

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K

April 10, 2014

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 April 03, 2014

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: **ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI INTEGRATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2013**

ANNUAL
INTEGRATED
REPORT
2013

OUR
VISION, MISSION AND VALUES
VISION

TO BE THE LEADING MINING COMPANY

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, but 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.

EXPLORING
MINING
MARKETING

OUR
MISSION

ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT **2013**

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.

OUR

VALUES

1

Other reports available for the financial year are the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2013, operational profiles and country fact sheets. These reports are all available on our annual report portal at www.aga-reports.com.

FOR NOTING:

The following key parameters should be noted in respect of our reports:

-

Production is expressed on an attributable basis unless otherwise indicated.

-

The average workforce, including employees and contractors, is reported for AngloGold Ashanti, its subsidiaries and its joint ventures. The joint ventures are reported on an attributable basis.

-

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 are used interchangeably.

-

‘Statement of financial position’ and ‘balance sheet’ are used interchangeably.

GUIDE TO REPORTING

AngloGold Ashanti Limited (AngloGold Ashanti) publishes a suite of reports to record its overall performance annually. This Annual Integrated Report for the 2013 financial year should be read in conjunction with our Notice of Meeting and Summarised Financial Information 2013, which has been posted to shareholders, our Annual Sustainability Report 2013 and our Annual Financial Statements 2013.

ANNUAL

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2013

MINERAL

RESOURCE AND

ORE RESERVE

REPORT

2013

NOTICE OF ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING

AND SUMMARISED

FINANCIAL

INFORMATION

2013

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

ANNUAL
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REPORT

•

CEO's review

•

Financial and operating
performance and outlook

•

Leadership and governance

•

Understanding and
mitigating risks

MINERAL RESOURCE
AND ORE RESERVE
REPORT

•

Measured, Indicated and
Inferred Mineral Resource*

•

Proved and Probable
Ore Reserve*

*

*By group, region, country
and operation*

NOTICE OF ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING
AND SUMMARISED
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

•

Notice of annual
general meeting –
timing and resolutions
to be voted on

•

Summarised financial
information

ANNUAL
SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT

2013

ANNUAL
SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT

•

Letter from CEO

•

Material sustainability
issues

•

Approach to risk

- Sustainability performance

- Panel feedback
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2013
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STATEMENTS

- Corporate governance

- Directors' report

- Remuneration report

- Financial statements –
group and company
ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT **2013**

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ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT 2013

•

The primary reporting document in the suite, is a group-level report aimed principally at the providers of capital and has been produced in line with the King Report on Corporate Governance 2009 (King III) and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's (JSE's) listing requirements. Local and international recommendations on integrated reporting were taken into account in the development of the content of this report. This report presents a holistic view of the company, from financial, operational and non-financial perspectives.

ANNUAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2013

•

Focuses on those issues which have been determined to be the most material to AngloGold Ashanti and its stakeholders. It is aimed at the company's broader group of stakeholders. This report provides insight into the company's approach to sustainability and its related objectives, strategy and performance.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND
ORE RESERVE REPORT 2013

•

Documents and details the group's Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve in accordance with the JORC and SAMREC codes. This report is compiled by, or prepared under the supervision of, and reviewed and signed off by the Competent Persons as defined by these codes.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

•

Presents the statutory and regulatory information that must be published in terms of the company's stock exchange listings. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with: the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008, as amended (the Companies Act); and the JSE's listings requirements. This report is submitted to the various exchanges on which AngloGold Ashanti is listed and is available electronically at www.aga-reports.com.

OPERATIONAL PROFILES 2013

•

Provide detailed information on operational, financial and sustainability aspects of each of AngloGold Ashanti's operations. These will be available electronically on our report website.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING AND
SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION 2013

•

Is produced to present to shareholders the information required to enable them to make informed decisions regarding the resolutions to be voted on at the company's annual general meeting for shareholders. Details regarding

the resolutions to be voted on at the annual shareholder meeting are also provided. This document is distributed to all AngloGold Ashanti shareholders.

