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Risk review

IS A KEY COMPONENT
OF STRATEGY

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Risk/uncertainty/challenge area

Mitigation strategies

Risk review

continued

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The implementation of the safety transformation programme is continuing, with significant progress made to date. Enhanced incident investigation and reporting systems are being rolled out. Efforts continue on a range of fronts to deliver on the company's vision for a 'no harm' workplace.

pages 42 to 47.

SR

Employee safety resulting mainly from deep-level mine seismicity, as well as employee health and fatigue, and working practices.

AngloGold Ashanti reserves its rights to defend all claims on their merits since any employee or past employee bringing an action for common-law damages for silicosis would have to prove the various elements of a delictual claim including negligence and wrongfulness. Nonetheless, discussions have begun, through the Chamber of Mines of South Africa, to address the compensation system on an industry-wide basis. Further, the company continues to implement measures to reduce exposure. The latency period of the disease means that we are unlikely to see results of this work for another decade. Nonetheless, the South Africa region has achieved a 43% reduction in silicosis cases between 2010 and 2011 as a result of the implementation of dust management strategies.

page 45.

SR

Potential legacy and on-going issues relating to occupational health following the South African Constitutional Court ruling in March 2011, exposing AngloGold Ashanti and others to individual and class action claims.

Talent pool management is an integral part of AngloGold Ashanti's human resource strategy. Succession planning is being developed to ensure skills development and retention. Proactive recruitment processes are in place and there is a focus on transformation strategies in South Africa.

pages 55 to 56.

SR

Skills availability and retention. Skills shortages are anticipated across the sector globally.

A Ghana task team, led at an executive committee level, is developing a holistic strategy to address legacy and operating issues in Ghana, relating to water, community relations, land access, and human rights complaints and grievances.

page 23.

SR

Environmental permitting and process water management in Ghana.

Initiatives have been introduced to reduce power usage, focusing particularly on the high usage customers. Proactive engagement is undertaken with Eskom in South Africa, where significant energy efficiency projects have been put in place. Our aim is to further reduce consumption by 10% by 2013, in line with supply-side forecasts, and to work with Eskom to enable operational continuity through any periods of load shedding, should they occur.

Potential for power supply disruptions and rationing, particularly in South Africa.

An integrated water management strategy has been developed to ensure the interception of seepage from tailings storage facilities and minimising potential discharges of process water during heavy rainfall events as well as interventions to establish safe use of land outside the mining footprint.

page 21.

SR

Concerns relating to the potential for ground and surface water pollution in South Africa.

Both the Vaal River and West Wits operations are potentially at risk of inter-mine flooding as the financial viability of neighbouring mines and their ability to continue mine dewatering remains a concern. In the Vaal River district, a prefeasibility study of a regional mine water management plan will advise on sustainable options for the management of mine water going forward. In the West Wits district, both operational interventions and possible legal actions are being pursued to sustain pumping at the neighbouring Blyvooruitzicht Mine.

Potential inter-mine flooding in South Africa.

Safety and health

Increased momentum is being gained in the roll out of the management framework, including Project ONE, thus increasing operational consistency and capacity and reducing the risk of project delays. A multi-disciplinary task team is spearheading the Obuasi turnaround. Progress towards stabilising Obuasi is encouraging as Project ONE gains traction to support production targets. Capital projects benefit from dedicated project management teams.

Delivery on production targets, including on potentially critical areas such as the Obuasi turnaround plan (Ghana), and key capital project execution including Tropicana (Australia) and enterprise resource planning (ERP) implementation.

Productivity

Environment

Production

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Risk review

Risk/uncertainty/challenge area

Mitigation strategies

AngloGold Ashanti participates actively in industry and other stakeholder engagement processes with governments. These potential risks are taken into account in determining group strategy and are included where relevant in regional business plans.

page 50.

SR

Imposition or extension of a carbon pricing mechanism. Australia approved a carbon pricing scheme to take effect from July 2012. South Africa has proposed the introduction of a carbon tax in 2013.

Productivity gains from implementation of the management framework, as well as broader cost management strategies will assist in mitigating the impact of increases in input costs. Extreme inflation would support gold demand, enabling AngloGold Ashanti to benefit from increased prices.

Inflationary cost pressures driven

predominantly by energy price increases,

mining input cost inflation and wage demands.

AngloGold Ashanti participates actively in industry and other stakeholder engagement processes with governments. These potential risks are taken into account in determining group strategy and are included where relevant in regional business plans. Active engagement is undertaken with tax authorities and finance ministries in affected regions, and stability agreements have been entered into in several jurisdictions.

pages 28 to 29.

SR

Changes to the regulatory environment (such as increased royalties, taxation demands or disputes, or duties and 'resource nationalism' in many guises aimed at expanding state role in mining), which may increase costs in some countries of operation.

AngloGold Ashanti has increased its exposure to the gold price through the elimination of its hedge book. Approximately two thirds of AngloGold Ashanti's revenues is naturally hedged, given the strong correlation between the gold price and foreign exchange movements in major producer countries (Australia, Brazil and South Africa). AngloGold Ashanti currently benefits from a strong statement of financial position and international investment grade credit ratings. Debt capacity remains available under the group's credit facilities and bond markets.

Global market dynamics from slow recovery and recession resulting in gold price and foreign exchange volatility.

Returns

Total cash costs

Ongoing engagement takes place with local and national administrations, communities and other interested groups. A sustainability framework that addresses sustainable development issues, including artisanal mining, is in development.

pages 35 to 36.

SR

Social issues emanating from heightened community expectations and ASM.

A Ghana task team, led at an executive level, has developed a holistic strategy to address legacy and operating issues. AngloGold Ashanti participates in industry and non-governmental organisational (NGO) initiatives relating to ASM and community resettlement.

Allegations of human rights abuses in Ghana related to interaction with ASM and community resettlement.

AngloGold Ashanti participates actively in industry, government and inter-governmental initiatives relating to responsible use of gold.

Increased legislation and initiatives in response to concerns regarding the potential for gold to contribute to conflict.

Community

Production (continued)

A risk-based asset integrity and reliability engineering programme has been initiated that identifies threats and guides appropriate capital expenditure.

Asset integrity relating to ageing mine infrastructure, particularly in South Africa.

**Management
framework**

- Leadership
- Line ownership
- People systems
- Technical systems
- Measure and review

**Strategic
focus areas**

- People are the business
- Maximise margins
- Manage the business as an asset portfolio
- Grow the business
- Embrace sustainability principles

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The basis of AngloGold Ashanti's strategy is our vision, mission and values – see the inside front cover. The company's vision is to become the leading mining company. Our mission is to create value for shareholders, employees and business and social partners through safely and responsibly exploring, mining and marketing our products. Although our primary focus is gold, AngloGold Ashanti will pursue value-creating opportunities in other minerals where it can leverage existing assets, skills and experience to enhance the delivery of value.

Delivery targets

We have set targets – see page 34 – which are measured and re-evaluated on an ongoing basis. They relate to six key areas of performance and define our vision of leadership in our sector. The performance areas are: safety, productivity, environmental management, production volumes, costs and financial performance.

Work is under way to develop a seventh target on community upliftment, which will support the focus of the business on sustainability and drive the creation of real and long-term beneficial relationships with social and business partners in communities where the company operates. Consultation is currently being undertaken to determine how performance will be measured in this area and to ensure that our baseline information is accurate. See page 34 for our five-year targets.

Strategic focus areas

There are five key pillars to the business strategy that will assist in meeting our delivery targets.

People are the business

Providing the leadership and the supporting management processes to ensure that we have the right people, in the right roles, doing the right work, to deliver against our goals.

Maximise margins

Managing revenues to ensure that full value is realised from our products by delivering a quality product and managing costs to protect margins and returns on capital employed.

Our strategy

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INFORMED BY OUR VISION,
MISSION AND VALUES

-80

-60

-40

-20

0

20

40

60

80

Comparison of the AngloGold Ashanti
share price vs the NYSE BUGS Index

AngloGold Ashanti

Mar 08

Dec 11

NYSE Acra Gold BUGS Index

P

19

Manage the business as an asset portfolio

Optimising asset and project portfolios to meet or exceed specified rates of returns. To achieve this, each asset is regularly reviewed and ranked in both absolute terms and relative to its peer group.

Grow the business

Developing a range of options for growth, including greenfield and brownfield exploration, new opportunities for promoting organic growth, value-accretive merger and acquisition opportunities and maximising the value of commodities other than gold within our portfolio.

Embrace sustainability principles

Developing business and social partnerships based on mutual value creation, while maintaining a focus on ensuring the safety and well-being of employees and managing environmental and other impacts.

The Project ONE management framework developed internally is being applied consistently throughout the business in the support of achieving the broader strategic objectives. At its core, the framework is designed to reduce variability in performance and support a seamless flow from strategy to delivery. This framework prescribes strong leadership, considered role description, appropriate resourcing to the task at hand, well-defined and documented business processes in all areas, clear accountability and consistent analysis and improvement of work undertaken.

Underpinning this framework is the firmly held conviction that we must consistently create and sustain value into the future.

To achieve this, our approach must acknowledge broader societal concerns – namely, developing natural resources in environmentally-sensitive ways, while delivering an equitable economic model for local and broader-based communities.

The five strategic focus areas are reflected in the role descriptions of each executive and senior manager in the group and form the basis for evaluating their performance.

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our strategy

On the pages that follow we provide greater insight into each of AngloGold Ashanti's five core strategies, showing how

they are implemented in practice.

Results

Results

Our management framework

Leadership

People

Systems

of work

Roles are clear – defining the

responsibilities and accountabilities –

and exactly how we are connected to every part of the business.

Business process – detailing how all the tasks flow and fit together – and exactly how people interact within the operating system to get work done.

Technical, commercial and operating systems

Measure and review

In control and capable plan

Line ownership with specialist support

Capable, engaged and effective employees

Employees involved and engaged

View the current share price

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How we are implementing this strategy

We believe that people are central to our success. The shortage of key skills is one of the most significant risks that we face, and one that is shared across the global mining industry.

We aim to create a value proposition that will attract and retain key skills, and which in turn will create a similar and appropriate value proposition for communities and other stakeholder groups.

Our values play a significant role in supporting this component of our strategy. A company-wide values survey was undertaken in 2010 and, as a result of the feedback received, regions have implemented practical initiatives that were identified and sponsored by employees to improve the way in which values are communicated and lived.

This values-based approach has been strengthened further through the development of a code of ethics which expresses the company's commitment to conducting business in line with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with applicable legal requirements. It sets out the standards of acceptable behaviour expected of all directors, employees, consultants, business partners and company representatives, emphasising performance with integrity. The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee of the board oversees the application of the code.

Our strategy and strategic objectives –

People are the business

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WE NEED THE RIGHT PEOPLE IN THE RIGHT ROLES DOING THE RIGHT WORK TO DELIVER AGAINST OUR GOALS.

Strategy in practice:

Implementing effective systems

Our strategic direction as defined in our vision, mission, values and five core strategies introduced a new approach to leadership within the group that supports people doing the right work. We reviewed our management framework with a focus on strengthening both people and technical systems so that, in our constantly changing business contexts, we can reflect an aligned and consistent working model. We designed and implemented Project ONE. In essence, Project ONE is aimed at developing and implementing the systems necessary to enable AngloGold Ashanti to maximise efficiencies and productivity, and reduce costs so as to enable us to achieve our stated vision and mission, and to ensure the company's

sustainability in the longer term. The key components of Project ONE are the Business Process Framework (BPF); the System for People (SP); and engagement.

Through Project ONE, we have rebuilt our business processes by putting in place people and technical systems to deliberately change our working environment and increase our focus on engagement.

These systems are integrated approaches to operating which together give effect to all our core strategies, but particularly to give real meaning to the adage: 'people are the business'. The SP begins with organisational designs that delineate clear structures, roles and associated accountabilities, and clarify how we connect every part of the business. Technical systems (or the BPF) detail our business processes and how all tasks fit and flow together to explain how people interact with each other within the operating system to get work done.

Engagement encourages line ownership and team work, defining the way in which we relate to colleagues and external parties.

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Our strategy

Simply put:

- The SP is about making sure we have the right people in the right role doing the right work.

- The BPF is about making sure we are doing the right work at the right time in the right way.

- Engagement ensures that we involve the right people in the right way to deliver the right outcome.

The objectives of the SP are to put in place 1) the right organisational structure with 2) the right people in the right role and 3) effective working relationships. Although still in the process of being implemented, we accelerated our rollout of the SP in 2011, focusing on the following:

1. Structure: organisational design and work complexity.

Again, by way of example, organisational structures have been reviewed in line with the principles of Requisite Organisation and to ensure that accountabilities are assigned at the correct level.

2. People: role accountabilities and individual capability.

By way of example, we have clarified role accountabilities in alignment to levels of work, and have assessed the current potential capability of individuals, striving to match the two in order to achieve the best fit between challenge and capability.

3. Processes: building the sub-systems that support the SP (for example, in talent and performance management).

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SP: A comprehensive and integrated system

Organisation design – establishes a common approach to structuring the business in the most effective and efficient manner to support the delivery of the business objectives.

Managerial sub-systems – ensure that we have the right person in the right place at the right time.

Managerial leadership and engagement – practices that govern the interaction between managers and their subordinates.

Organisational values – set the limits within which the company and all its employees are expected

to behave.

Transformation – ensuring a workplace free from discrimination, where employees represent the diverse populations of the countries in which we operate.

Organisation design to support business strategy

- Functional alignment
- Levels of work
- Role descriptions
- Authority and accountability
- Working relationships

Human resources planning

Talent pool development Recruitment, selection and induction

Remuneration and conditions of employment Transformation Performance management Education and training

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Safety is our first value
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How we are implementing this strategy

AngloGold Ashanti maximises margins by actively managing both revenues and costs.

On revenues, we seek to realise full value from our products.

We do this by:

- Offering exposure to spot prices. Since October 2010, we have been a fully unhedged gold producer. The elimination of our hedge book was value-accretive, taking into account gold price gains since the investment was made.
- Taking our product to an optimum final point to ensure that we have extracted full value across the value chain.
- Finding and developing new sources of gold production.
- Delivering products of a consistent quality, on time. Costs are closely managed across the business. We benchmark ourselves on a total cost basis against the broader industry and strive to maintain these costs below the industry's mean in order to protect returns in a potentially volatile price environment. Costs are regularly reviewed, focusing on critical processes, and as part of the annual business planning process. Our revised objective, after taking account of cost improvements already effected, taking us to 2015, is to effect a 20% improvement in real IFRS total cash costs per ounce (adjusted for mining inflation), from a 2010 baseline.

Our strategy and strategic objectives –

Maximise margins

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WE NEED TO MANAGE REVENUES AND COSTS TO ENSURE THE DELIVERY AND PROTECTION OF RETURNS IN A VOLATILE PRICE ENVIRONMENT. MARGINS GENERATE CASH FLOW TO SUSTAIN AND GROW OPERATIONS, SO WE ARE CONSTANTLY STRIVING TO MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE ON OUR COSTS RELATIVE TO OUR INDUSTRY PEERS.

09

08

EBITDA

*

10

11

1,131

1,663

3,014

1,897

(\$m)

** Refer to the Non-GAAP section of the Annual Financial Statements for a definition of EBITDA.*

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our strategy

Project ONE has been implemented to standardise operating procedures and achieve key five-year goals, including cost targets. The technical and people systems that form part of Project ONE are in various stages of implementation at the company's operations, and have to date contributed to savings of some \$697m.

Project ONE principles were applied at Geita in Tanzania, which recorded exceptional improvements in cost and operating performance in 2011, reducing cash costs from \$777/oz to \$536/oz and increasing production by 38% to 494,000oz since 2008.

In the South Africa region, a major project is under way to develop a technology-oriented operating model, which has the potential to achieve significant cost savings, as well as enable safer operations which minimise environmental impacts. As a result of ongoing focus on energy saving initiatives, the South African region has reduced energy consumption by some 5.65% since 2010. Although absolute energy costs have risen due to power tariff increases, energy saving initiatives which are in place have significantly mitigated the impact of higher electricity prices. A major area of focus remains the operational turnaround at Obuasi in Ghana. A multi-disciplinary task team was put in place in 2010 to focus efforts on improving operational and sustainability performance. Operational stability has been achieved. Production targets for 2011 were met and the operation made a cash contribution to the business. Although there is still work to be done, the foundation for a turnaround has been laid.

Strategy in practice: Improving cost performance – major initiatives and outcomes

Geita EBITDA

(\$m)

and

EBITDA margin

(%)

EBITDA

EBITDA Margin

10

Q1

10

Q2

10

Q3

10

Q4

11

Q1
11
Q2
11
Q3
11
Q4
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
08
09

Obuasi free cash flow and EBITDA

*

(\$m)

10
11
(93)
5
(17)
97
141

*

After all capex and working capital at hedge equalised prices

8

111
39

Free cashflow

EBITDA

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How we are implementing this strategy

Our ambitious growth targets are balanced by our approach to portfolio management which ensures that growth is delivered while securing optimal returns for shareholders.

We carefully consider the allocation of capital within the group, applying asset portfolio management principles to the evaluation of projects and the assessment of potential growth opportunities. Short- and long-term spending priorities are balanced to ensure that the quality of production ounces is continually improved. This approach also requires the evaluation and management of the constraints and risk factors that exist in relation to each production asset. Capital deployment is optimised by investing only in assets and growth opportunities which offer superior returns.

Each asset and project is regularly reviewed as part of the company's annual business planning process. Projects are evaluated in absolute and relative terms to assess whether:

- the risk-adjusted rates of return have been met;
 - the relative strengths and weaknesses of the portfolio have been identified, with a particular focus on risk and opportunities;
 - effective strategies have been implemented to use resources optimally;
 - operating performance is optimal and based on the most appropriate methods and design; and
 - detailed planning and scheduling has been undertaken, and best-practice operating methods are used at each asset.
- While operational management continues to be heavily involved in portfolio reviews and evaluation, a long-term perspective is also required for this process. A dedicated team has been established, and this team will conduct a rolling review of all of the group's assets as well as evaluating other potential growth opportunities.

*Our strategy and strategic objectives –
Manage the business as an asset portfolio*

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MANAGING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS OPTIMALLY
REQUIRES CONTINUAL FOCUS ON CAPITAL
DEPLOYMENT. WE SEE THE BUSINESS AS AN ASSET
PORTFOLIO WHERE CAPITAL IS CAREFULLY MANAGED

TO MAXIMISE RETURNS.

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our strategy

Strategy in practice: 2008 asset assessment delivers results

Through continuous assessment and evaluation of the portfolio, actions to improve operational performance at existing assets were identified. The portfolio was also rationalised, and new opportunities identified.

An internal assessment of our asset portfolio by region was undertaken in 2008, and the same assessment was undertaken in September 2011.

All operations were assessed as to whether they had delivered:

In 2008, three operations – Geita, Cerro Vanguardia and Obuasi showed evidence of being a ‘material risk’ given the cash flow drained from the company. Only two operations – in South Africa and Australia – showed ‘solid performance’ and no best-performance assets were identified. EBITDA from each region was also charted as a fundamental measure of performance.

By 2011, the picture had significantly changed (see below). No operations evidence ‘material risk’ and while a few still require improvement, most operations show a ‘solid performance’ or ‘good trends’ towards a turnaround. Free cash flow has improved significantly.