In compliance with the rules governing its listing on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), AngloGold Ashanti prepares a report on Form 20-F which is filed annually with the United States' Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The full suite of 2013 reports is also furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K.

In addition, the Annual Integrated Report 2013 and the Annual Sustainability Report 2013 are available as online reports at www.aga-reports.com. The remaining reports are also available electronically at the same address. Printed copies of these reports are available on request.

THE 2013 SUITE OF REPORTS

AngloGold Ashanti's entire suite of annual reports for 2013 is available at the corporate reporting website, www.aga-reports.com.

Our primary platform for reporting is our online report at www.aga-reports.com

THE 2013

SUITE OF REPORTS INCLUDES:

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GOLD MINING PROCESS

INPUTS

Safety – all injury frequency
rate per million hours worked
7.33

Discounted cost of
future rehabilitation
(1)

\$728.4m

GHG emissions
4.5Mt COe

FINDING AND ASSESSING THE OREBODY

Exploration

Prospective gold deposit
targets are identified and
exploration is undertaken.
Worthwhile discoveries undergo
intensive evaluation.

ACCESSING THE OREBODY

-

Underground:

Vertical shafts and decline ramps are sunk into
the ground to transport people and equipment to
and from deep-level orebodies (many are more
than 1,000m below surface) and to bring the ore
mined to surface.

-

Open pit:

Near-surface orebodies are accessed by
“stripping” overlying material.

EXTRACTING THE ORE

-

Underground:

Rock is drilled and blasted and
the broken ore and waste rock
brought to surface.

-

Open pit:

Drilling and blasting is done
before ore is excavated.

REHABILITATION AND CLOSURE

This is integral to mine planning and development,
from the start of exploration to the end of mining
activity. Closure planning, which takes into account
community livelihoods and land rehabilitation,
continues throughout the life of an operation.

“

Overarching this
business model is our

sustainability strategy
which has as its primary
aim zero harm – to people
and the environment.
”

Our primary product is gold,
from which 96% of our
revenue was generated in
2013. By-products include
silver, uranium and
sulphuric acid, depending
on geology.

IMPACTS

WE PRODUCE

Gold

4.1Moz

Silver

3.3Moz

Uranium 1.4Mlb

Sulphuric acid

191t

To conduct our business and produce gold, certain inputs such as ore-bearing resources, people and machinery are required. We invest in skills enhancement, technology development and application, and in prospecting for and developing our mineral resources and ore reserves, to ensure the economic viability and sustainability of our business.

In conducting its business, AngloGold Ashanti
has an impact on the environment.

(1)

Total cost of decommissioning and restoration obligations include closure obligations where required by law – see page 34.

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People
66,434
Training and development
\$60.4m
Cash operating costs
\$3.3bn
Exploration and evaluation costs
\$255.1m
Capital expenditure
(includes equity-accounted investments)
\$2.0bn
Water used
64.8ML
Energy used
32.7PJ
Revenue
\$5.7bn
Loss attributable to equity shareholders
\$2.2bn
Dividends paid
\$39.8m
Loss per share
568 US cents
Paid in wages and salaries
\$1.6bn
Payments to government
\$839.8m
Community investment
\$23.0m

TRANSPORTING THE ORE

-

Underground:

Ore is brought to surface both by horizontal and vertical transport systems and then transported by rail, truck or conveyor to processing facilities.

-

Open pit and surface stockpiles:

Ore is transported on haul trucks.

PROCESSING

Gold ore is processed and smelted into doré (unrefined gold bars) at our operations and dispatched to various metal refineries, including our Queiroz refinery in Brazil and Rand Refinery in South Africa.

REFINING

Gold is refined to a purity of at least 99.5%, in accordance

with the accepted standards
of 'good delivery'.

END USE

Gold is sold to international
bullion banks or to jewellery
fabrication industries.

“

During 2013,
AngloGold Ashanti treated
97.1Mt of attributable ore to
obtain 4.1Moz of gold.

”

RETREATMENT

OUTCOMES

Surface Operations in
South Africa retreat
tailings, a waste product
of processing, for residual
gold and uranium

(2)

Includes post-tax impairments of goodwill; tangible assets; intangible assets; investments; and inventory write-downs
of \$2.5bn.

(2)

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ONE OF THE
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INTRODUCTION

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ONE

P8-15

This section describes our approach to reporting, including the scope and boundary of this report. It also includes a letter from the Chairman, and a review of the year by our CEO.

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This Annual Integrated Report forms part of a comprehensive suite of reports. For ease of use, a detailed guide to using our reports may be found at the back of this report. An interactive online guide is to be found at www.aga-reports.com.

COMPILATION OF THIS REPORT

This report 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), the home of our primary listing.

We have sought to adopt the guiding principles and content elements advocated by the International Integrated Reporting Council and have adapted these to meet our specific operating and business circumstances. Accordingly, this report seeks to provide a holistic view of our business – now and in the future – covering operational, financial and non-financial information. We have identified and engaged with a diverse range of stakeholders during the year, and their input has shaped the content of this report.

We have also taken cognisance of those issues that we believe are most important to the group's future sustainability. These issues were identified by means of a combined assurance process and by taking into account the views expressed by stakeholders.

As this is a group-level report, operational targets and performance are discussed at a regional rather than operational level, although some operational detail is provided where this is appropriate. For performance by operation, readers are referred to the Operational Profiles 2013, which will be available on our report website, www.aga-reports.com.

Our reports cover all operations and entities in which the group has a controlling interest and which are under our management. Information relating to joint ventures and other interests is provided for context and where this is deemed to be material. Underpinning this report is the discussion of risks and material issues. For a detailed discussion of AngloGold Ashanti's material issues during this reporting period, please refer to the Annual Sustainability Report 2013.

INTEGRATED REPORTING, APPROVALS AND ASSURANCE

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to the progressive implementation of integrated reporting at all levels of our business. This reporting reflects a holistic account of our business – both financial and non-financial objectives and our performance against them – and describes our vision for the future. Under the guidance of the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee (Audit Committee), the adoption of a combined assurance model was progressed during the year with the aim of providing a co-ordinated approach to all assurance activities. However, technical assurance under the combined assurance approach was suspended for the last six months of 2013. The combined assurance model facilitates

group-wide integration and leveraging of the various control, governance and assurance processes. Its introduction has brought a new dimension to assurance within the group through the value derived from integrated assurance teams. Certain operations within AngloGold Ashanti were subjected to risk-based, integrated, technical or commercial combined assurance reviews. The outcome of these reviews provided reasonable assurance to allow the board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, to determine the effectiveness of the group's system of internal controls over financial reporting.

Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, AngloGold Ashanti's suite of 2013 annual reports for the year ended 31 December 2013, including the Annual Financial Statements 2013, were reviewed and approved by the board of directors on 18 March 2014.

In accordance with the Companies Act, the Annual Financial Statements 2013 were audited by Ernst & Young Inc., the company's independent external auditors, whose unqualified audit report may be found on page 76 of the Annual Financial Statements 2013. Certain sustainability information in our reports has been assured by Ernst & Young Inc., whose combined reasonable and limited assurance statement may be found at www.aga-reports.com/13/ir/assurance.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARY OF THIS REPORT

AngloGold Ashanti's Annual Integrated Report 2013 is for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013. This report is aimed primarily at the providers of financial capital. Stakeholders are also referred to the Annual Sustainability Report 2013 for additional information.

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INTRODUCTION

The average gold price received for 2013 was 21% below the 2012 average. Whether this represented the beginning of a new bear market for gold or a correction that would be followed by the resumption of an upward trend depends on one's view of US and global economic prospects and events, and the expectations and actions of global buyers.

This was the challenging environment in which our new Chief Executive Officer, Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (better known as Venkat), and the executive team found themselves and they had little time to spare in formulating a response. The company's leadership took urgent steps to restructure the organisation to enable it to survive and prosper at a gold price some way below that on which previous strategies had been based.