Best performance

Solid performance

Turnaround – good trends

Improvement needed

Cash drain – material risk

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

Brazil

Serra Grande

AGA Mineração

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

Guinea

Siguiri

Mali

Yatela

Sadiola

Ghana

Iduapriem

Obuasi

Namibia

Navachab

South Africa

TauTona

Mponeng

Surface operations

Moab Khotsong

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Tanzania

Geita

Australia

Sunrise Dam

1

1

2

2

3

3

4

4

5

5

6

6

7

7

8

8

9

9

10

10

*September 2011 operational
performance assessment*

a “best performance”

a “solid performance”

was showing a turnaround – with good trends

improvement was needed

was a cash drain and a material risk as a result.

EBITDA

(\$m)

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australia

Americas

Group

08

11

08

11

11

08

11

08

11

08

680

1,412

1,111

9

739

190

35

255

3,014

1,131

09

Free cash flow

*

(\$m)

10

11

195

525

833

P
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How we are implementing this strategy

Growth is included as a core strategy as it is a key longer-term driver of cash flow and financial performance and is essential, if we are to meet our targets, for the sustained delivery of shareholder returns.

We have set ambitious targets for production growth.

Our objective is to achieve a gold production base of between 5.4 and 5.6Moz by 2015, increasing current output by some 22% over the 2010 baseline. We are also targeting increased contributions from uranium.

Our growth targets will be achieved through:

- Greenfield exploration which is a key value driver, enabling the business to generate production ounces at competitive cost. Major discoveries have been recorded by our greenfield exploration team in Colombia, Australia and the DRC. During the year, we continued to advance exploration opportunities across target areas in Colombia, the Tropicana belt in Australia, the DRC, the Middle East and North Africa, and in the Solomon Islands. Tropicana, the product of successful greenfield exploration, is scheduled to pour its first gold in late 2013. As a result of this work, we have now established an exceptional portfolio of global exploration projects, with the potential to add significantly to our production profile over the next 10 years. See page 56 of our Annual Financial Statements

- Brownfield exploration where we leverage our current infrastructure at existing operations by increasing reserves or making new discoveries in close proximity to operations. Brownfield exploration is a low-risk option for growth which generates significant value. For example, extensive brownfield exploration has taken place at Cerro Vanguardia in Argentina and Cripple Creek & Victor in the USA with good results. At the Córrego do Sítio mine in Brazil, successful brownfield exploration has led to the development of a new operation. Production at this mine began in November 2011. See page 58 for further details and the Annual Financial Statements .

- Organic growth is achieved through effective project development, bringing a range of projects to successful production. Teams are engaged in progressing heap leach and underground projects at Cerro Vanguardia; expansion at Cripple Creek & Victor, at Tropicana in Australia; in Continental Africa, advancing the Kibali and Mongbwalu projects in the DRC and the Sadiola Deep Sulphide projects in Mali, contingent on the completion

of bankable feasibility studies. See page 56 for further details and the Annual Financial Statements

.

-

We will selectively pursue value-accretive merger and acquisition opportunities as they arise.

-

We will maximise the value from other commodities, including uranium, within our existing and developing asset portfolio.

The components of our growth strategy work together to create a range of options for investment in future production ounces, enabling us to define a growth path which will continue to build a portfolio of high-quality assets.

FS

FS

FS

Our strategy and strategic objectives –

Grow the business

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WE ARE DEVELOPING A RANGE OF OPTIONS FOR GROWTH, RECOGNISING THAT THIS IS A KEY DRIVER OF VALUE. OUR GROWTH FOCUS IS BALANCED BY THE IMPERATIVE TO GENERATE SUSTAINABLE RETURNS FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS.

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Our strategy

Strategy in practice: Acquiring cost-competitive ounces through greenfield exploration

AngloGold Ashanti's greenfield exploration strategy has enabled the addition of production ounces at relatively low cost. By way of example, the acquisition cost per ounce for the Kibali Gold project was \$37/oz, and our greenfield/brownfield exploration cost per ounce is in the region of \$30/oz.

Our objective is to achieve a return greater than 25% on exploration investment. Discovery costs are targeted at \$25/oz. We estimate that, since 2002, we have generated extensive value in our exploration portfolio from these recent discoveries. If prices paid for several recent acquisitions are applied to the ounces discovered (some in excess of \$300/oz for projects still in exploration phase) the intrinsic value of these discoveries could run into billions of dollars.

Our portfolio of exploration assets is carefully managed to ensure an adequate balance between early stage and advanced projects in known and emerging exploration regions. Projects are either wholly owned or undertaken in partnership with others, to maximise the range of opportunities in which we can participate while balancing risk. Local partners bring valuable country or regional knowledge. Strategic partnerships at regional level, such as our joint venture with Thani Industries in the Middle East and North Africa, enhance our ability to add to our exploration portfolio in a way that manages risk and is value-accretive. Significant progress has been made through this partnership.

In 2009, the exploration team expanded its activities to include marine exploration, forming a partnership with De Beers to explore on the continental shelf. This programme is continuing in 2012.

For 2012, expensed exploration expenditure of \$232m is planned. In addition \$150m will be spent on various studies. See page 56 for further details.

We frequently review our exploration portfolio to ensure that exploration assets that do not meet our investment criteria can be sold to generate funding for future positions and opportunities and to ensure that an interim return is captured.

Prefeasibility

Resource definition/
conceptual studies

Drill

testing

Drill target

definition
Target
generation
Project
generation
Early-stage exploration
Mid-stage exploration
Late-stage
Exploration
4-5 years
3-4 years
2-3 years
1-2 years
Konga
Mase / Kele JV
New Georgia JV
Solomon Islands
Hutite
Hodine (Anbat)
Egypt
Mont Tsi, Northwest
Kilo (AGK)
DRC
Saraya, Kounkoun
Blocks 2/3
Blocks 2/3/4
Guinea
Analma-Toche, Quebradona
Colombia Regional
Iceberg, Sidecar, Dragonfly
Beaker, Animal
Tropicana JV, Viking
Havana Deeps, Boston Shaker

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How we are implementing this strategy

This core strategy not only reflects our values-based approach, but also recognises that sustainability performance is key to ensuring that the company can secure and maintain its social licence to operate.

AngloGold Ashanti's operations are managed as four regions across a diverse range of jurisdictions. Each region manages a unique set of sustainability priorities, issues and risks reflecting the local context, the operation and key business objectives.

A global sustainable development framework is currently being developed which reflects the need for an integrated approach, recognising the linkages that exist between the various areas of sustainability management and the need for cross learning throughout the group. A key deliverable in terms of this framework will be the implementation of more consistent strategies for managing community relationships across AngloGold Ashanti's operations.

AngloGold Ashanti reports annually on sustainability performance. More detail on the issues and strategies in this area is available in our Sustainability Report.

Our strategy and strategic objectives –

Embrace sustainability principles

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Strategy in practice:

Incorporating sustainability principles through the project life cycle

AngloGold Ashanti considers a range of sustainability principles at each stage of the project life cycle, from exploration to project development, through the operating life and ending in closure.

During 2011, steps were taken to strengthen the way sustainability principles are applied at the exploration phase of projects. The greenfield exploration business unit manages exploration across 17 countries, with projects in Australia, Colombia and the DRC at an advanced stage of development. We are in the process of enhancing capacity in the area of sustainability management, based on an understanding that:

- greenfields exploration is a critical area of business growth;
- exploration activities have the potential to affect local communities and the local environment both positively and negatively; and
-

the integration of sustainability principles into exploration programmes enables the company to mitigate project risk more effectively; avoid project delays, which frequently result from a lack of community support; and take advantage of opportunities to create world-class operations.

Processes for non-technical due diligence in respect of exploration projects were introduced during 2011 and these processes were piloted at AngloGold Ashanti's joint venture in the Solomon Islands. A multi-disciplinary due diligence team, including specialist sustainability expertise drawn from the group, spent a week in the Solomon Islands evaluating the site work completed to date by the managing joint venture partner and using AngloGold Ashanti's existing and emerging corporate sustainability standards as a framework. A series of recommendations were made as a result of the study, focusing on the reduction of current and future non-technical risks.

This due diligence exercise was the first step in a longer term programme of improving oversight of greenfields exploration programmes, which will enable AngloGold Ashanti to better identify key risks early in the life cycle of mining projects and to mitigate these risks more effectively.

LONG-TERM VALUE CREATION IS DEPENDENT ON THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR RELATIONSHIPS AND OUR ABILITY TO CREATE MUTUAL VALUE WITH BUSINESS AND SOCIAL PARTNERS.

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Letter from the chief executive officer

Letter from the

chief executive officer

To our shareholders and business and social partners

It has been another milestone year for your company. The recent years of hard work fortifying the balance sheet and building the framework for sustained business improvement has helped propel AngloGold Ashanti's cash flow from operating activities to \$2.66bn, and adjusted headline earnings to \$1.3bn, both records. At the same time we have rebuilt our operating foundations positioning the business for physical growth and improving financial performance.

2011: Improved returns and a platform for growth established

As the year progressed, AngloGold Ashanti's unique value proposition became increasingly clear. The company not only generated peer-group leading returns and cash flow yields, but also advanced projects through the pipeline toward its goal of growing production by 24% to between 5.4 and 5.6Moz by 2015. Our portfolio of growth projects that will take us to this goal are either in the final study phases or are in physical development. Importantly, we continue to improve our competitive position as these projects are priced well below the industry average capital cost, with associated competitive operating costs. The combination of these two factors will help support our industry-leading capital returns. These are strong differentiating factors in an industry struggling to increase output amid soaring capital expenditure bills. While the target is undoubtedly challenging, it remains eminently achievable given our drive to enhance the organisation's overall execution capability levels, from both within and outside the mining industry.

The higher gold prices seen last year more than vindicated the decision made in October 2010 to eliminate the legacy, out-of-the-money hedge positions which created a significant drag on earnings and cash flow. With full exposure to the rising gold price for an entire year, free cash flow rose by 59% from 2010, while adjusted headline earnings were 65% higher at \$1.3bn – both record figures. AngloGold Ashanti ended the year with a net debt of \$610m, reinforcing the health of the underlying business and the continually improving quality of earnings.

FOUNDATION

LAID FOR

RETURN TO

POD

CAST:

Mark Cutifani,
Chief Executive Officer

Podcast available at:

www.aga-reports.com/11/podcasts.htm

Mark Cutifani, chief executive officer

Letter from the chief executive officer
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Given the surging cash inflows, a decision was taken by the board in November 2011 to switch to quarterly dividends in order to provide a more timely return to shareholders, and to improve the pay-out in absolute terms. The full year dividend of 380 SA cents per share was 235% higher than 2010. This increase continues to deliver on the Board's determination to ensure shareholders participate in the improved fortunes of the company, while at the same time ensuring that our exciting pipeline of growth projects can be funded from internal sources and our investment-grade rating is maintained.

Improved capability among our operating teams, alongside the continued rollout of AngloGold Ashanti's Project ONE business improvement initiative, detailed on page 23, together helped achieve significant operational success during 2011. The stand out in the portfolio was Geita in Tanzania, which returned to its position as a cornerstone asset for the group. From this mine's nadir in 2008, when it produced 264,000oz and total cash costs of \$728/oz, the operating teams have achieved a remarkable turnaround. In 2011, Geita produced 494,000oz at a total cash cost of \$536/oz, which represents an improvement of \$583m in mine operational cash flow since 2008.

A strong operational performance despite headwinds

Our operating teams made strong progress in their business improvement objectives during 2011, despite a series of strong headwinds during the year. Production for the 12 months was 4.33Moz at a total cash cost of \$728/oz, with an average exchange rate of R7.26/\$ during the year. That was in line with revised guidance, but fell short of initial guidance of 4.55Moz to 4.75Moz at a total cash cost of \$660/oz to \$685/oz.

Obuasi was a key area of focus for AngloGold Ashanti and, for me in particular, with a sustained improvement in its overall performance a key objective set by the board. This operation has a well-documented suite of operating and sustainability-related challenges, but remains one of the world's great orebodies with a resource base of more than 30Moz. The operating taskforce appointed at the beginning of the year made great strides not only in stabilising its operating processes but also in looking at options to ensure a prosperous future for all stakeholders. By delivering production of 313,000oz at a total cash cost of \$862/oz, the mine achieved its targets for the year and delivered cash

flow, after all sustaining capital expenditures, of \$39m. This compares with \$8m the previous year. There remains much to do here, but the progress already made provides a solid platform to begin the march back toward annual production of 500,000oz in coming years.

In Australia, a major flood occurred in February, which exceeded the one-in-one-hundred year record. Surface infrastructure at Sunrise Dam was damaged and the underground mine was inundated with water, which disrupted underground operations for approximately four months. In a related event, the main access ramp to the active open pit was lost when a section of the pit wall failed. Open pit mining was suspended for over six months while a new access ramp was established. This caused a 62% drop in output to 246,000oz and a concomitant rise in costs to \$1,367/oz. Graham Ehm's team in Australia worked hard to steady the operation while including in its long-term development the exciting new discovery of the Vogue orebody lying beneath the current workings. The new deposit appears to be conducive to lower cost bulk mining and has the potential to yield a resource of between 2Moz and 5Moz. More detail on the long-term potential and future of this operation will be provided during 2012.

In Continental Africa, Richard Duffy's team made solid progress towards stabilising a regional portfolio that has provided its share of challenges in the past. In 2011, the work done to substantially improve the performance across the continent gained traction, evidenced by the \$921m increase in EBITDA since 2008, when our new strategy was launched. However, there remains urgent operating challenges for us to address, particularly at Siguiri in Guinea, where a shortfall in grade curtailed production in 2011. The remedy here lies in the aggressive drilling campaign already under way to improve knowledge of the orebody. An ancillary benefit of this work was the discovery of a seemingly rich patch of ore close to the operating plant, which will further improve the long-term growth prospects for this tier-one gold resource. Both Sunrise Dam and Siguiri present the key operating challenges for us in the year ahead and plans are in place to ensure their fortunes improve.

Our South African region continued to hold its title as chief cash contributor to the group, with the highest quality and best-run suite of assets in the country, and margins among the best in the world. A decision taken early in the year to halt the extraction of the shaft pillar at TauTona, in the interests of safety, cost 37,000oz, whilst Section 54

** Based on a predicted exchange rate of R7.40/\$*

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Letter from the chief executive officer

production stoppages cost another 73,000oz. A short strike during the year, which cut production by some 45,000oz, presaged a mutually beneficial two-year settlement with major unions which increased local payroll costs by around 8.3%. Our engagement with our partners in labour, while undeniably robust, remains constructive and respectful. An important outcome of the mining talks is the undertaking in principle of all parties to investigate methods that will better utilise our fixed assets, which benefit from shift-work on only 270 of 365 days in any year, given sporadic weekend work and extended vacation breaks. In other jurisdictions, mines are typically operated for 330 days or more, per year. This represents a fortuitous opportunity to not only improve production and returns from enormous sunk infrastructure in South Africa, with no significant capital commitment, but to arrest the declining employment profile of the gold mining industry. We hope to report on progress in this regard during 2012.

The gold market

While the operational 'engine room' of the business has never been in better shape, prevailing trends in the gold market continue to give us cause for optimism. Demand and supply fundamentals, as well as the reigning uncertainty in global markets, all underpin a bull market now in its 10th year. Bullion touched a record closing price of \$1,900/oz in September 2011 before settling lower at \$1,563/oz at year-end. This represented an 11% gain for 2011, significantly outperforming all benchmark equity indices across the globe.

Demand for gold from central banks the world over continued to grow. After decades of selling, consumers adapted quickly to higher prices and gold exchange traded funds continued to grow in popularity among investors of all kinds. Still, the supply response from the industry in these times of plenty remained somewhat muted as constraints to new production, including remoteness, lack of infrastructure, permitting delays and a dearth of new discoveries, intensified. Meanwhile, the price was driven higher by a range of factors in different markets, such as concerns over inflation in India and China, wrangling over lifting the debt ceiling in the US, and the intensification of the debt crisis threatening the Eurozone. We believe that a quick and clean resolution to any one of these challenges remains elusive in the short to medium term, ensuring on-going support of gold as a safe harbour investment for the foreseeable future.

It is important to note that once the overall macroeconomic picture improves, the radically expanded balance sheets of the world's largest economies are likely to present a serious inflationary threat, potentially limiting downside for some time

to come.

The equity market

While gold prices fared well, much of the investment community remained perplexed at the relative poor performance of gold equities which lagged the metal during the year. In our view, general weakness in global equities, alongside increased resource nationalism across the world, the constant threat of higher taxes and royalties in several prominent operating jurisdictions, difficulties in achieving growth and operating targets, poorly judged acquisitions by some peers, unchecked costs, and runaway capital expenditure across the sector, were among the factors that together conspired to dull investor appetite for gold stocks. The impact on South African-domiciled gold stocks was compounded by a proposal from the African National Congress Youth League and others concerning nationalisation of the country's mining assets. While the government at all levels has made clear that nationalisation will not form part of its policy – a view AngloGold Ashanti's management fully endorses – the increased rhetoric continued to receive intensive coverage at home and abroad, which unsurprisingly depressed gold equity valuations.

To counter these headwinds and improve the performance of the equity, we initiated a concerted shareholder marketing effort in the second half of the year to clearly communicate AngloGold Ashanti's relative value proposition and defuse fears over expropriation, which we believe to be largely unfounded. We also worked to expound on the strategies in place to further diversify the portfolio, to manage costs through the ONE model, to increase output with an unmatched suite of projects, to place continued focus on capital discipline and to further improve returns to shareholders.

Leadership in technology

We are pursuing an exciting opportunity in South Africa to capture the benefits of technology to safely unlock a resource of more than 70Moz at the deeper reaches of our resource base. Work is now into its second year with a multi-disciplinary, open consortium convened by AngloGold Ashanti, which

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counts among its members international luminaries like General Electric, Schlumberger, 3M, Atlas Copco, ABB, Sandvik, SNC Lavalin and a range of other specialists and universities. We have formed teams to tackle a spectrum of challenges ranging from data management and organisational change, to environmental management, mine design, rock breaking and underground logistics, among others. This puts us at the forefront of the drive to extract minerals at depth, both safely and profitably. Far from being an academic exercise, we plan to begin testing machinery and mining methods developed by the consortium early next year at our Vaal River operations.

Rather than look at alternatives, like replacing manual labour with mechanised, larger-scale mining methods, the thrust of our prototype work will be in re-purposing existing tunnel boring and ore-transport methods already in use elsewhere in the mining universe, and to remove the traditional, but inherently inefficient and unsafe stop-start 'drill-and-blast' mining method. In addition to the obvious safety benefit, shared research and development investment among several parties makes this a cost-effective exercise. This, in turn, will open a wealth of opportunities for AngloGold Ashanti.

Robbie Lazare was an early champion of technology in his role as Executive Vice President: South Africa. During the year he was succeeded by Mike O'Hare, his long-time lieutenant with a wealth of operating experience across the continent. Robbie continued work on the executive committee with a wider brief that encompassed long-term strategic planning, sustainability and job creation. He leaves AngloGold Ashanti in 2012 after 30 years of distinguished service, most recently in effecting the turnaround of the South African operations in 2009/2010. We wish him well in his retirement.

Safety

A primary benefit of this technology's application is the creation of a safer workplace. There is no more eloquent reminder of the urgency in creating a step-change improvement in safety than the 15 colleagues who lost their lives in accidents during the year. Nine of these fatalities were recorded in South Africa, three in Ghana, one in Brazil, one in Colombia and one in Eritrea. These tragedies blight what remains important progress made in lowering benchmark incidence rates. Since 2006, injury frequency rates have

more than halved, and fatality rates are more than 60% better, placing us well ahead of our South African peers. There is no end to the effort and resources we will expend to eliminate injuries from our sites and 2012 will see this push continue as we accelerate the rollout of Project ONE. This operating model carries with it a host of ancillary safety benefits born of better planning and scheduling, as well as heightened awareness of risk at all levels in the business. It is of vital importance that, as the fortunes of this business improve, everyone enjoys the benefits, together.

Integrating sustainability into the business

Through this Annual Integrated Report, we have tried to ‘paint a picture’ for stakeholders of all aspects of our business – the risks and opportunities we face, our objectives and targets, the strategies we have developed in response and indeed the persona of the business. We recognise that ‘people are the business’ – those within the company, those who interact with the company, and those around the company – and that we have a duty and responsibility to engage and interact with them, and to understand and to meet their expectations of being a responsible citizen. A report such as this can only provide a snapshot, however, and we have made more detailed, specific and localised reporting on our website. Although we have produced a separate Sustainability Report, it is important to understand that sustainability as we understand it is that which underlines the long-term viability of our business. An important development during the year has been the development of a sustainable development framework for the group which, like our values, will ensure a consistency of interaction and approach across the group, but that will address the needs embedded within specific operations and locations.

Executive

In September 2011, we bade farewell to Thero Setiloane, our executive vice president for sustainability. Thero has joined Business Leadership South Africa, an organisation representing the 84 largest businesses in South Africa, of which AngloGold Ashanti is a member. In 2011, also welcomed to the executive were Ria Sanz as Group General Counsel, and Italia Boninelli as Executive Vice President – people and organisational development.

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Letter from the chief executive officer

Ria joined AngloGold Ashanti in June 2011 and is responsible for the legal function for the group, compliance and company secretarial. Italia joined AngloGold Ashanti in October 2010 and is responsible for the company's people strategy, transformation and change management initiatives.

Looking ahead

We must redouble our efforts in 2012 to further press our advantage and make clear to current and potential shareholders the competitive edge in operational diversification, cash flow, returns and growth that set this business apart. With superior cash flows, we aim to fund all expansions from internal sources, as we improve the overall balance of the portfolio.

With additional contributions expected from Australia, Continental Africa and our Americas regions, as well as a steady contribution from our prized West Wits and Vaal River assets, South Africa will account for roughly 30% of production by 2014, from current levels of 37%.

The first of our greenfield projects that will take us to our medium-term production goal of between 5.4Moz and 5.6Moz, continued to progress well. Tropicana, in Western Australia, concluded its first year in development and is on budget and on schedule to pour first gold in 2013, no mean feat in the current operating environment. All the while, the resource base continued to grow as predicted, improving the prospects that the elevated production planned for the initial three years of operation can be sustained for a longer period. Similarly, the Kibali joint venture and the Mongbwalu project in the DRC continued to grow their endowments with increased drilling, while still keeping to their timetables.

Funding of critical path items for both projects continued in the first quarter of 2012, ahead of board approval anticipated in the first half of the year.

Of the raft of brownfield projects that will contribute to the medium-term growth target, the first, at Córrego do Sítio in Brazil, began producing on schedule in November 2011, while the work towards adding incremental production from heap leach and underground sources at Cerro Vanguardia, Argentina, continued apace. Our project teams also continued work to complete final feasibility studies for the Deep Sulphide project at Sadiola, Mali, and the further expansion at CC&V in the US. The Continental Africa group, with support from the technical development and sustainability groups, made progress on the blueprint for long-term growth at Obuasi, in Ghana. The fact that each of these projects are already permitted lends rigour and certainty to our growth plan and further sets us apart from peers.

Filling that project pipeline through exploration remains a

priority for us, as it has done for more than a decade. We have a proud record of adding new ounces to our endowment from greenfield and brownfield drilling, at less than \$30/oz over time. Strong reserve and resource additions were made in the US, Colombia and Australia, which helped grow reserves by 6% to 75.6Moz and resources by 5% to 230.9Moz. Rather than focus on large acquisitions to fuel growth, as several of our peers are forced to do owing to a lack of exploration success, our primary goal is to continue to grow resources through the drill-bit. This provides the best return on investment available.

The exploration budget of \$465m for 2012 includes spending on feasibility studies, with a focus on advancing projects and adding ounces at properties including those in Australia, the DRC, Egypt, the Solomon Islands, Guinea, Colombia, Brazil and the US. Our world-class exploration team has four greenfield discoveries under its belt and continues to dominate some of the best real estate in the gold sector. We believe more significant discoveries will follow.

In closing, I would again like to thank our shareholders for their loyalty as well as our host communities and governments for continuing to work with us in responsibly developing their mineral patrimony. And to every one of my colleagues at AngloGold Ashanti, thank you again for another year of focus and hard work in a year that presented its fair share of challenges, as we moved toward our long-term goal of building the world's leading mining company.

Mark Cutifani

Chief executive officer

16 March 2012

Each year, we will report back to shareholders on the progress that we have made towards achieving these targets. The social licencing targets were only introduced in 2011 and we will report against these in 2012.

Progress against targets

Target

Progress

2010 – 2011

Safety:

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Five-year targets and scorecard

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In 2010, the AngloGold Ashanti board agreed a set of five-year targets for the period 2011 to 2015. These five-year targets are aligned with our strategy.

AngloGold Ashanti may not be able to reach these goals. Refer to the section titled ‘Forward-Looking Statements’ on p.1 of this report, to the section titled ‘Risk review’ on page 15 of this report, and to the section titled ‘Risk Management and Risk Factors’

in the Annual Financial Statements.

Five-year targets (2011 to 2015)

Delivery targets

Five-year delivery targets

Relevant performance indicators

Safety

All injury frequency rate (AIFR) of less than

All injury frequency rate

9 per million hours worked

Productivity

20% improvement in productivity (base year 2010)

Productivity per total employee costed

Environmental performance

30% reduction in reportable incidents

Number of reportable environmental incidents*
(base year 2010)

Production volumes

20% increase in production to between

Total gold production

5.4Moz and 5.6Moz (base year 2010)

Total cash costs

20% decrease in real unit costs

Total cash costs (\$/oz)

(excluding mining inflation, royalty and fuel price impact) (base year 2010)

Financial performance

Delivery of returns to shareholders of 15% through

Return on shareholders equity

the cycle

Social licencing

40% improvement through to 2015

Number of operational interruptions

Approvals withheld or delayed on account of
inadequate community engagement

Value added through community engagement

Base: Actual three-year rolling average

2008 to 2010 of 13.68 per million

hours worked

Actual 2011: 9.76 per million hours

worked

Improvement on base rate

of 29%

Target: To achieve an

AIFR of less than

9 per million hours

worked, we must

reduce our AIFR by

34% by 2015.

(per million hours worked)

29%

decrease

(2010-2011)

13.68

9.76

9

AIFR

Base rate

2011

2015 target

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Progress against targets

Target

Progress

2010 – 2011

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Five year targets and our progress against them

Return on total shareholder equity:

Base: 20%

Actual 2011: 25%

Target exceeded in 2011

Return on net capital
employed 2011: 20%

Target: To achieve a
return on total
shareholder equity of
15% through the cycle
to 2015.

(%)

20

25

15

Return on shareholder equity

Base rate

2011

2015 target

25%

increase

(2010-2011)

Productivity:

Base: 9.15oz/TEC in 2010

Actual 2011: 9.32oz/TEC in 2011.

Improvement from base rate
of 1.85%

Target: To achieve a
20% improvement in
productivity (oz/TEC),
we must increase
productivity to
10.98oz/TEC by 2015.

(oz/TEC)

9.15

9.32

10.98

Productivity

Base rate

2011

2015 target

1.85%

increase

(2010-2011)

Environmental performance:

Base: 27 environmental incidents reported in 2010

Actual 2011: 27 environmental incidents reported in 2010

Continental African sustainability projects should improve performance

Target: To achieve a

30% reduction in

reportable incidents, we

must reduce the number

of environmental

incidents to less than 19

a year by 2015.

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Environmental incidents

Base rate

2011

2015 target

no improvement

(2010-2011)

Production:

Base: 4.51Moz in 2010.

Actual 2011: 4.33Moz

2011 actual production adversely

affected by floods in Australia and

Section 54 stoppages in South Africa

Target: To produce

between 5.4Moz and

5.6Moz by 2015, we

must increase

production by at least

20% by 2015.

(Moz)

4.51

4.33

5.4

Production

Base rate

2011

2015 target

4%

decrease

(2010-2011)

Total cash costs:

Base: \$638/oz

Actual 2011: \$728/oz (\$645/oz

excluding mining inflation, royalty and

fuel price impact)

2011 actual unit cash cost

performance affected by production

The impact in 2011 compared to 2010

of foreign currencies against the

US dollar was not significant

Target: To achieve a

20% improvement in

real unit costs by 2015,

we must reduce real

unit costs to \$510/oz by

2015.

(\$/oz)

638

645

510

Total cash costs

Base rate

2011

2015 target

1%

increase

(2010-2011)

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Operations at a glance	
Introduction	
Overview and strategy	
Performance in 2011	
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Governance	
Attributable tonnes	
Average	
Attributable	
treated/milled	
grade recovered	
gold production	
(Mt)	
(g/t)	
(000oz)	
Operation	
2011	
2010	
2009	
2011	
2010	
2009	
2011	
2010	
2009	
South Africa	
1,624	
1,785	
1,797	
Vaal River	
Great Noligwa	
0.5	
0.7	
0.9	
5.58	
5.99	
5.73	
94	
132	
158	
Kopanang	
1.5	
1.6	
1.6	
6.47	
6.13	
6.74	
307	
305	

336
Moab Khotsong
0.9
1.0
0.8
9.39
9.03
9.36
266
292
247
Tau Lekoa
(1)
—
0.6
1.2
—
3.32
3.32
—
63
124
Surface operations
10.7
10.2
9.7
0.48
0.54
0.53
164
179
164
West Wits
Mponeng
1.6
1.7
1.9
9.71
9.48
8.66
500
532
520
Savuka
0.2
0.1
0.2
6.69
5.30
5.45
49

22
30
TauTona
(2)
1.0
1.1
1.5
7.55
7.01
7.29
244
259
218
Continental Africa
1,570
1,492
1,585
Ghana
Iduapriem
4.3
3.4
3.4
1.44
1.70
1.72
199
185
190
Obuasi
(2)
2.0
2.6
4.6
4.82
5.16
5.18
313
317
381
Guinea
Siguiriri (85%)
9.7
8.8
8.8
0.79
0.97
1.11
249
273
316
Mali

Morila (40%)

1.8
1.7
1.7
1.70
1.70
2.47
99
95
137

Sadiola (41%)

(3)
2.0
1.8
1.7
1.90
2.04
2.52
121
118
135

Yatela (40%)

(4)
1.1
1.2
1.1
1.04
1.23
3.62
29
60
89

Namibia

Navachab

1.4
1.5
1.3
1.46
1.80
1.58
66
86
65

Tanzania

Geita

3.9
4.7
4.5
3.98
2.36
1.89

494
357
272
Australasia
246
396
401
Australia
Sunrise Dam
3.6
3.6
3.9
2.16
3.40
3.22
246
396
401
Americas
891
842
816
Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
1.0
1.0
0.9
6.23
6.11
6.51
196
194
192
Brazil
AGA Mineração
(2)
1.7
1.6
1.5
7.43
7.21
7.02
361
338
329
Serra Grande (50%)
0.6
0.6
0.5
3.59
4.05

4.52

67

77

77

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

(4)

20.3

20.6

18.7

0.39

0.43

0.46

267

233

218

AngloGold Ashanti

4,331

4,515

4,599

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

The yields of TauTona, Obuasi and AGA Mineração represent underground operations.

(3)

Prior to 29 December 2009, AngloGold Ashanti's shareholding in Sadiola was 38%.

(4)

The yields of Yatela and Cripple Creek & Victor reflect recoverable gold placed/tonnes placed from heap leach operations.

P
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Capital
Total cash costs
expenditure
(\$/oz)
(\$m)
Operation
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
South Africa
694
598
466
532
424
385
Vaal River
Great Noligwa
1,194
884
794
29
24
24
Kopanang
681
613
406
92
61
58
Moab Khotsong
689
588
424
147
120
104
Tau Lekoa
(1)
—
921
718
—
10
17

Surface operations
660
485
341
5
3
3
West Wits
Mponeng
546
453
329
172
122
109
Savuka
864
1,100
1,115
8
9
13
TauTona
818
700
559
79
75
57
Continental Africa
765
712
608
420
234
198
Ghana
Iduapriem
853
666
516
73
17
28
Obuasi
862
744
630
132
109
94

Exploration and other

—
—
—
—

1
2

Guinea

Siguiri (85%)

862
643
519
15
10
22

Non-controlling interests and exploration

—
—
—

3
2
4

Mali

Morila (40%)

(2)
810
715
527
1
1
4

Sadiola (41%)

(2) (3)
792
650
488
14
8
4

Yatela (40%)

(2)
1,543
807
368
1
2
1

Namibia

Navachab

1,038
727

622
48
14
20
Tanzania
Geita
536
777
954
58
38
19
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Kibali (45%)
(2)
—
—
—
73
30
—
Other
—
—
—
2
2
—
Australasia
1,431
982
662
102
40
177
Boddington (33.33%)
—
—
—
—
146
Sunrise Dam
1,367
957
646
27
29
31
Tropicana (70%)
—

—
—
73
10
—
Exploration and other
—
—
—
2
1
—
Americas
528
432
362
456
311
258
Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
393
366
355
73
38
17
Brazil
AGA Mineração
525
407
339
259
142
84
Serra Grande (50%)
767
481
406
22
26
33
United States
Cripple Creek & Victor
564
493
376
67
73
87

Other

Non-controlling interests and exploration

—

—

—

35

32

37

Other

—

—

—

17

6

9

Sub-total

1,527

1,015

1,027

Equity-accounted investments included above

(88)

(42)

(8)

AngloGold Ashanti

728

638

514

1,439

973

1,019

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

Equity-accounted investments.

(3)

Prior to 29 December 2009, AngloGold Ashanti's shareholding in Sadiola was 38%.

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Operations at a glance

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Average number of
All injury frequency
people employed
rate (per million
Reportable
(including contractors)
hours worked)
environmental incidents
Operation
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009

South Africa

(1)
32,082
35,660
37,425
15.57
16.69
17.72
12
10
35
Vaal River
Great Nologwa
2,967
3,315
4,739
23.92
21.63
17.51
Kopanang
5,892
5,938
6,059
23.18
21.86
22.71
Moab Khotsong
6,581
6,452
6,069
20.48

19.72
28.82
Tau Lekoa
(2)
—
2,737
3,114
—
32.41
26.39
Surface operations
745
374
234
6.44
5.99
9.10
West Wits
Mponeng
5,788
5,778
6,029
15.39
15.93
14.31
Savuka
815
981
1,054
8.39
7.69
13.23
TauTona
4,507
4,609
4,293
13.36
19.03
15.84
Other
4,787
5,476
5,834
—
—
—
Continental Africa
16,539
15,761
15,267
3.03

5.26
6.09
14
16
15
Ghana
Iduapriem
1,543
1,483
1,447
6.61
9.73
12.26
—
5
5
Obuasi
5,538
5,722
5,759
2.37
2.86
4.73
14
6
10
Guinea
Siguiiri (100%)
3,666
3,170
2,973
1.27
6.15
5.54
—
3
—
Mali
Morila (40%)
(3) (4)
328
356
421
—
—
—
—
—
—
Sadiola (41%)
(4)

756
726
582
2.44
1.65
2.31
—
1
—
Yatela (40%)
(4)
377
352
321
1.52
2.28
5.54
—
—
—
Namibia
Navachab
790
687
578
2.00
25.60
26.30
—
—
—
Tanzania
Geita
3,541
3,265
3,186
3.60
5.38
5.56
—
1
—
Australasia
509
494
1,776
18.11
13.10
8.64
1
—

1
Australia
Sunrise Dam
509
494
455
19.40
13.65
8.94
1
—
1
Boddington
—
—
1,321
—
—
—
—
—
Americas
7,389
6,582
5,884
6.33
5.66
7.12
—
1
—
Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia (100%)
1,644
1,242
1,069
1.59
8.08
9.34
—
1
—
Brazil
AGA Mineração
3,825
3,426
2,964
4.05
2.62
4.19

—
—
—
Serra Grande (100%)
1,339
1,268
1,289
3.48
7.22
8.99
—
—
—
United States
Cripple Creek & Victor
581
646
562
19.80
12.26
15.80
—
—
—
Other, including corporate
and non-gold producing
subsidiaries
4,723
3,549
3,012
—
—
—
—
—
AngloGold Ashanti
61,242
62,046
63,364
9.76
11.50
12.88
27
27
51
(1)
Environmental incidents reported on a regional basis.
(2)
Sold in August 2010.
(3)

Safety statistics for Morila are reported by Randgold Resources, the operator of this mine, and are not included in AngloGold Ashanti's statistics as this operation is not managed by AngloGold Ashanti.

(4)

Average number of employees are attributable.

Operations at a glance

continued

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P
39
Total water
Total greenhouse
Total energy usage
consumption
gas emissions
(Million GJ)
(ML)
(ktCO
2
e)
Operation
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
2011
2010
2009
South Africa
11.68
12.37
12.34
18,821
20,896
19,649
3,079
3,419
3,396
Vaal River
6.09
6.76
7.03
13,572
15,587
14,330
1,574
1,812
1,894
West Wits
5.58
5.61
5.31
5,249
5,309
5,319
1,505
1,607

1,503
Continental Africa
11.49
11.30
11.13
27,114
24,432
26,344
957
936
969
Ghana
Iduapriem
0.98
1.03
1.05
408
99
137
93
93
99
Obuasi
1.52
1.53
1.61
8,567
8,369
9,973
203
199
244
Guinea
Siguiiri (85%)
2.43
2.37
2.06
6,097
5,265
3,920
184
179
156
Mali
Morila (40%)
Sadiola (41%)
2.00
1.84
1.81
5,992
5,777

6,755

148

137

135

Yatela (40%)

0.62

0.53

0.53

1,036

744

1,024

46

39

39

Namibia

Navachab

0.59

0.54

0.47

1,043

1,080

996

31

28

24

Tanzania

Geita

3.35

3.46

3.58

3,970

3,101

3,539

251

261

271

Australasia

2.14

2.27

2.02

4,198

(1)

3,515

(1)

3,720

(1)

130

153

136

Australia

Sunrise Dam

2.14
2.27
2.02
4,059
3,485
3,703
130
153
136
Americas
5.19
4.68
4.31
6,750
5,817
5,426
343
309
287
Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
1.48
1.37
1.26
939
1,057
818
103
95
86
Brazil
AGA Mineração
1.12
1.03
0.94
3,174
2,691
2,703
21
20
15
Serra Grande (50%)
0.45
0.44
0.41
429
393
51
13
13
12

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

2.13

1.83

1.71

2,207

1,676

1,854

207

181

173

AngloGold Ashanti

30.49

30.63

29.81

56,883

54,660

55,138

4,509

4,817

4,788

(1)

Australasia total includes groundwater usage at Tropicana of 139ML in 2011, 30ML in 2010 and 17ML in 2009.

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Operations at a glance

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Review of operations and projects

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EXTENSIVE

PROVIDES OPTIONS

Continental Africa

DRC

Kibali

Mongbwalu

Ghana

Iduapriem

Obuasi

Guinea

Siguiri

Mali

Morila

Sadiola

Yatela

Namibia

Navachab

Tanzania

Geita

Americas

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

Brazil

AGA Mineração

Serra Grande

Colombia

Gramalote

La Colosa

United States of America

Cripple Creek & Victor

Australasia

Australia

Sunrise Dam

Tropicana

South Africa

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Moab Khotsong

Surface operations

West Wits

Mponeng

Savuka

TauTona

- 1
- 1
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 3
- 3
- 3
- 3
- 4
- 4
- 4
- 2
- 3

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

In 2011, AngloGold Ashanti produced 4.33Moz of gold (2010: 4.52Moz) as well as 1.38Mlbs of uranium, 2.96Moz of silver and 206.54 tonnes of sulphuric acid as by-products, and employed 61,242 people, including contractors, at year-end.

Increased gold production in the Americas and Continental Africa regions was insufficient to offset declines in South Africa and Australasia where workplace disruptions and floods respectively hampered output.

Our exploration programme is extensive yet focused, and we have five significant greenfield projects – Gramalote and La Colosa in Colombia, Mongbwalu and Kibali in the DRC and Tropicana in Australia.

The group's operations are divided into the following regions:

- South Africa – includes operations in South Africa;

- Continental Africa – includes operations in Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Tanzania;

- Australasia – includes the operation in Australia; and

- Americas – includes operations in Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

Accordingly the operations review that follows has been undertaken on this basis.

For a more detailed account of operational performance, refer to the Annual Financial Statements and our website at www.aga-reports.com.

FS

09

Group capital expenditure

(\$m)

10

11

1,027

1,015

1,527

Capital expenditure by region

(\$m)

South Africa

\$532m

Continental Africa

\$420m

Americas

\$456m

Australasia

\$102m

Gold production by region

(%)

South Africa

37%

Continental Africa

36%

Americas

21%

Australasia

6%

Contribution to group revenue

by product

(%)

Gold

97%

Uranium

1%

Silver

1%

Sulphuric acid

1%

Average number of employees

by region

South Africa

32,082

Continental Africa

16,539

Americas

7,389

Australasia

509

Other 4,723

*(including corporate, greenfield
exploration and non-gold
producing subsidiaries)*

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Review of operations and projects
continued

– **South Africa**

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In South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti has six deep-level mines and two surface operations. These operations are:

•

Vaal River operations – Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong, including surface operations; and

•

West Wits operations – Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona.

These operations produced 1.62Moz of gold in 2011, equivalent to 37% of group production (Vaal River operations, 51%, and West Wits operations, 49%) and 1.38Mlb of uranium as a by-product. The South African operations employed an average of 32,082 people (2010: 35,660). Regrettably, there were nine fatalities during the year. The AIFR improved from 17.72 per million hours worked in 2009 to 15.56 in 2011.

Total cash costs in US dollar terms increased by 16% to \$694/oz. Mponeng with a cash cost of \$546/oz, was the lowest cost producer in the region. The South African operations faced operating challenges during the year, including a strong rand in the first half, continued interruptions from Section 54 safety-related stoppages, an industry-wide strike in the third quarter and a decision taken in the first quarter to halt mining the main shaft pillar at TauTona to mitigate safety risk.

Capital expenditure for the region totalled \$532m, an increase of 25% on the \$424m spent in 2010. The bulk of this was spent at Mponeng (\$172m), Moab Khotsong (\$147m), Kopanang (\$92m) and TauTona (\$79m).

AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resource in South Africa totalled 97.63Moz at year-end, and an Ore Reserve of 32.43Moz.

The region has developed a framework to address socio-economic focus areas within and outside of the business over a three-year period. This involves government, social and industry partnerships to address economic gaps created as the operations mature, and production tapers off over a 10-year period.

on pages 20 to 21.

SR

Risk/uncertainty/challenges

Improving safety performance, particularly in respect of deep level mine seismicity

Skills shortages and labour relations
 Asset integrity relating to aging mine infrastructure
 Moab Khotsong and Mponeng life extension projects
 Changes to regulatory environment
 Potential for inter-mine flooding
 Current and legacy groundwater and surface water
 pollution
 Further development of technology and innovation
 strategy to enable safer, deeper mining
 Development of socio-economic development
 strategy to address technological advances and to
 comply with mining licences
 Potential disruptions to power supply
 Mitigation of potential health impacts, including
 silicosis and noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL),
 tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS
 oneERP implementation

Gold
 Average
 production
 number of
 Operations
 (000oz) employees
 (1)

South Africa

Vaal River
 Great Noligwa
 94
 2,967
 Kopanang
 307
 5,892
 Moab Khotsong
 266
 6,581
 Surface operations
 164
 745
 West Wits
 Mponeng
 500
 5,788
 Savuka
 49
 815
 TauTona
 244
 4,507
1
1
(1)

Including contractors

P

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

09

South Africa – gold production

(000oz)

10

11

1,797

1,785

1,624

09

South Africa – capital expenditure

(\$m)

10

11

385

424

532

09

10

11

37,425

35,660

*

Including contractors

32,082

South Africa – average number
of employees

*

32,082

people

employed

1,624

000oz

\$532

m

South Africa – contribution
to production by mine

(%)

Mponeng

31%

Kopanang

19%

Moab Khotsong

16%

TauTona

15%

Surface operations

10%

Great Noligwa

6%

Savuka

3%

09

(number of injuries and fatalities per million hours worked)

10

11

17.72

16.69

15.56

South Africa – AIFR

South Africa: contribution to
group production

(%)

South Africa region

37%

Rest of

AngloGold Ashanti

63%

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South Africa – key financial and non-financial statistics

2011

2010

2009

Pay limit

oz/t

0.54

0.53

0.50

g/t

11.98

12.02

12.94

Recovered grade*

oz/t

0.232

0.212

0.201

** underground sources*

g/t

7.95

7.28

6.90

Gold production

000oz

1,624

1,785

1,797

Total cash costs

\$/oz

694

598

466

Total production costs

\$/oz

910

809

617

Capital expenditure

\$m

532

424

385

Number of employees

32,082

35,660

37,425

Employees

28,176

31,723

33,355

Contractors

3,906

3,937

4,070

Number of fatalities

9

10

12

Fatal injury frequency rate
per million hours worked

0.11

0.12

0.13

All injury frequency rate
per million hours worked

15.57

16.69

17.72

New cases of silicosis submitted to the MBOD

263

459

409

Compensable cases of NIHL

69

64

77

New cases of TB identified

541

821

974

New cases of occupational lung disease (OLD) identified

169

387

678

Number of employees undertaking voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)

19,133

23,653

30,002

Number of employees on anti-retroviral therapy (ART)

2,378

2,459

2,216

Water usage

ML

18,821

20,896

19,649

Energy usage – direct

Million GJ

0.75

0.84

0.88

– indirect

Million GJ

10.93

11.53

11.46

Greenhouse gas emissions

CO

2

e (000t)

3,079

3,419

3,396

Cyanide used

(t)

3,913

4,575

4,689

Reportable environmental incidents

12

10

35

Community investment

\$000

3,670

3,242

2,962

Review of operations and projects

continued

– **South Africa**

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

Gold

Average
production
number of
Operations
(000oz)
(1)

employees
(2)(3)

Ghana

Iduapriem

199

1,543

Obuasi

313

5,538

Mali

Morila

99

328

Sadiola

121

756

Yatela

29

377

Guinea

Siguiri

249

3,666

Namibia

Navachab

66

790

Tanzania

Geita

494

3,541

Average
number of
Projects
employees
(2)(3)

DRC

Kibali

(4)

688

Mongbwalu

(4)

603

Risk/uncertainty/challenges

All operations:

Employee safety

Skills shortages

Compensation practices (for land)

Changes to regulatory and fiscal environment

oneERP implementation

Ghana:

Delivery on production targets

Social issues arising from heightened community expectations and artisanal and small scale mining (ASM)

Environmental permitting and process water management

Security incidents

Asset integrity relating to aging mine infrastructure

Potential for energy shortages

Mali:

Delivery on production targets

Social issues arising from heightened community expectations and ASM

Environmental permitting and process water management

Planning for closure

Guinea:

Social issues arising from heightened community expectations and ASM

Security incidents

Potential for energy shortages

Tanzania:

Labour relations/union negotiations

Social issues arising from heightened community expectations and ASM

Environmental permitting and process water management

Security incidents

DRC:

Delivery of project into production

Social issues arising from heightened community expectations and ASM

Environmental permitting and process water management

Security incidents

Potential for energy shortages

Increased legislation and initiatives in response to concerns regarding the potential for gold to contribute to conflict

1

1

1

2

2

3

3

5

5

6

2

3

4

4

5

6

6

(1)

Attributable production

(2)

Including contractors

(3)

Average number of employees are attributable

(4)

Feasibility projects

Review of operations and projects
continued

– Continental Africa

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Continental Africa – contribution
to group production

(%)

Continental Africa

36%

Rest of

AngloGold Ashanti

64%

09

(number of injuries and fatalities per million hours worked)

10

11

6.09

5.26

3.03

Continental Africa – AIFR

09

Continental Africa –
attributable gold production

(000oz)

10

11

1,585

1,492

1,570

09

Continental Africa –
capital expenditure

(\$m)

10

11

198

234

420

09

10

11

15,267

15,761

*

Including contractors

16,539

Continental Africa –
average number of employees

*

16,539

people
employed

1,570

000oz

\$420

m

AngloGold Ashanti has eight mining operations in its
Continental Africa region:

•

Iduapriem and Obuasi in Ghana;

•

Siguiri in Guinea;

•

Morila, Sadiola and Yatela in Mali;

•

Navachab in Namibia; and

•

Geita in Tanzania.

Combined production from these operations increased by 5%
to 1.57Moz of gold in 2011, equivalent to 36% of group
production. Declines in production at the Siguiri, Obuasi,
Yatela and Navachab operations were more than made up by
increases at Geita especially, and at Iduapriem, Sadiola and
Morila. Production at Geita rose by 38%.

Total cash costs increased by 7% to \$765/oz, with Geita in
Tanzania being the best performer on the cost front with a
cash cost of \$536/oz for the year. In all, these operations
employed 16,539 people, including contractors, 778 more
than in 2010. Regrettably, three contractor employees lost
their lives in occupational accidents during 2011. The AIFR
was 3.03 per million hours worked, a significant
improvement as compared to 6.09 per million hours worked
recorded in 2009. Total capital expenditure for the region

Continental Africa – contribution

to production by mine

(%)

Geita 31%

Obuasi

20%

Siguiri

16%

Iduapriem

13%

Sadiola

8%

Morila

6%
Navachab
4%
Yatela
2%

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

Continental Africa – key financial and non-financial statistics

2011

2010

2009

Pay limit

oz/t

0.036

0.040

0.044

g/t

1.235

1.371

1.505

Recovered grade

oz/t

0.055

0.052

0.054

g/t

1.87

1.79

1.86

Gold production

000oz

1,570

1,492

1,585

Total cash costs

\$/oz

765

712

608

Total production costs

\$/oz

987

867

720

Capital expenditure

\$m

420

234

198

Number of employees

16,539

15,761

15,267

Employees

9,783

9,684

9,789

Contractors

6,756

6,077

5,478

Number of fatalities

3

5

3

Fatal injury frequency rate

per million hours worked

0.05

0.09

0.06

All injury frequency rate

per million hours worked

3.03

5.26

6.09

Number of cases of malaria identified

3,012

4,488

6,400

Malaria incidence rate at affected operations

(1)

per 100 employees

17.6

27.6

45.0

Number of employees undertaking voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)

7,745

8,162

9,957

Number of employees on anti-retroviral therapy (ART)

225

121

162

Water usage

ML

27,114

24,432

26,344

Energy usage – direct

Million GJ

9.52

9.40

9.20

– indirect

Million GJ

1.96
1.90
1.93

Greenhouse gas emissions

CO

2

e (000t)

957

936

969

Cyanide used

(t)

14,219

12,797

15,975

Reportable environmental incidents

14

16

15

Community investment

\$000

13,502

8,047

5,525

(1)

Recalculated using a method for standardising employee numbers.

was \$420m, an increase of almost 79% on the \$234m spent in 2010. The bulk of this was spent at the Obuasi and Iduapriem operations in Ghana, Geita in Tanzania and Navachab in Namibia.

The attributable Mineral Resource of the mining operations in Continental Africa totalled 76.50Moz at year-end, and an attributable Ore Reserve of 28.02Moz.

AngloGold Ashanti also has an active greenfield exploration programme, principally in the DRC, focused on the Mongbwalu concession and the Kibali joint venture with Randgold Resources and the DRC government. This is in addition to brownfield exploration being conducted in and around existing operations. For further information on the group's exploration programme in Continental Africa, see the global exploration section of this report.

In 2011, the Continental Africa region progressed development of a transformation model to address sustainability issues that have affected the region. Refer to the Sustainability Report – Regional Sustainability Strategies, pages 22 to 23.

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In the Americas region, an important growth area for the company, AngloGold Ashanti has:

- in Argentina, the Cerro Vanguardia mine;
- in Brazil, two business units, the AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração (AGA Mineração) and Serra Grande operation;
-

in Colombia, Gramalote and La Colosa projects; and

•

in the United States, the Cripple Creek & Victor mine.

Combined production from these operations increased by 6% to 891,000oz of gold in 2011, increasing its contribution to group production to 21% (2010: 19%).

Total cash costs increased by 22% to \$528/oz. The stronger real and scarce mining skills along with accelerating inflation across the South American jurisdictions presented significant cost pressures during the year. Total capital expenditure for the region was \$456m, an increase of 47% on the \$311m spent in 2010. The bulk of this was expended at AGA Mineração, Cripple Creek & Victor and Cerro Vanguardia projects.

In all, 7,389 people including contractors, were employed, 807 more than in 2010. Regrettably, two contractor employees lost their lives in occupational accidents during 2011. The first in Brazil, where a worker was run over by a tractor on a construction site, and the second in Colombia where a worker

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– Americas

Risk/uncertainty/challenges

All operations:

Employee safety

Skills shortages

Changes in regulatory and fiscal environment

OneERP implementation

Argentina:

Delivery on production targets

Potential for energy shortages

Labour relations

Brazil:

Environmental permitting and process water management

Environment and health legacy issues

USA:

Water scarcity

Colombia:

Social issues arising from heightened
community expectations and ASM

Environmental permitting and process
water management

Security incidents

Gold

Average

production

(1)

number of

Operations (000oz)

employees

(2)

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

196

1,644

Brazil

AGA Mineração

361

3,825

Serra Grande

67

1,339

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

267

581

Average

number of

Projects

employees

Colombia

Gramalote

(3)

246

La Colosa

(3)

550

1

1

1

2

2

2

3

3

4

4

4

2

3

4

(1)

Attributable production

(2)

Including contractors

(3)

Feasibility projects

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

Americas – contribution to
group production

(%)

Americas

21%

Rest of

AngloGold Ashanti

79%

09

Americas – capital expenditure

(\$m)

10

11

258

311

456

09

Americas – gold production

(000oz)

10

11

816

842

891

Americas – contribution to
production by operation

(%)

AGA Mineração

40%

Cripple Creek & Victor

30%

Cerro Vanguardia

22%

Serra Grande

8%

09

(number of injuries and fatalities per million hours worked)

10

11

7.12

5.66

6.33

Americas – AIFR

was inundated by a naturally occurring landslide after unusually heavy rainfall. The AIFR was 6.33 per million hours worked as compared to 7.12 in 2009.

The total Mineral Resource across the Americas, attributable

to AngloGold Ashanti, was 49Moz at the end of 2011 and the attributable Ore Reserve was 11Moz.

A far-reaching greenfield exploration programme is underway in the Americas region, most notably in Colombia, South America, where AngloGold Ashanti has extensive land holdings. Two significant greenfield discoveries – Gramalote and La Colosa – together account for 18Moz of the Americas' Mineral Resource. Exploration activities are conducted by either AngloGold Ashanti teams or together with joint venture partners, in Canada, Brazil and Argentina. See global exploration section of this report for further details.

09

10

11

5,884

6,582

*

Including contractors

7,389

Americas – average number
of employees

*

7,389

people

employed

891

000oz

\$456

m

P

50

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Americas – key financial and non-financial statistics

2011

2010

2009

Pay limit

oz/t

0.026

0.025

0.03

g/t

0.891

0.843

0.95

Recovered grade

oz/t

0.034

0.034

0.037

g/t

1.15

1.17

1.25

Gold production

000oz

891

842

816

Total cash costs

\$/oz

528

432

362

Total production costs

\$/oz

765

615

496

Capital expenditure

\$m

456

311

258

Number of employees

7,389

6,582
 5,884
 Employees
 5,273
 4,737
 4,233
 Contractors
 2,116
 1,845
 1,651
 Number of fatalities
 2
 –
 –
 Fatal injury frequency rate
 per million hours worked
 0.10
 –
 –
 All injury frequency rate
 per million hours worked
 6.33
 5.66
 7.12
 Water usage
 ML
 6,750
 5,817
 5,426
 Energy usage – direct
 Million GJ
 4.15
 3.78
 3.61
 – indirect
 Million GJ
 1.04
 0.90
 0.70
 Greenhouse gas emissions
 CO
 2
 e (000t)
 343
 309
 287
 Cyanide used
 (t)
 4,795
 4,531
 4,666

Reportable environmental incidents

–

1

–

Community investment

\$000

4,939

5,480

2,804

Review of operations and projects

continued

– **Americas**

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

AngloGold Ashanti's sole operating mine in the Australasia region is Sunrise Dam in Australia. Development of the Tropicana project, proceeds apace.

Production from Australasia declined by 38% to 246,000oz in 2011. This was equivalent to 6% of group production.

This unforeseen decline in production was due entirely to the flood-related work stoppage, with excessive rainfall resulting in operations both underground and at the open pit being affected for approximately six months.

Total cash costs increased by 46% to \$1,431/oz, while in local currency, total cash costs rose 30% to A\$1,386/oz, due primarily to the increase in the unwinding of deferred stripping costs. In all, 509 people, including contractors were employed at the Sunrise Dam operation. Scarce mining skills, the stronger Australian dollar and accelerating inflation presented significant cost pressure during the year.

Total capital expenditure for the region more than doubled to \$102m, the bulk of which (\$73m) was spent on Tropicana project, which is scheduled to begin production in 2013. Most of this was spent on the main access road, accommodation and operational readiness.

The Tropicana gold mine is being developed by AngloGold Ashanti (70%) and joint venture partner, Independence Group Ltd. (30%). AngloGold Ashanti is managing the Tropicana project and has also undertaken an extensive exploration programme in the area that covers some 13,500km

2

of

tenements along a 600km strike length. This area in Western Australia is considered one of the most prospective for new gold discoveries in Australia.

The attributable Mineral Resource for Australasia totalled 7.45Moz at year-end, and an attributable Ore Reserve of 4.26Moz.

2

Gold

Average
production

(1)

number of

Operation

(000oz)

employees

(2)

Western Australia

Sunrise Dam

246

509

Average
number of
Project
employees

(2)

Tropicana

(3)

132

Risk/uncertainty/challenges

Employee safety, especially effective
contractor management at Tropicana

Skills shortages

Compliance with changing regulatory
and fiscal environment

Flooding and potential impact of
climate change

Development of a regional community
plan

OneERP implementation

1

1

2

2

Australasia – contribution to
group production

(%)

Australasia

6%

Rest of

AngloGold Ashanti

94%

(1)

Attributable production

(2)

Including contractors

(3)

Development project

09

Australasia – gold production

(000oz)

10

11

401

396

246

246

000oz

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continued	
– Australasia	
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Australasia – key statistics	
2011	
2010	
2009	
Pay limit	
oz/t	
0.10	
0.14	
0.08	
g/t	
3.00	
4.32	
2.45	
Recovered grade	
oz/t	
0.063	
0.099	
0.094	
g/t	
2.16	
3.40	
3.22	
Gold production	
000oz	
246	
396	
401	
Total cash costs	
\$/oz	
1,431	
982	
662	
Total production costs	
\$/oz	
1,622	
1,065	
770	
Capital expenditure	
\$m	
102	
40	

177
 Number of employees
 509
 494
 455
 Employees
 101
 93
 99
 Contractors
 408
 401
 356
 Number of fatalities
 –
 –
 –
 Fatal injury frequency rate
 per million hours worked
 –
 –
 –
 All injury frequency rate
 per million hours worked
 18.11
 13.10
 8.64
 Water usage
 ML
 4,198
 3,515
 3,720
 Energy usage – direct
 Million GJ
 2.14
 2.27
 2.02
 – indirect
 Million GJ
 –
 –
 –
 Greenhouse gas emissions
 CO
 2
 e (000t)
 130
 153
 136
 Cyanide used
 (t)

1,379

1,444

1,676

Reportable environmental incidents

1

—

1

Community investment

\$000

276

456

133

09

Capital expenditure

(\$m)

10

11

177

40

102

09

Average number of employees

*

10

11

455

494

509

*

Including contractors

09

(number of injuries and fatalities per million hours worked)

10

11

8.64

13.10

18.11

AIFR

509

people

employed

\$102

m

P
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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

The following is a summary of the status and progress of AngloGold Ashanti's primary development projects. For a detailed discussion, see the Annual Financial Statements.

Colombia

Gramalote

Ownership and management: joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti (51%) and Vancouver-based B2Gold (49%). Managed by AngloGold Ashanti.

Location: Located 110km northeast of Medellin in the municipality of San Roque, in the department of Antioquia, Colombia.

Current status: AngloGold Ashanti returned as operator and project manager in 2010, after assuming a controlling stake from B2Gold, to undertake the pre-feasibility and feasibility analysis. The drilling programme was accelerated to improve knowledge of the orebody and increased the project's resource.

Key statistics: During 2011, a total of 30,683m of drilling was undertaken and the resource increased by 83% to 4Moz.

Almost \$30m was spent on the pre-feasibility study in 2011, which included exploration on only about 10% of the 30,000ha concession area. This study will be completed during 2012, followed by a full feasibility study, to be completed in 2013. Construction is planned to start in 2014 and first production in 2016.

Progress during the year: The project is expected to be AngloGold Ashanti's first operating gold mine in Colombia.

Gramalote has several inherent advantages, most notably good infrastructure and access to water and power. The area's topography presents opportunities for tailings storage.

Gramalote enjoys a high level of community support. This stems from concerted efforts to engage with local stakeholders, including artisanal miners in the project area.

Gramalote has the potential to bring significant economic development to a low income area.

La Colosa

Ownership and management: Exploration rights are wholly-held by AngloGold Ashanti.

Location: Located 14km from the town of Cajamarca, in the department of Tolima, Colombia. La Colosa lies less than 6km from a national highway, close to Colombia's main power grid.

Current status: This is the largest greenfields discovery made by AngloGold Ashanti, with a current resource of 16Moz.

Exploration drilling at the site resumed in mid-2010 after a two-year hiatus, while the permitting process was progressed.

Key statistics: The prefeasibility and feasibility studies are expected to be completed ahead of construction scheduled to start at the end of 2015. First production is targeted in late

2019. The concession is of the order of 600km

2

.

Progress during the year: A team has been assembled to develop the appropriate sustainability model for La Colosa, build the technical case for the project, execute its development and to work closely with all stakeholders to secure the necessary permits and approvals. La Colosa lies in an area designated under Colombian law as a 'forest reserve,' a legal term for a tract of land designated for forestry use. Permits are required to reclassify the land needed for mining development which follow a revised permitting process. A prefeasibility study is currently under way and scheduled for completion in 2014. This will define the extent and size of the resource, conduct metallurgical testwork, weigh the alternatives for mining and processing infrastructure, purchase land necessary for access and infrastructure development, and conduct the necessary social and environmental baseline and impact studies. The International Geotechnical and Tailings Review Panel, comprised of independent experts, was established in 2009 to ensure design, construction, operation and closure plans use industry best-practice and technology. The challenge at La Colosa is related to securing an unequivocal social licence to operate. This can be achieved, in part, by demonstrating the economic benefits the project can bring to the local community, for example, contributions to

P

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improving the quality of local agriculture and in helping to promote local commerce. AngloGold Ashanti will be sensitive to the needs of local communities, especially as they pertain to security of water supply and minimising environmental impact. While water use is of concern in this mostly agricultural region, infrastructure location will be analysed to minimise water use and reduce impacts on critical water sources. In addition, preliminary figures demonstrate that there would be no material impact on agricultural or domestic use of water by the project.

Australia

Tropicana

Ownership and management: joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (70%) and Independence Group NL (30%). Managed by AngloGold Ashanti on behalf of the Joint Venture Partners.

Location: 330km east-north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Current status: Project development approval was obtained in November 2010. At 31 December 2011, the project had progressed to schedule and within the approved budget, with all regulatory approvals obtained.

Key statistics: A total attributable capitalised development cost of A\$530m is planned to establish a new 6Mtpa gold mine with a life of about a decade. Ongoing exploration success is expected to add to the operation's life. First gold production is anticipated in late 2013. Elevated production from higher grade zones is expected for about the first five years. The average total cash cost of the life of the project is A\$590-A\$710/oz.

Progress during the year: A contract for engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM) services to develop the infrastructure and processing plant, was awarded in early 2011, and the mining contract for design and establishment of the infrastructure required to support mining operations has also been awarded.

The necessary infrastructure, including access road, airstrip, accommodation village and telecommunications services were in advanced stages of development. Full transportation access to site had been achieved. Engineering and design for processing plant and infrastructure was approximately 75% complete at the end of the year. Procurement of all equipment was 90% complete and the delivery of the equipment was in line with the project schedule.

Construction of the processing plant commenced in late 2011 with bulk earthworks for the plant site and internal access roads and concrete works scheduled to commence in early 2012.

A new Mineral Resource estimate was completed for Tropicana at year-end, with a 1.05Moz increase bringing the

total resource to 6.41Moz (100% basis). The increase was attributable to drilling in the Havana Deeps area, between the site's Tropicana and Havana pits. Exploration drilling has continued in the area.

DRC

Kibali

Ownership and management: joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and Randgold Resources, with each owning a 45% stake, and Société des Mines d'Or de Kilo-Moto (Sokimo), a state-owned gold company, which owns the balance. Randgold is the operator and project manager.

Location: North-eastern DRC, 180km by road from Arua, on the Ugandan border.

Current status: The deposit, acquired with the purchase of Moto Goldmines in 2009, lies about 9km from the town of Watsa, a staging point for the project. Preparatory work has been completed at the project, where first gold production is scheduled for the beginning of 2014. The final feasibility study and integrated execution plan for the project is anticipated to be presented to AngloGold Ashanti's board for approval in the first half of 2012. Until then, AngloGold Ashanti has agreed to continue to fund its share of critical path items needed to ensure the timeline for the project was not compromised.

Key statistics: Kibali will comprise an integrated open pit and underground mining operation, feeding a larger 6Mtpa processing plant which will include a full flotation section for treating sulphide ore. The complex will ultimately be supplied by four hydropower stations supported by a thermal power station for low rainfall periods and back-up. The core capital programme is scheduled to run over the next four years.

Review of operations and projects continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Review of operations and projects

Final capital, production and cost estimates will accompany the announcement of the project's final approval.

Progress during the year: By the end of 2011, the construction crew had started mobilising on site, a process expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2012.

Long-lead plant and equipment items were secured, key contractors selected and a development management team assembled. The relocation programme for nearby villages – a critical component of Kibali's pre-development phase – progressed smoothly through the year, with two of the 14 affected villages already resettled in the new model village of Kokiza by December. Five local contractors are building houses at the rate of 300 per month, assisting with local economic development in the region.

The project's community development plan also seeks to support food security initiatives with a view to reducing community dependence on ASM.

Phase 1 of the project, required to deliver the mine's first gold production, will cover the metallurgical facility, one hydropower station and back-up thermal power facility, construction of the tailings storage facility, relocation of villages, open-pit mining and all shared infrastructure. This phase will run over a two-year period. Phase 2, which will run concurrently with Phase 1 but will extend over four years, is focused primarily on development of the underground mine and includes a twin decline and vertical shaft system, along with three hydropower stations. This is expected to bring the underground into first production by the end of 2014, with steady state production targeted for the end of 2015.

The project has an improved environment adjustment plan, which is the legal permit required before mining commences. An environmental and social impact assessment, however, has been undertaken to comply with new environmental legislation, and to provide guidance for the development of an integrated environmental management plan that allows the mine to be constructed and operated responsibly and minimises future liability for shareholders.

Mongbwalu

Ownership and management: is a venture between AngloGold Ashanti (86.22%) stake and Société des Mines d'Or de Kilo-Moto (Sokimo) (13.78%).

Location: About 48km from the town of Bunia, a staging point for the project, in north-eastern DRC.

Current status: Preparatory work has been completed at the project, where first gold production is scheduled for the beginning of 2014. Approval by the joint venture board is anticipated for March, 2012, when the final feasibility study and

integrated execution schedule will be presented.

Key statistics: The initial project will be designed and built with a view to increasing its size as the aggressive regional exploration programme identifies new sources of ore. Capital and cost estimates for the project will be released along with the announcement of its approval.

Progress during the year: The area around Mongbwalu has historical gold production of about 2Moz of gold. Belgian mining companies operated on a relatively small scale in the area for about 50 years before leaving in 1961, while Sokimo began mining in 1966. The joint venture holds 18 tenements which, at the end of the year, covered an extensive area. About 600 people are presently employed on site.

The initial scoping work envisaged an initial underground mine in the Adidi area of the resource, with the necessary infrastructure designed to generate cash flow to fund further exploration and expansion activities within the demarcated area belonging to the joint venture. The feasibility study for the project was completed in March 2011, after which the business and technical development teams conducted the normal optimisation process through the balance of the year.

Upgrading of staff accommodation on site was undertaken during the year, substantial progress was made on the construction of the 60km road to Bunia and a hydropower plant was refurbished.

A concerted focus was placed on sustainability issues to support environmental and community development over the life of the project, which promises to be an important source of economic and social development both for the immediate region and for the DRC as a whole. Crucial to this process is the health and environmental baseline assessments, commissioned during the year to determine risks and benefits of developing and operating a new, modern mine in the area.

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Review of exploration and development

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DESIRABLE REGIONS

Global exploration

Total expensed exploration for 2011 amounted to \$313m, of which \$98m was spent on greenfield exploration, \$87m on brownfield exploration and the balance of \$19m on marine exploration. A further amount of \$109m was spent on prefeasibility studies. The main objective of AngloGold Ashanti's greenfield exploration team is to make significant, high-value gold discoveries in new and existing regions, while brownfield exploration focuses on incremental additions to known orebodies and new discoveries in defined areas around existing operations.

For 2012, expensed exploration of \$230m is planned (including expenditure at equity-accounted joint ventures), with \$108m planned for greenfield exploration, \$102m allocated for brownfield exploration and a further \$20m for the De Beers marine joint venture. A further \$150m of expenditure is allocated to prefeasibility studies at the La Colosa and Gramalote projects in Colombia, as well as feasibility studies at Central Mongbwalu deposit in the DRC and associated expenditures.

Greenfield exploration

An extensive greenfield exploration programme was undertaken during 2011 in 17 countries. A total of 213,441m of diamond, reverse circulation and aircore drilling was completed in testing existing priority targets and in the delineation of new targets in Australia, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, the Solomon Islands, Gabon, Guinea, Egypt, Ethiopia, the DRC and Canada. Significant airborne geophysical surveys were undertaken in Colombia.

Greenfield activities are undertaken through joint ventures, strategic alliances and wholly-owned ground holdings. The principal objective of the greenfield exploration team is value creation through the discovery of new long-life, low-cost mines that maximise shareholder value. Discoveries and ground positions that do not meet certain investment criteria are joint-ventured or divested to maximise AngloGold Ashanti's return on its exploration investment.

Following the La Colosa, Gramalote, Tropicana-Havana and Mongbwalu discoveries, greenfield exploration teams are targeting new discoveries in Colombia, Australia and the DRC. At the same time, prospects in Guinea and Egypt have advanced from early stage to tangible projects, where multiple

intersections of potentially economic gold mineralisation have been intersected.

Before any further expansion of the exploration portfolio can be considered, the focus has shifted to prioritising expenditure on projects with potential for significant near-term discoveries.

At the same time, projects that have not met requirements will be monetised. This process already underway in Canada, Gabon, China and elsewhere.

AngloGold Ashanti holds a total of 97,531km

2

of high-priority

greenfield tenements globally from which there is a robust project pipeline. This is illustrated in the graph below for a number of key regions (this does not reflect the full extent of the project portfolio).

Attributable production from projects

1,800

1,600

1,400

1,200

1,000

800

600

400

200

0

12

13

14

15

11

CC&V MLE1

CVSA Heap Leach

Kibali

Mponeng B120 Phase 1

CC&V MLE2

CVSA u/g

Mongbwalu

Córrego do Sítio

Tropicana

Sadiola Deeps

(000oz)

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Review of exploration and development

In the Americas, the principal area of focus has been to advance exploration on a number of key projects in Colombia. This has included further mapping and airborne surveys over the Anaima-Tocha project area, covering some 600km

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predominantly to the north of La Colosa. It is anticipated that a number of drill-ready projects will be explored in 2012 once permits have been obtained. At the Quebradona project (AngloGold Ashanti/B2Gold joint venture) a total of 4,711m was drilled targeting porphyry gold-copper mineralisation.

In Brazil, early stage exploration comprising mapping and regional geochemical programmes, was undertaken on the wholly-owned Juruena Belt tenements. The Falcão joint venture with Horizonte Minerals commenced drill testing of greenstone hosted gold mineralisation. A total of 15 diamond holes for a total of 3,663m was completed in 2011.

In sub-Saharan Africa, greenfield exploration programmes were undertaken in the DRC, Guinea, Gabon and Tanzania, with a number of prospects in Guinea and the DRC exhibiting potential. In Guinea, the greenfield exploration teams are exploring the regional tenements that comprise a combined area of 1,685km

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. Regional geochemical programmes have defined a number of significant gold-in-soil anomalies with strike lengths of up to 10km. At Saraya and Saraya South, located in Block 2 to the west of the Siguiiri, ore-grade intercepts were returned for multiple holes. Similarly, at the Greenfield exploration countries

Greenfield strategic alliances

Pre-2011 100% AngloGold Ashanti

Pre-2011 joint ventures

New 2011 joint ventures

2011 100% AngloGold Ashanti

Blue-sky – AngloGold Ashanti/De Beers

marine exploration joint ventures

Canada

Baffin Is JV

Superior JV

Melville Project

USA

Drum Mountain Project

Nome, Alaska

Colombia

Western Cordillera JV

Rio Dulce

Quebradona JV

Anaima - Tocha

Chaparral JV

Salvajina

La Llanada

Argentina

Santa Cruz (El Volcan)

Brazil

Falcão JV

Juruena

Santana JV

(South Carajas Block)

Guinea

Siguiri Blocks 1-4

Gabon

Dome JV

Ogooue

Amiga JV

DRC

AGK JV Kilo Project

South Africa

South African Sea Areas

Tanzania

Oryx JV

Mkurumu JV

Ethiopia

Stratex Afar JV

Gordoh JV

Djibouti

Stratex Afar JV

Eritrea

Akordat North

Kerkasha JV

Egypt

Wadi Kareem JV

Hodine JV

Saudi Arabia

China

Jinchanggou CJV

Solomon Islands

Kele & Mase JV

New Georgia

Vangunu JV

Australia

Cornelia Range

Tropicana JV

Viking

Gawler JV

New Zealand

Sea Field Resources

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Greenfield exploration

Koun Koun prospect, located in Block 3 to the east of the Siguiri operations, drilling beneath robust gold-in-soil anomalies has returned ore-grade intercepts in a deeply weathered profile.

In the DRC, AngloGold Ashanti holds an 86.22% interest in Ashanti Goldfields Kilo (AGK), while the remaining 13.78% is held by the state-owned gold company SOKIMO. Of the 7,443km

2

previously held under exploitation licences by SOKIMO, 5,447km

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has been transferred to AGK under the terms of an agreement with the government, with 399km

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pending transfer at the end of the year. Significant progress was made in regional soil geochemistry programmes that will provide significant coverage over much of the landholding during 2012. This, combined with detailed geologic mapping and structural interpretation, has enabled the ranking and prioritisation of drill targets. During 2011, a total of 4,009m of diamond drilling was undertaken, with some encouraging results. A total of 789 trench samples were taken at a number of prospects, some of which returned promising gold grades.

In the Middle East and North Africa, exploration is conducted through a regional strategic alliance with Dubai based Thani Investments. Since the inception of the alliance in mid-2009, significant progress has been made on advancing exploration projects on the Wadi Kareem and Hodine concessions in Egypt. The Hutite project, located on the Hodine concession, is an orogenic gold deposit where the alliance has to date completed 54 diamond holes for a total of 12,352m. Visible gold and significant intercepts have been returned from many of the completed diamond holes. Mineralisation extends over a strike length greater than 1.6km.

Elsewhere in the region, early stage exploration is conducted on alliance-held licences in Eritrea. Exploration in partnership with Stratex International was conducted for epithermal gold mineralisation in the Afar depression of Ethiopia where the first-phase drill programme intersected encouraging low- to moderate-tenor gold mineralisation. The alliance has continued with project generation activities in Saudi Arabia and a number of licence applications have been made.

In the Solomon Islands, where AngloGold Ashanti is in joint venture with XDM Resources, a dominant land position is held over the New Georgia Island chain. Work has been focused on specific epithermal and porphyry targets, including Vulu, Mase and Konga. Future work will focus on the broader region in anticipation of securing additional land access agreements.

The joint ventures collectively cover 1,707km

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in the New

Georgia Belt, effectively consolidating the entire island chain.

Exploration activities in 2011 included 4,911m of diamond drilling, mapping and sampling programmes.

In China, AngloGold Ashanti is in the process of divesting its 70% interest in Gansu Longxin Minerals CJV located in the Gansu Province of western China. All active exploration activities have been concluded in China.

The Tropicana joint venture (AngloGold Ashanti 70%, Independence Group NL 30%) is systematically targeting a belt of tectonically reworked Archaean and Proterozoic rocks on the eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Greenfield exploration in the Tropicana joint venture during 2011 focused on regional aircore drilling and reverse circulation/diamond drilling of seven priority targets.

A number of prospects have been identified for further work including the Iceberg prospect, located 35km south of the Tropicana gold mine. The wholly-owned Viking project covers the interpreted southeast extensions of the Tropicana belt.

Exploration during 2011 included airborne magnetics/radiometrics, regional auger sampling and aircore drilling of selected targets. Several auger anomalies have been identified for drill testing.

Brownfield exploration

AngloGold Ashanti continues to actively drive the creation of value by continually growing its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve through a well-defined and active brownfield exploration programme, innovation in geological modelling and mine planning, and continual optimisation of its asset portfolio.

South Africa: A total of 14 surface holes were drilled during the year, five at Moab Khotsong, three at Mponeng and six shallower surface holes to the west of Kopanang.

Argentina: At Cerro Vanguardia, the drilling programmes for Mineral Resource expansion and extension continued during the year. Follow-up drilling for vein extensions laterally and at depth was successful, identifying bonanza zones in the Lucy vein at depth. Exploration and Mineral Resource modelling to identify heap leach material was active during the year. Initial drilling at the El Volcan project, based on geophysical surveys and target identification work, was completed.

Brazil: Mineral Resource development drilling programmes continued at the Cuiabá and Lamego mines. The surface drilling programmes at the Córrego do Sítio project to expand the oxide Mineral Resource were successful, especially at the Rosalino and Anomaly 1 targets. Underground drilling at the Córrego do Sítio started during the year to develop the Sao Bento and Sangue do Boi sulphide orebodies. Exploration work in the Nova Lima area beyond the production centres included completing the deep drilling programme at Raposos

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Review of exploration and development

that identified a second mineralised zone called Santa Catarina, in addition to the main ES and EW orebodies.

Regional exploration programmes were conducted at the Pari, Mariana, and Bento Rodrigues projects.

At Serra Grande the first year of the 'fast track' exploration programme, to rapidly identify additional resources, was successfully completed. A total of 70,000m of diamond drilling was executed. The programme was focused on Mineral Resource additions along the main orebodies and regional areas. Pequizão, Mina Nova, Mina III and Structure NW/Cajueiro were the main targets. Geophysical surveys were conducted to support exploration for the Mina III and Palmeiras Mine down-plunge extensions. Soil sampling campaigns were done to define targets at Cajueiro, Structure NW and Boa Vista (Votorantim Metais joint venture) regional targets.

Colombia: Exploration at the Gramalote area was focused on infill drilling to support the new Mineral Resource estimate for the Gramalote Central deposit. Drilling programmes were also conducted for the satellite targets at Monjas Oeste, Monjas Este, El Limon, El Topacio and Trinidad. As part of the prefeasibility study, geotechnical drillholes were completed around the proposed pit limit to support highwall design, and condemnation drilling started for the potential waste dump and tailings storage facilities.

At La Colosa, the Mineral Resource development drilling programme ramped up to five drills by the end of the year with 47,619m completed. The geological model was updated to support the new Mineral Resource estimation and drilling support was provided to infrastructure selection studies.

A new structural geology model was also completed.

USA: The drilling programme for Mineral Resource expansion and to improve high grade definition within the Mineral Resource area continued at Cripple Creek & Victor. Increase in grade and tonnage was particularly noticeable for the Grassy Valley and WHEX areas. A significant conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve occurred during the year.

Operations

Advanced projects

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

Colombia

La Colosa

Gramalote JV

Brazil

Serra Grande

AGA Mineração

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

Guinea

Siguiri

Mali

Yatela

Sadiola

Morila

Ghana

Iduapriem

Obuasi

Namibia

Navachab

South Africa

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Moab Khotsong

Surface operations

West Wits

Mponeng

TauTona

Savuka

Tanzania

Geita

DRC

Kibali JV

Mongbwalu

Australia

Sunrise Dam

Tropicana JV

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Brownfield exploration

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Tanzania: At Geita, Mineral Resource drilling over the Nyankanga, Geita Hill, Geita Hill East, and Star and Comet areas was completed during the year. Assay results proved the down-dip potential underground extension of the Nyankanga deposit, which still remains open at depth. Reconnaissance drilling to support a growth strategy was undertaken on three induced polarisation (IP) targets, namely Nyankumbu, Nyakabale West and Mgusu and 14 electro-magnetic (EM) targets. Diamond drilling was conducted at Kukuluma, Matandani and Area 3 deposits in the Kukuluma Terrain to help define an optimal processing route. During 2011 a total of 87km of IP surveys were conducted at Nyakabale East, Kalondwa Hill and the Star & Comet Extension areas. Intensive geological and structural mapping was undertaken at Ridge 8, Star & Comet and the P30 area.

Guinea: At Siguiri, brownfields exploration activities in 2011 focused on the Block 1 licence area with a total of 153,955m drilled during the year. Mineral Resource drilling of oxide material concentrated on Kozan, Sintroko and Sokunu. Fresh rock drilling focused on the pits of Sintroko, Tubani Extension and Kozan to define sulphide ore continuity below the current pit outlines. A reconnaissance exploration programme in Block 1 continues to discover new geochemical anomalies. A new discovery was made at the Silakoro Project, on a previously unexplored trend, of a potential oxide Mineral Resource. It is situated 2km west of the processing plant. IP surveys were completed over the Sokunu East reconnaissance target as well as over the Seguelen Mineral Resources as a type-deposit for further targeting. A gravity survey was completed over a promising shallow oxide target at Silakoro.

Ghana: Surface exploration resumed on the Obuasi concession to evaluate any shallow mineralisation potential at the Anyankyerim deposit and results to date are positive. Mineral Resource upgrade and extension drilling achieved a total of 4,413m. Underground drilling to explore the Obuasi Deeps below 50 level and southern extensions of the current mining areas above 50 level continued during the year with a total of 3,771m achieved. A joint Obuasi-University of Western Australia-Centre for Exploration Targeting three-year research project commenced mid-year, with the primary deliverable being an integrated 4D model for controls on the geometry of mineralisation within the Obuasi system. The study is expected

to enhance delineation of the Obuasi deeps Mineral Resource and guide exploration strategies in the Ashanti belt and the greater Birimian. Drilling of the old Teberebie Leach Pads was undertaken during the year at the Iduapriem gold mine. The reduced drill rig availability has postponed a planned underground scoping study drilling programme until the first quarter of 2012.

DRC: Exploration work progressed at Mongbwalu with 26 diamond core holes completed for 6,446m and 18 RC holes for 2,755m. These were predominantly Mineral Resource drilling and metallurgical holes at Kanga, and included mine de-watering holes at the Adidi mine in support of the continued growth of the project. A Mongbwalu core re-logging exercise was completed during 2011 with 366 diamond holes re-logged to support the re-estimation of the overall geological Mineral Resource and increase the structural understanding of the deposits. A resistivity survey was undertaken over the Nzebi and Adidi faults in support of this work.

At Kibali, drilling connected the Sessenge deposit to KCD (9000 lode) and confirmed over 2km of continuous down plunge mineralisation. The first deep hole (1,346m) has confirmed mineralisation a further 450m down plunge from the existing block model. A second deep hole is currently under way.

The geological model identifies the potential lateral continuation of the 9000 lode and possible link between KCD and Gorumbwa. A programme of five diamond drillholes for 3,980m has been approved, which will also test the 3000 lode extension towards Durba hill where access was previously not possible due to the presence of Sokimo infrastructure.

This drilling is scheduled to take place during 2012.

Mali: A total of 68,184m RC and 3,628m diamond core holes were drilled on the Sadiola Concession.

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Review of exploration and development

Additional drilling involved the sterilisation around the Sadiola Sulphide Project for planned infrastructure. Preliminary results from multi-element analysis revealed potential for economic molybdenum and work is ongoing to assist with a desk-top study to investigate the financial benefit of potentially recovering molybdenum by-product.

Exploration over the Yatela concession followed an aggressive programme based on a short life of mine to identify and test any additional oxide opportunities in 2011, with

21,888m of RC and 1,805m of diamond drilling completed.

A comprehensive termite mound sampling programme across the concession, together with ground gravity and IP geophysics surveys, were carried out concurrently with the drilling to aid further target generation. Results to date indicate promising shallow oxide intercepts at the Badji target to the NW of the Yatela mine. Drilling to follow up on mapping targets north of Alamoutala North satellite pit also returned encouraging results.

Namibia: Exploration programmes at Navachab completed 259 holes totalling 39,085m during 2011. Off-mine drilling focused on the Anomaly 16 Valley and Okatjimukuju target areas with 41 RC holes drilled for 7,638m and five diamond drillholes totalling 944m.

Australia: At Tropicana, near-mine exploration has continued at the site with extensive infill drilling being completed at Boston Shaker and Havana South Prospect. This has enabled identification of significant additions to the Ore Reserve, the estimate of which increased to 56.4Mt at a grade of 2.16g/t of gold, containing 3.91Moz of gold, an increase of 540,000oz.

Drilling for the prefeasibility study on the Havana Deeps project began in April 2011. This project is focused on extending the higher grade parts of the Havana mineralisation down plunge beyond the bankable feasibility study pit limits and reviewing the open pit and underground mining options for this mineralisation. Drilling is expected to continue until mid 2012, with the project due for completion by end 2012.

Drilling was sufficiently advanced by year-end to announce a significant increase in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the project of 1.05Moz of contained gold or almost 20% over that estimated in December 2010. The bulk of this increase (1.00Moz) is in the underground component of the estimate which increased to 1.63Moz.

At the Sunrise Dam gold mine, near-mine exploration focused on extensions to the known mineralisation, in addition to defining large targets beneath the deposit. While investigating extensions to the GQ, Cosmo and Dolly lodes,

identifying and delineating the Vogue mineralisation were the highlights of 2011. Initial results have been most encouraging and an aggressive and detailed exploration strategy is planned for 2012, which will include drilling the extension and Vogue targets from both surface and underground positions.

AngloGold Ashanti/De Beers Joint Venture: Results from the seafloor sampling campaign in New Zealand were analysed and, although offshore gold was detected, the grades did not warrant any further follow up work.

Subsequently a decision was made to relinquish the offshore prospecting licences.

Exploration activities in the South African Sea Areas (SASA) offshore concessions of ~28,000km

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entailed the following:

- logging, sampling and assay of a large number of historical vibrocores and samples;
 - a geophysical survey campaign of ~3,300km of seismic data;
 - an 11-day vibrocoreing campaign during which 38 cores were collected; and
 - a reconnaissance fieldtrip to the west coast of South Africa.
- All of the above was used to compile a geological and mineralisation model which was used to derive exploration targets for the coring campaign that commenced during December 2011 and was completed in February 2012.

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Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

– a summary

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The AngloGold Ashanti Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve is reported in accordance with the minimum standards described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve (The JORC Code, 2004 edition), and also conform to the standards set out in the South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 edition). The Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Ore Reserve component unless otherwise stated.

AngloGold Ashanti strives to actively create value by growing its major asset – the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. This drive is based on an active, well-defined brownfields exploration programme, innovation in both geological modelling and mine planning, and continual optimisation of its asset portfolio.

Mineral Resource

The total Mineral Resource increased from 220.0Moz in December 2010 to 230.9Moz in December 2011. A gross annual increase of 16.8Moz occurred before depletion, while the net increase after allowing for depletion was 10.9Moz. Changes in economic assumptions from December 2010 to December 2011 resulting in an 11.2Moz increase to the Mineral Resource, while exploration and modelling resulted in an increase of 7.9Moz. The remaining decrease of 2.2Moz resulted from various other factors. Depletion from the Mineral Resource for the year totalled 6.0Moz.

The Mineral Resource was estimated at a gold price of \$1,600/oz (2010: \$1,100/oz).

Ore Reserve

The AngloGold Ashanti Ore Reserve increased from 71.2Moz in December 2010 to 75.6Moz in December 2011. A gross annual increase of 9.6Moz occurred before depletion of 5.2Moz. The increase net of depletion was therefore 4.4Moz. Changes in economic assumptions from 2010 to 2011 resulted in an increase of 4.4Moz to the Ore Reserve, while exploration and modelling resulted in a further increase of 5.0Moz. The remaining increase of 0.2Moz resulted from various other factors.

The Ore Reserve was calculated using a gold price of \$1,100/oz (2010: \$850/oz).

By-products

Several by-products are recovered as a result of the processing of the gold Ore Reserve. In 2011, the by-products Ore Reserve included 57,299t of uranium oxide from the South African operations, 408,348t of sulphuric acid from Brazil and 46.9Moz of silver from Argentina.

Competent persons

The information in this report relating to exploration results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve is based on information compiled by the Competent Persons. The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of exploration results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve information in this report, in the form and context in which it appears.

INCREASED

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Mineral Resource

Moz

Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2010

220.0

Reductions

Great Noligwa

Mineral Resource reduced due to increased costs

(0.6)

Other

Total of non-significant changes

(1.8)

Additions

Tropicana

Exploration success in the underground project

0.8

Gramalote

Exploration success at Trinidad

0.9

Kopanang

Grade increased as a result of exploration

1.1

Geita

Combined effect of price and estimation

1.3

Iduapriem

Improved Mineral Resource price

1.3

Obuasi

Improved Mineral Resource price

2.3

La Colosa

Exploration success

3.8

Other

Total of non-significant changes

1.7

Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2011

230.9

Ore Reserve

Moz

Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2010

71.2

Reductions

Moab Khotsong

Depletion and minor model revision

(0.5)

Other

Total of non-significant changes

(1.1)

Additions

Geita

Improved Ore Reserve price

0.5

Cripple Creek & Victor

Mine life extension added to Ore Reserve

0.5

Vaal River surface operations

Technical studies showed that the economic extraction

3.2

of gold and uranium from the tailings is viable

Other

Total of non-significant changes

1.7

Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2011

75.6

Rounding of numbers may result in computational discrepancies.

During the past decade, the company has developed and implemented a rigorous system of internal and external reviews of exploration results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. A documented chain of responsibility exists from the Competent Persons at the operations to the company's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Steering Committee. Accordingly, the chairman of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Steering Committee, VA Chamberlain, MSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Hons) (Geology), MGSSA, FAusIMM, assumes responsibility for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve processes for AngloGold Ashanti and is satisfied that the Competent Persons have fulfilled their responsibilities. Mr Chamberlain may be contacted at 76 Jeppe Street, Newtown, 2001, South Africa.

A detailed breakdown of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve and backup detail is provided on the AngloGold Ashanti website www.anglogoldashanti.com or in the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2011

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Letter from the chief financial officer

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OBJECTIVES MET

In a year of record gold prices, better operating performance from some of the group's key assets and the first year of full exposure to spot prices, AngloGold Ashanti successfully met all three of its key 2011 financial objectives, that were contained in the 2010 chief financial officer's report. Taking each of these objectives in turn:

1. Ensuring that the benefits of the hedge book elimination are captured in improved earnings and cash generation

The 2011 earnings and cash flow metrics were well ahead of the levels seen in 2010, capturing the benefits of the hedge book elimination. Net profit attributable to shareholders for 2011 increased 20-fold, to \$1.55bn.

Adjusted headline earnings of \$1.3bn represented a 65% increase on the levels seen in 2010 of \$787m*. Cash inflow from operating activities rose by 59% in 2011 to \$2.66bn from \$1.67bn* recorded in 2010. Free cash flow in 2011 also rose by 59% from \$525m* in 2010 to \$833m in 2011. These increases demonstrated the leverage AngloGold Ashanti offers to the average spot gold price, which rose year-on-year by only 28%.

2. Maintaining our international investment grade credit ratings

During 2011, AngloGold Ashanti successfully maintained its international investment grade credit ratings from both Standard and Poor's and Moody's financial services. The liquidity and solvency metrics improved year-on-year, on the back of stronger earnings and improved cash generation.

On 15 March 2012, Moody's Investors Service announced that it has upgraded AngloGold Ashanti Limited's credit rating from Baa3 to Baa2 with a stable outlook.

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

Chief financial officer

Dividends declared
per ordinary share
(SA cps)

Full year dividends declared
Q4 2011

100
130
145
380
180
200
10
08
09
11
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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Letter from the chief financial officer

3. Maintaining a prudent statement of financial position, whilst at the same time not compromising the project pipeline and returns to shareholders

The group's net debt** position at \$610m on 31 December 2011 represents a 53% debt reduction, when compared to 31 December 2010 (\$1.29bn). The strong cash generation helped the group meet its increased 2011 capital expenditure payments of \$1.53bn and at the same time improve dividends declared to shareholders with respect to the year by 162% as compared to 2010, from 145 SA cps (20 US cps) to 380 SA cps (49 US cps). Return on net capital employed rose from 15% to 20% and return on equity rose from 20% to 25%.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, AngloGold Ashanti obtained a A\$600m four-year unsecured revolving credit facility on competitive terms from a syndicate of 11 banks to fund working capital and development costs at the group's Australian operations. None of the group's principal financing facilities** (which include the two rated bonds, 3.5% convertible bonds, \$1bn syndicated revolving credit facility and A\$600m syndicated revolving credit facility) mature for repayment until the second quarter of 2014. The improved cash generation under current market circumstances, headroom under its debt facilities and longer debt tenor has placed the group in a position to meet its 2012 and 2013 project capital requirements. Turning to the 2011 performance, some of the key financial metrics include:

-

Gold production: 4.33Moz (4% below 4.52Moz recorded in 2010 due to unprecedented floods in Australia; higher safety

stoppages and industrial action in South Africa);

- Average US dollar spot price: \$1,572/oz (28% higher than the average spot price of \$1,227/oz seen in 2010);

- Total cash costs: \$728/oz (14% higher than \$638/oz recorded in 2010 due to higher inflation, stronger fuel prices, increased royalty charges and lower units of production);

- Adjusted headline earnings: \$1.3bn (65% higher than the \$787m recorded in 2010 which excluded the impact of accelerated hedge buy-backs. Adjusted headline loss in 2010 after factoring in the cost of the accelerated hedge buy-backs was \$1.76bn);

- Adjusted headline earnings per share: 336 US cps (58% higher than 212 US cps recorded in 2010)*;

- Net profit attributable to equity shareholders: \$1.55bn (20-fold increase as compared to the \$76m recorded in 2010);

- Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation: \$3.0bn (58% increase on the \$1.9bn seen in 2010);

- Free cash flow: \$833m (an increase of 59% on the 2010 level of \$525m). This excludes proceeds from the sale of non-core assets of \$35m (pre-tax) in 2011 and \$134m in 2010;

- Net debt at year-end**: \$610m (53% reduction when compared to the 2010 level of \$1.29bn);

- Return on net capital employed: 20% (2010: 15%);

- Return on equity: 25% (2010: 20%); and

- Dividends declared per ordinary share: 380 SA cps or 49 US cps (162% increase on the 145 SA cps or 20 US cps declared in 2010).

* Excludes hedge buy-back costs

** Excludes mandatory convertible bonds

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

Chief financial officer

16 March 2012

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Five-year summaries

– for the year ended 31 December

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Summarised group financial results – income statement

US dollar million

2011

2010

2009

2008

2007

Gold income

6,570

5,334

3,768 3,619 3,002

Cost of sales

(3,946)

(3,550)

(2,813)

(2,728)

(2,458)

Loss on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts

(1)

(702)

(1,533)

(297)

(792)

Gross profit (loss)

2,623

1,082

(578)

594 (248)

Corporate administration, marketing and other expenses

(278)

(220)

(164)

(144)

(144)

Exploration costs

(279)

(198)

(150)

(126)

(117)

Other operating expenses

(27)

(20)		
(8)		
(6)		
(20)		
Special items		
163		
(126)		
691	(1,538)	
(13)		
Operating profit (loss)		
2,202		
518		
(209)		
(1,220)		
(542)		
Interest received		
52		
43		
54	66	43
Exchange gain (loss)		
2		
3		
112	4	
(1)		
Dividend received from other investments		
—		
—		
—	—	2
Fair value adjustment on convertible bonds		
188		
(56)		
(33)		
25	47	
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations		
(196)		
(166)		
(139)		
(114)		
(120)		
Share of equity-accounted investments' profit (loss)		
73		
63		
94	(138)	
35		
Profit (loss) before taxation		
2,321		
405		
(121)		
(1,377)		
(536)		
Taxation		

(723)		
(276)		
(147)		
197	(101)	
Profit (loss) after taxation from continuing operations		
1,598		
129		
(268)		
(1,180)		
(637)		
Discontinued operations		
Profit from discontinued operations		
–		
–		
–	25	1
Profit (loss) for the year		
1,598		
129		
(268)		
(1,155)		
(636)		
Allocated as follows:		
Equity shareholders		
1,552		
76		
(320)		
(1,195)		
(668)		
Non-controlling interests		
46		
53		
52	40	32
1,598		
129		
(268)		
(1,155)		
(636)		

Summarised group financial results – statement of financial position

US dollar million

2011	
2010	
2009	
2008	
2007	
Assets	
Tangible and intangible assets	
6,735	
6,374	
5,996	
4,493	
7,041	

Cash and cash equivalents
(1)
1,112
575
1,100
575
477
Other assets
2,955
2,583
2,691
2,992
2,190
Total assets
10,802
9,532
9,787
8,060
9,708
Equity and liabilities
Total equity
5,166
4,113
3,030
2,511
2,442
Borrowings
2,488
2,704
1,931
1,933
1,848
Deferred taxation
1,158
900
753
617
1,042
Other liabilities
1,990
1,815
4,073
2,999
4,376
Total equity and liabilities
10,802
9,532
9,787
8,060
9,708

Summarised group financial results – statement of cash flows

US dollar million

2011

2010

2009

2008

2007

Cash flows from operating activities

2,655

(942)

502

(529)

866

Cash flows from investing activities

(1,564)

(871)

(195)

(1,041)

(1,015)

Cash flows from financing activities

(463)

1,194

171

1,756

141

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

628

(619)

478

186

(8)

Translation

(102)

105

47

(88)

14

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

586

1,100

575

477

471

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

(1)

1,112

586

1,100

575

477

(1)

The cash and cash equivalents balance at 31 December 2010 includes cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of financial position as part of non-current assets held for sale of \$11m.

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Five-year summaries

Key performance indicators and statistics

2011

2010

2009

2008

2007

Safety

Number of fatalities

15

15

15

14

34

All injury frequency rate (AIFR)

(1)

9.76

11.50

12.88

16.66

20.95

Productivity

Productivity per employee

(2)

oz/TEC

9.32

9.15

9.40

9.94

11.23

Environment and community

Number of reportable environmental incidents

27

27

51

55

49

Production

Gold produced

000oz

4,331

4,515

4,599

4,982

5,477

Ore Reserve

Moz

75.6

71.2
 70.6
 74.9
 73.1
 Costs
 Total cash costs
 \$/oz
 728
 638
 514
 444
 357
 Total production costs
 \$/oz
 950
 816
 646
 567
 476
 Capital expenditure
 \$m
 1,527
 1,015
 1,027
 1,201
 1,059
 Earnings
 Average price received
 (3)
 \$/oz
 1,576
 561
 751
 485
 629
 Headline earnings (loss)
 \$m
 1,484
 122
 (852)
 (30)
 (648)
 Adjusted headline earnings (loss)
 (4)
 \$m
 1,297
 (1,758)
 (50)
 (897)
 278
 Adjusted headline earnings excluding

hedge buy-back costs

(4)

\$m

1,297

787

708

19

278

Profit (loss) per ordinary share

Basic

US cents

402

20

(89)

(377)

(237)

Diluted

US cents

346

20

(89)

(377)

(237)

Headline

US cents

384

33

(236)

(9)

(230)

Adjusted headline

(4)

US cents

336

(473)

(14)

(283)

99

Dividends per ordinary share

US cents

49

20

17

11

19

Return on equity excluding hedge buy-back costs

(4)

%

25

20

26

1
10
Return on net capital employed excluding
hedge buy-back costs

(4)
%

20
15
17

1
6

Exchange rates

Rand/dollar average exchange rate

7.26
7.30
8.39
8.25
7.03

Rand/dollar closing exchange rate

8.04
6.57
7.44
9.46
6.81

Australian dollar/dollar average exchange rate

0.97
1.09
1.26
1.17
1.19

Australian dollar/dollar closing exchange rate

0.97
0.98
1.12
1.44
1.14

Brazilian real/dollar average exchange rate

1.68
1.76
2.00
1.84
1.95

Brazilian real/dollar closing exchange rate

1.87
1.67
1.75
2.34
1.78

Definitions

(1)

The total number of injuries and fatalities per million hours worked.

(2)

Total ounces per total employees costed.

(3)

Average gold price received negatively affected by the reduction of the hedge book in the three years from 2008 to 2010.

(4)

Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure notes in the Annual Financial Statements.

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One year forecast – 2012

Below, we provide our best current estimates for 2012 for production, expected total cash costs and expected capital expenditure by country of operation. We have also detailed our five-year strategic targets and the key performance indicators against which we will measure our performance and report in next year's report. Finally, in this section we discuss our approach to closure and detail the current expected liabilities and provisions, as these form an integral part of our planning for the future.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in this section are reasonable, we can give no assurances that these will materialise or prove to be correct. Because these forecasts are based on assumptions or estimates and are subject to risks and uncertainties, the actual results or outcomes could differ materially from those set out here. For a discussion of some of these risks and uncertainties, refer to the section titled 'Forward-looking statements' on page 1 of this report, to the section titled 'Risk review' on page 15 of this report and to the section titled 'Risk management and risk factors' in the Annual Financial Statements.

AngloGold Ashanti's annual production guidance for 2012 is 4.3Moz to 4.4Moz. Total cash costs are estimated at \$780/oz to \$805/oz. Both the production and total cash cost estimates will be reviewed quarterly, in the light of any safety-related stoppages and any other unforeseen factors.

Capital expenditure for 2012 is estimated to range between \$2.2bn and \$2.3bn.

Looking forward:

One-year forecast

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2012 PRODUCTION TARGET

OF TO

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Other illustrative estimates

Outlook 2012

Depreciation and amortisation
\$880m

Corporate marketing, Project ONE and project development and capacity building costs
\$315m

Expensed exploration (including equity-accounted associates and joint ventures)
\$230m

Exploration prefeasibility costs (including equity-accounted associates and joint ventures)
\$150m

Interest and finance costs (income statement)
(1)
\$195m

Interest and finance costs (cash flow)
\$140m

Number of shares qualifying for basic EPS at 31 December 2011
386m
(1)

Includes coupon on mandatory convertible bonds.

AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Looking forward

Forecast

Expected total
Capital
Production
cash cost
expenditure
for the year ended 31 December 2012
000oz
\$/oz
(1)
\$m
(3)

South Africa
South Africa
(2)
1,638 – 1,676
714 – 737
592 – 619

Continental Africa
Ghana
524 – 536
905 – 933
306 – 320

Guinea
203 – 208
1,056 – 1,090
53 – 55

Mali

216 – 221
979 – 1,010
49 – 51
Namibia
80 – 82
730 – 753
12
Tanzania
472 – 483
682 – 704
80 – 83
DRC

–
–
370 – 388
Americas
Argentina
216 – 221
545 – 562
57 – 59

Brazil
469 – 480
706 – 728
228 – 238
United States of America
234 – 240
633 – 653
75 – 78

Australasia
Australia
249 – 255
1,236 – 1,275
308 – 323

Other
–
–
70 – 74

AngloGold Ashanti
4,300 – 4,400
780 – 805
2,200 – 2,300

(1)

Based on the following assumptions: R7.40/\$, A\$1.01/\$, BRL1.70/\$ and Argentinean peso 4.43/\$; Brent crude at \$110 per barrel.

(2)

In South Africa, production assumes a stable supply of power from Eskom at 62.40c/Kwh.

(3)

Capital expenditure is managed in line with earnings and cash flows and may fluctuate accordingly. Forecast capital expenditure for operations with minorities is reported at 100%. For entities which are equity accounted, the forecast capital spend is the attributable share.

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Planning for closure

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Closure, an integral part of operations

All mining operations eventually cease. An integral aspect of operating our mines is the on-going planning for closure planning, together with estimate of associated liability costs and the assurance of adequate financial provisions to cover these costs.

A group closure and rehabilitation management standard was completed in 2009 and all operations were required to comply with the standard by December 2011. The Continental Africa operations have been granted an extension to December 2012.

Closure planning is an activity that starts at exploration and mine design stage and continues throughout the life of mine:

-

The evaluation of new projects takes into account closure and associated costs in a conceptual closure plan.

-

Our standard requires that an interim closure plan be prepared within three years of commissioning an operation, or earlier if required by legislation.

-

This plan is reviewed and updated every three years (annually in the final three years of a mine's life) or whenever significant changes are made, and takes into account operational conditions, planning and legislative requirements, international protocols, technological developments and advances in practice.

For many of the older mines, closure planning and the evaluation of environmental liabilities is a complex process. This is particularly so in Brazil, Ghana and South Africa, where many of the long-life operations present environmental legacies that may have developed over a century or more.

A particular challenge is concurrent rehabilitation, which is carried out while a mine is still operational. This practice serves to decrease the current liability and reduces the final rehabilitation and closure work that must be undertaken, but has the potential to sterilise reserves, which the company might wish to exploit should conditions, such as the gold price, change.

Our closure standard stipulates that closure planning must be undertaken in consultation with the community. In the course of these consultations, different issues are raised which require site-specific solutions. Livelihood preservation and infrastructure are often key requirements. Local people, who were previously employed at the mine, may receive education

and training so as to seek viable employment alternatives. Communities also require information on rehabilitation of the landscape and on any lasting environmental impacts. Our long-term remediation obligations include decommissioning and restoration liabilities relating to past operations, and are based on our environmental management plans and comply with current environmental and regulatory requirements. Provisions for remediation costs are made when there is a present obligation, it is probable that expenditure on remediation work will be required and the cost can be estimated within a reasonable range of possible outcomes. These costs are based on facts currently available, technology expected to be available at the time of the clean-up, laws and regulations presently or virtually certain to be enacted, and previous experience in the remediation of contaminated sites. Provision for restoration and decommissioning costs are made at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices and discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. An assessment of closure liabilities is undertaken annually. In 2011, discounted closure liabilities (excluding joint ventures) increased from \$551m to \$747m. This change is largely attributable to change in mine plans resulting in accelerated cash flows, change in economic assumptions and discount rates, change in design of tailings storage facilities and change in methodology following requests from the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency.

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Planning for closure

Rehabilitation liabilities per operation (\$m)

2011

2010

Operation

Restoration

Decommissioning

Total

Total

South Africa

73.7

81.1

154.8

184.4

Great Noligwa

3.7

12.0

15.7

19.8

Kopanang

6.2

16.7

22.9

28.6

Moab Khotsong

16.8

14.4

31.2

39.2

TauTona

12.6

11.2

23.8

27.3

Savuka

3.7

4.9

8.6

9.3

Mponeng

3.0

7.2

10.2

14.1

Legacy projects

– Vaal River

0.3

9.1

9.4
 8.7
 – West Wits
 0.1
 1.0
 1.1
 0.7
 – Other
 0.6
 –
 0.6
 0.7
 ERGO
 26.7
 3.6
 30.3
 35.0
 Nufcor
 –
 1.0
 1.0
 1.0
 Continental Africa
 238.5
 125.8
 364.3
 231.2
 Ghana
 Iduapriem
 28.8
 15.5
 44.3
 35.1
 Obuasi
 107.3
 36.6
 143.9
 63.6
 Mpasatia (Bibiani pit)
 8.6
 –
 8.6
 7.7
 Guinea
 Siguiri
 23.7
 29.4
 53.1
 28.2
 Mali
 (1)

Morila

4.5

1.1

5.6

5.0

Sadiola

14.0

10.6

24.6

19.4

Yatela

6.4

8.0

14.4

13.2

Namibia

Navachab

1.3

2.0

3.3

3.0

DRC

Kilo

7.9

–

7.9

10.3

Tanzania

Geita

36.0

22.6

58.6

45.7

Australasia

27.8

14.2

42

38.2

Australia

Sunrise Dam

27.8

12.8

40.6

38.2

Tropicana

–

1.4

1.4

–

Americas

192.3

38
230.3
135.3
Argentina
Cerro Vanguardia
29.6
9.3
38.9
25.7
Brazil
AGA Brasil Mineração
63.0
18.9
81.9
57.3
Serra Grande
21.9
5.7
27.6
6.3
United States of America
Cripple Creek & Victor
77.0
4.1
81.1
46.0
Colombia
AGA Colombia SA
0.8
—
0.8
—
532.3
259.1
791.4
589.1
Less equity-accounted investments included above
(1)
(24.9)
(19.7)
(44.6)
(37.6)
507.4
239.4
746.8
551.5

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Board and executive management

Introduction

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Non-executive chairman

Mr TT Mboweni (52)

BA, MA (Development Economics)

Chairman and independent non-executive director

Tito Mboweni was appointed to the board and as Chairman of AngloGold Ashanti on 1 June 2010. He has a long and outstanding record of public service. As Labour Minister from 1994 to 1998, Mr Mboweni was the architect of South Africa's post-apartheid labour legislation which today continues to provide the basis for the mutually respectful labour relationships central to AngloGold Ashanti's operational approach in South Africa. He was the eighth Governor of the South African Reserve Bank from 1999 to 2009, and Chancellor of the University of the North from 2002 to 2005. He is also non-executive chairman of Nampak Limited and an international adviser to Goldman Sachs. Mr Mboweni is a founder member of Mboweni Brothers Investment Holdings. He is also chairman of the fund raising committee of the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital and a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Thabo Mbeki Foundation. He is chairman of AngloGold Ashanti's Nominations Committee and is a member of the Investment, Financial Analysis and Party Political Donations committees.

Executive directors

Mr M Cutifani (53)

BE (Mining Engineering)

Chief Executive Officer

Mark Cutifani was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 17 September 2007 and as Chief Executive Officer on 1 October 2007. He is chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Transformation and Human Resources Development; Safety, Health and Sustainable Development; Risk and Information Integrity; and Investment Committees. Mark has considerable experience in mining, having been associated with the industry since 1976. Prior to joining AngloGold Ashanti, he was Chief Operating Officer at CVRD Inco, a Toronto-based company, where he was responsible for Inco's global nickel business.

Mr S Venkatakrisnan (Venkat) (46)

BCom, ACA (ICAI)

Chief Financial Officer

Venkat joined AngloGold Ashanti on 1 July 2004, having been Chief Financial Officer at Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited

(Ashanti) until that company's merger with AngloGold Limited in May 2004. He was appointed to the board on 1 August 2005, is a member of the Executive, Risk and Information Integrity and Investment Committees and is invited to attend meetings of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee. Venkat has extensive financial experience, having been a director in the reorganisation services division of Deloitte & Touche in London prior to joining Ashanti in 2000. Venkat is a member of the audit committee of the World Gold Council and has recently been appointed to the Financial Reporting Investigation Panel, an advisory panel of the JSE.

Non-executive directors

Mr FB Arisman (67)

BA (Finance), MSc (Finance)

Independent non-executive director

Frank Arisman joined the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 1 April 1998. He is chairman of the Financial Analysis and Investment Committees, and a member of the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development, Audit and Corporate Governance, Nominations, Risk and Information Integrity and Remuneration Committees. Frank has a rich background in management and finance through his experiences at JP Morgan, New York, where he held various positions prior to his retirement.

Mr R Gasant (52)

CA (SA)

Independent non-executive director

Rhidwaan Gasant was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 12 August 2010. He is chairman of the Risk and Information Integrity Committee and a member of the Audit and Corporate Governance, Nominations and Financial

5

4

3

2

1

Board of directors

1

2

3

4

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Board and executive management

Analysis Committees. He is the former Chief Executive Officer of Energy Africa Limited and sits on the board of international companies in the MTN Group.

Mrs NP January-Bardill (61)

BA (Education), MA (Applied Linguistics)

Independent non-executive director

Nozipho January-Bardill was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 1 October 2011 and is a member of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee. She recently retired from the MTN Group where she served as an Executive Director and spokesperson and on the boards of a number of operations in the MTN footprint. She is former South African Ambassador to Switzerland, and former Deputy Director General, Human Capital Management and Head of the Foreign Service Institute in the then Department of Foreign Affairs (now DIRCO). She was reappointed a member of the UN Expert Committee on the Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances for a four-year period from 2012-2015 (previously from 2000-2008). She is currently the founder and executive director of Bardill & Associates, a consulting company focusing on strategic communications, high-level government relations and stakeholder management.

Mr WA Nairn (67)

BSc (Mining Engineering)

Independent non-executive director

Bill Nairn was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti in 2000 as an alternate director and on 16 May 2001 as a non-executive director. He chairs the Remuneration Committee and is a member of the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development; Transformation and Human Resources Development; Investment; Party Political Donations; Risk and Information Integrity; and Nominations Committees. Bill, a mining engineer, has considerable technical experience, having been the Group Technical Director of Anglo American plc until 2004 when he retired from the company. Having completed the three-year cooling period, Bill is now considered an Independent Non-executive Director of AngloGold Ashanti.

Prof LW Nkuhlu (67)

BCom, CA (SA), MBA (New York University)

Independent non-executive director

Wiseman Nkuhlu was appointed to the board on 4 August 2006. He has been the chairman of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee since 5 May 2007, having served as deputy chairman from 4 August 2006. He also serves as a member of the Financial Analysis; Risk and Information Integrity; Safety, Health and Sustainable Development; Nominations, Party Political Donations; and Remuneration

Committees. Wiseman, a respected South African academic, educationist, professional and business leader, served as Economic Adviser to the former President of South Africa, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and as Chief Executive of the Secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) from 2000 to 2005. From 1989 to 2000, he served as a director on a number of major South African companies, including Standard Bank, South African Breweries, Old Mutual, Tongaat Hulett, BMW and JCI. Wiseman was President of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants from 1998 to 2000 and Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University of Transkei from 1987 to 1991. He is also a member of the board of Datatec Limited. He was elected President of the Geneva-based International Organization of Employers (IOE) in May 2008 for a period of two years. He is a member of the Financial Crisis Advisory Group of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Mr F Ohene-Kena (75)

MSc (Engineering), DIC and ACSM

Independent non-executive director

Ferdinand (Fred) Ohene-Kena was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 1 June 2010. He is the former Ghanaian Minister of Mines and Energy and is currently a member of the Ghana Judicial Council. He is the chairman of the Ghana Minerals Commission and a member of the President's Economic Advisory Council. Mr Ohene-Kena is a member of the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development; Transformation and Human Resources Development; and Nominations Committees.

Mr SM Pityana (52)

BA (Hons) (Essex), MSc (London), Dtech (Honoris) (Vaal University of Technology)

Independent non-executive director

Sipho Pityana joined the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 13 February 2007. He is the chairman of the Safety, Health and Sustainable Development Committee and is a member of the Remuneration, Party Political Donations, Investment, Nominations, Financial Analysis, Risk and Information Integrity and the Transformation and Human Resources Development Committees. Sipho has extensive experience in management and finance, and has occupied strategic roles in both the public and private sectors, including that of Director General of the national departments of both labour and foreign affairs. He was formerly a senior executive of Nedbank Limited and is currently the Executive Chairman of Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited, a local empowerment group and a significant investor in mining, engineering, infrastructure and logistics, and AngloGold Ashanti's BEE partner. He serves as a Non-executive Director on the boards of several other South African companies.

Mr RJ Ruston (61)

MBA, Business, BE (Mining)

Independent non-executive director

Rodney Ruston was appointed to the board of AngloGold Ashanti on 1 January 2012. Rodney, a mining engineer, has over 35 years of experience in the resources industry. He is currently the President and CEO of North American Energy Partners, a large Canadian mining and construction contracting company listed on the NYSE and the TSX.

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Executive management

– at 31 December 2011

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Ms I Boninelli (55)

MA (Psychology), post-graduate diploma in Labour Relations

Executive Vice President – People and Organisational Development

Italia Boninelli joined AngloGold Ashanti on 15 October 2010 as Senior Vice President: Human Resources, Strategy and Change Management and was appointed to the Executive Committee on 1 December 2011 where she is responsible for the company's people strategy, transformation and change management initiatives. Italia has more than 25 years' experience in human resources, marketing communications, customer relationship management and business transformation, in a variety of industries including mining, manufacturing, healthcare and banking. She is a registered industrial psychologist with the Health Professions Council of South Africa, holds a masters degree in psychology and a post-graduate diploma in labour relations.

Dr CE Carter (49)

BA (Hons), DPhil, EDP

Executive Vice President – Business Strategy

Charles Carter has worked in the mining industry in South Africa and the United States since 1991, in a range of corporate roles with Anglo American Corporation, RFC Corporate Finance and AngloGold Ashanti. He was appointed Executive Vice President – Business Strategy in December 2007 and is currently responsible for corporate strategy and business planning, risk management, investor relations and Project ONE implementation.

Mr RN Duffy (48)

BCom, MBA

Executive Vice President – Continental Africa

Richard Duffy joined Anglo American in 1987 and in 1998 was appointed Executive Officer and Managing Secretary of AngloGold. In November 2000, he was appointed Head of Business Planning and in 2004 assumed responsibility for all new business opportunities globally. In April 2005, this role was expanded to include greenfields exploration. He was appointed to the Executive Committee in August 2005. Richard was appointed Executive Vice President – Continental Africa in July 2008.

Mr GJ Ehm (55)

BSc Hons, MAusIMM, MAICD

Executive Vice President – Australasia

Graham Ehm has, since 1979, gained diverse experience in mine operations and project management, covering the nickel, phosphate, copper, uranium and gold sectors. He was appointed General Manager of Sunrise Dam gold mine in 2000, Regional Head – Australia in 2006 and Executive Vice President – Australasia in December 2007. He assumed the role of Executive Vice President – Tanzania on 1 June 2009 and during August 2010, resumed the position of Executive Vice President – Australasia.

Mr RW Largent (51)

BSc (Mining Engineering), MBA

Executive Vice President – Americas

Ron Largent has been with AngloGold Ashanti since 1994. He has served on the board of directors for the Colorado Mining Association, California Mining Association and Nevada Mining Association. In 2001, he was appointed General Manager of the Cripple Creek & Victor gold mine and took up his current role as Executive Vice President – Americas in December 2007.

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- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

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Executive management

Mr RL Lazare (55)

BA, HED, DPLR, SMP

Executive Vice President

Robbie Lazare joined Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division in 1982, working in a variety of management posts until 1999 when he was appointed General Manager of TauTona. In December 2004, he was appointed an Executive Officer with responsibility for South African operations and in July 2008, Executive Vice President – Human Resources. From 17 November 2009, Robbie was assigned to lead a strategy review of the South African operations and is now responsible for the South Africa region.

Mr MP O'Hare (52)

BSc Engineering (Mining)

Executive Vice President – South Africa

Mike O'Hare joined Anglo American in 1977, and has held a number of positions at various gold mining operations within the group. His roles have included General Manager of Kopanang (1993), Great Nologwa (2003), Head of Mining and Mineral Resource Management Underground (2006), Vice President: Technical Support (2008), Senior Vice President: Operations and Business Planning for South Africa (2010), and in 2011, he was appointed Executive Vice President – South Africa.

Mr AM O'Neill (54)

BSc Engineering (Mining), MBA

Executive Vice President – Business and Technical Development

Tony O'Neill joined AngloGold Ashanti in July 2008 as Executive Vice President – Business and Technical Development, having consulted to the company prior to this on its asset portfolio strategy. His extensive career in mining since 1978 included the roles of Executive – Operations at Newcrest Mining Limited and Executive General Manager for gold at Western Mining Corporation.

Ms ME Sanz (46)

BCom LLB, H Dip Tax, Admitted Attorney

Group General Counsel

Maria (Ria) Sanz joined AngloGold Ashanti in June 2011 having worked in a number of industries and major corporate organisations. She has held legal roles at Investec Bank, Basil Read, Afrox and Sappi. She was also Group Head of Sustainability at Sappi. She is responsible for Group legal services as well as compliance and company secretarial functions.

Ms YZ Simelane (46)

BA LLB, FILPA, MAP, EMPM

Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs

Yedwa Simelane joined AngloGold Ashanti in November 2000 from the Mineworkers' Provident Fund where she was the senior manager of the Fund. She was appointed an executive officer in May 2004 and Vice President – Government Relations in July 2008. In November 2009, she was appointed Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs with responsibility for government relations, corporate communications, marketing and the sustainability report.

Company secretary

Ms L Eatwell (57)

FCIS, FCIBM

Lynda Eatwell joined AngloGold Ashanti in 2000 as Assistant Company Secretary and was appointed Company Secretary in December 2006. She is responsible for ensuring statutory compliance and corporate governance requirements by AngloGold Ashanti and its subsidiaries. She also advises members of the board on their duties and responsibilities as directors.

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Summarised corporate governance and remuneration report

Corporate governance structure

AngloGold Ashanti has developed a governance structure that is effective in managing an entity of such geographic diversity and scale. AngloGold Ashanti is headquartered in Johannesburg and is the ultimate holding company of several subsidiaries located in South Africa and in the countries in which it operates. A number of its non-South African subsidiaries are managed by its off-shore subsidiary, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings PLC, based in the Isle of Man. Operationally, the group comprises four regions, namely, South Africa, Continental Africa, Australasia and the Americas. Each region is headed by an executive vice president and day-to-day operational matters are the responsibility of local mine management.

The governance of the company is guided by internal policies and external laws, rules, regulations and best practice guidelines as detailed in the corporate governance structure alongside. Internal policies and external legislation, regulations, codes and guidelines are detailed on the corporate website at www.anglogoldashanti.com/sustainability, under Corporate Governance and Policies.

Please refer to the Annual Financial Statements for a more comprehensive report on corporate governance.

Board committees

The board has established and delegated specific roles and responsibilities to 10 standing committees, including the Executive Committee, to assist it in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities. The terms of reference of each committee are approved by the board and reviewed annually or as necessary. All committees, except the Executive Committee, are chaired by independent non-executive directors and the following committees are composed of non-executive directors only – Audit and Corporate Governance, Nominations, Remuneration and Financial Analysis.

All committees meet quarterly in accordance with their terms of reference, except the Party Political Donations, Nominations and Financial Analysis Committees which meet on a need-to basis. Members of the Executive Committee and other management attend meetings of the various committees as and when necessary. During 2011, all committees held the minimum number of meetings as required and discharged their duties as prescribed by their terms of reference.

The composition of each committee, the number and attendance

at meetings are discussed in the Annual Financial Statements.

Remuneration

The Remuneration Policy applies to all AngloGold Ashanti operations globally and sets out policies and parameters relating to the establishment and application of employee rewards. In determining employee rewards, AngloGold Ashanti takes into consideration:

- AngloGold Ashanti's strategy, business objectives and company values;
 - Overall business performance;
 - The skills required and how the company attracts and retain these employees to best deliver the objectives of AngloGold Ashanti;
 - The relevant labour markets within which the company operates;
 - The wage differentials between the top and bottom levels of the organisation ('wage gap'); and
 - Trade unions and the relationships and requirements which the company has in negotiations to ensure that all employees are fairly treated.
- In order to address these considerations and to ensure that employees feel that they are equitably rewarded for their input AngloGold Ashanti applies the following framework:
- A pay curve designed according to the applicable Stratum/grade and substratum;
 - Pay for performance, differentiation in pay according to an employee's deliverables;
 - Internal equity; and
 - Market benchmarking using the AngloGold Ashanti principle of positioning guaranteed pay at the median of the applicable markets.
- The policy should be followed and applied in conjunction with any local AngloGold Ashanti practices and government legislation.
- Reward components include a base salary, short-term incentives, long-term incentives and employee benefits and allowances.
- AngloGold Ashanti is in the process of moving from the administration of compensation into pay ranges developed around the requisite-based Stratum structure and away from the previously employed Paterson job evaluation system.

Currently this is complete down to Stratum IV and will progress through the organisation to all employees not covered by a collective bargaining unit or union. Where compensation administration arrangements are negotiated with employee representatives/trade unions and AngloGold Ashanti is

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011

Governance and remuneration

involved with multi-employer agreements, this may only take place after the required negotiation.

For further details on AngloGold Ashanti's remuneration policy, see the Annual Financial Statements.

The composition of each committee, the number and attendance at meetings are discussed in the Annual Financial Statements.

Internal assurance:

combined

assurance

External assurance

Competent persons:

resources and

reserves

SOX compliance

Risk management

Disclosures

Committee

Board committees

Board of directors

JSE Listings Requirements

Companies Act 71, of 2008

Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 2002

King Report on Corporate Governance
(King III)

Employment Equity Act of South Africa

Anti-corruption legislation – UK, South
Africa and US

Environmental laws of operational
jurisdictions

Labour laws of operational jurisdictions

Regulations

§

Assurance

Board charter

Directors' induction policy

Declaration of interests policy

Board committees terms of reference

Code of business principles and ethics

Delegation of authority policy

Insider trading policy

Compliance policy

Risk management policy

Risk management framework

Gift policy

Disclosures policy

Code of ethics for senior financial officers

Environmental and community policy

HIV/AIDS policy

Directors' dealings in AngloGold

Ashanti securities

Procurement policy

Group policies

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Committee chairman

§

Not a comprehensive list

Subsequent to year-end, Mr RJ Ruston was appointed to the board, as an independent non-executive director.

Global IT Steering

Committee

Audit and Corporate

Governance

Committee

LW

LW Nkuhlu (Prof)

Nkuhlu (Prof)

*

FB Arisman

R Gasant

NP January-Bardill

Safety, Health and

Sustainable

Development

Committee

FB Arisman

M Cutifani

WA Nairn

F Ohene-Kena

SM Pityana

*

Risk and Information

Integrity Committee

R Gasant

*

FB Arisman

M Cutifani

WA Nairn

LW Nkuhlu (Prof)

SM Pityana

S Venkatakrisnan

Nominations

Committee

TT Mboweni

*

FB Arisman

R Gasant

WA Nairn
LW Nkuhlu (Prof)
F Ohene-Kena
SM Pityana
Executive Committee
M Cutifani

*

I Boninelli
CE Carter (Dr)
ff

RN Du y
GJ Ehm
R Largent

RL Lazar
MP O'Hare

e

AM O'Neill
ME Sanz
YZ Simelane
S Venkatakrisnan
Transformation and
Human Resources
Development
Committee

M Cutifani
WA Nairn
F Ohene-Kena
SM Pityana
Investment
Committee

FB Arisman

*

S Venkatakrisnan
M Cutifani
TT Mboweni
WA Nairn
SM Pityana
Remuneration
Committee

SM Pityana
NP January-Bardill
FB Arisman
LW Nkuhlu (Prof)
Party Political
Donations Committee

M Cutifani
TT Mboweni

*

WA Nairn
LW Nkuhlu (Prof)
SM Pityana

Financial Analysis

Committee

FB Arisman

*

R Gasant

TT Mboweni

LW Nkuhlu (Prof)

SM Pityana

TT Mboweni

*

WA Nairn

*

TT Mboweni

Non-executive directors

TT Mboweni (Chairman)

FB Arisman

NP January-Bardill

R Gasant

WA Nairn

LW Nkuhlu (Prof)

F Ohene-Kena

SM Pityana

Executive directors

(Chief executive officer)

M Cutifani

(Chief financial officer)

S Venkatakrishnan

Corporate governance structure at 31 December 2011

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Introduction

Overview and strategy

Performance in 2011

Future outlook

Governance

AngloGold Ashanti's suite of 2011 annual reports have been reviewed and assured as follows:

Integrated Annual Report

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The Integrated Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2011, which was recommended by the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee for approval by the board, was approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2012.

Annual Financial Statements 2011

•

The Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 were approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2012.

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In accordance with Section 29(1)(e)(ii) of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, the Annual Financial Statements for AngloGold Ashanti Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2011, have been audited by Ernst & Young Inc., the company's independent external auditors, whose unqualified audit report can be found in the Annual Financial Statements.

The financial statements have been prepared by the corporate reporting staff of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, headed by Mr John Edwin Staples, the group's Chief Accounting Officer. This process was supervised by Mr Srinivasan Venkatkrishnan, the group's Chief Financial Officer.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2011

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The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve information as included in the Integrated Annual Report and Annual Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2012.

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The chairman of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Steering Committee assumes responsibility for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2011.

Sustainability Report 2011

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The Sustainability Report 2011 was approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2012.

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Independent assurance in respect of the Sustainability

Report 2011 was provided by Ernst & Young Inc.
Approvals and assurances

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AngloGold Ashanti Annual Integrated Report 2011
Shareholder diary and information
Shareholders' diary
Financial year-end
31 December
Annual Financial Statements
published on or about
4 April 2012
Annual general meeting
11:00 SA time
10 May 2012
Quarterly reports
Released on or about
– Quarter ended 31 March 2012
10 May 2012
– Quarter ended 30 June 2012
7 August 2012
– Quarter ended 30 September 2012
8 November 2012
– Quarter ended 31 December 2012
14 February 2013
Dividends
Last date to trade
ordinary shares
Payment date
Payment date
Dividend number
Declared
cum dividend
to shareholders
to ADS holders
2011 Final – number 112
15 February 2012
2 March 2012
16 March 2012
26 March 2012
2012 Q2 Interim – number 113*
*Early May 2012
*Late May 2012
*Early June 2012
*Late June 2012
2012 Q3 Interim – number 114*
*Early August 2012
*Late August 2012 *Early September 2012 *Late September 2012
2012 Q4 Interim – number 115* *Early November 2012 *Late November 2012
*Early December 2012
*Late December 2012
* *Proposed, subject to board approval.*
Shareholder diary and information

Dividend policy

Dividends are proposed by and approved by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti, based on the company's financial performance. Dividends are recognised when declared by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti. During the third quarter of 2011, the company changed the timing of dividend payments to quarterly rather than half-yearly. AngloGold Ashanti expects to continue to pay dividends, although there can be no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future or as to the particular amounts that will be paid from year to year. The payment of future dividends will depend upon the board's ongoing assessment of AngloGold Ashanti's earnings and cashflow, after providing for capital expenditure and long-term growth, cash/debt resources, compliance with the solvency and liquidity requirements of the Companies Act of 2008, the amount of reserves available for dividend, based on the going concern assessment, and restrictions placed by the conditions of the convertible bonds, other debt facilities, protection of the investment grade rating and other factors.

Withholding tax

On 21 February 2007, the South African government announced that a 10% withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders would be implemented. In his budget speech on 22 February 2012, the South African Minister of Finance announced that the withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders will be increased from 10% to 15% effective 1 April 2012. This withholding tax replaces the Secondary Tax on Companies and although this may reduce the tax payable by AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations, thereby potentially increasing distributable earnings, the withholding tax on dividends and other distributions will generally reduce the amount of dividends or other distributions received by AngloGold Ashanti shareholders, subject to certain exceptions. The method for the collection of this withholding tax will be communicated to shareholders in due course.

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Annual general meeting

AngloGold Ashanti will be holding its 68th Annual General Meeting of shareholders in The Auditorium, 76 Jeppe street, Newtown, Johannesburg, South Africa on Thursday, 10 May 2012, at 11:00 (South African time).

The Notice of Meeting will be posted to shareholders entitled to receive same on or about 31 March 2012. Copies of the notice of meeting, complete with proxy form and voting instruction forms can be accessed from the company's website www.aga-reports.com or are obtainable from companysecretary@anglogoldashanti.com.

Shareholders on the South African register who have dematerialised their shares in the company (other than those shareholders whose shareholding is recorded in their own names in the sub-register maintained by their CSDP) and who wish to attend the annual general meeting to be held on 10 May 2012 in person, will need to request their CSDP or broker to provide them with the necessary authority in terms of the custody agreement entered into between them and the CSDP or broker.

Voting rights

The South African Companies Act 71 of 2008 (as amended) provides that if voting is by a show of hands, any person present and entitled to exercise voting rights has one vote, irrespective of the number of voting rights that person would otherwise be entitled to. If voting is taken by way of poll, any shareholder who is present at the meeting, whether in person or by duly appointed proxy, shall have one vote for every share held. There are no limitations on the right of non-South African shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights attaching to any shares of the company. CDI holders are not entitled to vote in person at meetings, but may vote by way of proxy. Options granted in terms of the share incentive scheme do not carry rights to vote.

Change of details

Shareholders are reminded that the onus is on them to keep the company, through its nominated share registrars, apprised of any change in their postal address and personal particulars. Similarly, where shareholders received dividend payments electronically (EFT), they should ensure that the banking details which the share registrars and/or CSDPs have on file are correct.

Annual reports

Should you wish to receive a printed copy of AngloGold Ashanti's 2011 annual reports, please request same from the

contact persons listed at the end of this report or from the company's website.

Shareholder diary and information
continued

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Registration No. 1944/017354/06

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Share codes:

ISIN:

ZAE000043485

JSE: ANG

LSE: AGD

NYSE: AU

ASX:

AGG

GhSE (Shares):

AGA

GhSE (GhDS):

AAD

JSE Sponsor:

UBS

Auditors:

Ernst & Young Inc.

Offices:

Registered and Corporate

76 Jeppe Street

Newtown 2001

(PO Box 62117, Marshalltown 2107)

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Fax: +27 11 637 6624

Australia

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(PO Box Z5046, Perth WA 6831)

Australia

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Fax: +61 8 9425 4662

Ghana

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Patrice Lumumba Road

(PO Box 2665)

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United Kingdom Secretaries

St James's Corporate Services Limited

6 St James's Place

London SW1A 1NP

England

Telephone: +44 20 7499 3916

Fax: +44 20 7491 1989

E-mail: jane.kirton@corpserv.co.uk

Directors:

Executive

M Cutifani ~ (Chief Executive Officer)

S Venkatakrishnan

*

§

*(Chief Financial Officer)

Non-Executive

T T Mboweni

†

(Chairman)

F B Arisman #

R Gasant

†

Ms N P January-Bardill

†

W A Nairn

†

Prof L W Nkuhlu

†

F Ohene-Kena +

S M Pityana

†

R J Ruston ~

* *British*

American

§

Indian

~ *Australian*

†

South African

+ *Ghanaian*

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Company Secretary: Ms L Eatwell

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AngloGold Ashanti website

<http://www.AngloGoldAshanti.com>

Company Secretarial E-mail

Companysecretary@AngloGoldAshanti.com

AngloGold Ashanti posts information that is important to investors on the main page of its website at www.anglogoldashanti.com and under the “Investors” tab on the main page. This information is updated regularly. Investors should visit this website to obtain important information about AngloGold Ashanti.

Administration
5096/11

PURE GOLD

www.anglogoldashanti.com

Download the full

Annual Integrated

Report 2011

SIGNATURES

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

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: May 11, 2012

By:

/s/ L Eatwell

Name: L EATWELL

Title: Company Secretary