This gave rise to two initiatives, firstly, Project 500, a programme to sustainably remove \$500m in operating costs over a period of 18 months and, secondly, a separate initiative to reduce corporate and exploration costs and optimise capital expenditure. Achieving these goals required a reduction of approximately 40% in the staff complement at corporate, regional and country offices. While absolutely necessary, this was a difficult and painful process.

An important challenge for management in the year ahead will be to restore morale that may have been negatively affected by the company-wide rationalisation, while re-engineering work systems to optimise efficiencies. In taking on this challenge, AngloGold Ashanti will ensure that its responsibilities as a good corporate citizen to all stakeholders and the physical environment are not compromised.

Sadly, eight of our colleagues lost their lives in accidents on our mines in 2013. I would like to convey our heartfelt condolences to the families, friends, communities and colleagues of Zithulele Makhayakuda, Palmer Nyathi, Mashalane Chaole, Mandisile Weduwedu, Mabhedane Mahlalela and Edwin Makhari of the South African operations and Kwame Mensah and Richard Aidoo in Ghana.

Putting safety first continues to be the number one priority of management and employees and we are determined not to rest until this policy achieves our objective of zero harm to our workforce. Our overall safety performance in relation to the broad all injury measure improved over previous years, while our fatal injury frequency rate was at a record low at the end of 2013, putting us a step closer to meeting our ultimate goal. In 2013, the gold sector entered into biennial wage negotiations. Gold mining companies co-operated well under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines and agreement was reached after a three-day strike at our Vaal River operations and various other gold mining companies. In this regard, I must express appreciation that the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Solidarity and the United Association of South Africa (UASA) adhered to the spirit and intent of collective bargaining. In the same vein, I welcome the participation in the negotiations for the

first time by the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU), although they are yet to sign the agreement.

Overall, we can be pleased at the outcome in these complex circumstances. After enduring a difficult period, the institutionalised system of centralised collective bargaining, which has served the industry well for almost three decades, was effectively applied during 2013.

In relation to capital projects, I am happy to report that construction of two new operations, Tropicana in Australia and Kibali in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), was completed at below cost. Both poured their first gold in the fourth quarter of 2013, ahead of schedule. These high-margin operations, which together are expected to produce between 550,000oz and 600,000oz for our account in 2014, will make a significant contribution to cash flow. In addition, the diminishing need for capital expenditure in relation to these projects will also have a beneficial impact on cash flow.

In early 2014, the company was in the final stages of completing the sale of its Navachab mine in Namibia. While it is difficult to sell assets in a bear market, the perseverance of our team, along with the recognition by the buyer of the underlying value of this asset in its portfolio, made the sale possible at a price that satisfied both parties. I commend the team on a job well done.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS,

The year 2013 was, for AngloGold Ashanti, a demanding period occasioned by significant change. The sharp decline in the gold price, the first since 2001, along with rising real prices of important inputs, hampered our efforts to recover from the unprotected strikes which affected our South African operations toward the end of the previous year.

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AngloGold Ashanti also continues to work toward realising the potential of a challenging but promising operation at Obuasi, which has a history of more than a century, in Ghana. The company remains of the view that, with strong focus and intent, this operation can be successfully turned around. The project to access higher-grade areas via a newly constructed ramp and the introduction of mechanised mining continues, with a tight rein being kept on capital costs. We will continue to review all options available to us in relation to this operation, taking into account the interests of all stakeholders.

As I mentioned earlier, to support Project 500 in achieving its target of major operational cost reduction, it was necessary to reconsider our exploration activities in more than a dozen jurisdictions and to maintain a focus on the most prospective locations in Colombia, Australia and Guinea. Each of these locations offers encouraging prospects for AngloGold Ashanti. As we have previously noted, Colombia in particular has the potential to become a world-class gold mining region, both in terms of the magnitude of business potential and of the potential benefits for communities and the country as a whole. We do, however, face many challenges. For example, many citizens fear that commercial-scale mining will threaten scarce water resources. The challenge to AngloGold Ashanti is to offer credible reassurance that that will not be the case and to support that with actions that lend credence to these reassurances.

The executive also continues to focus its attention on sustainability, safety and security issues at our global operations and on efforts to improve relationships with surrounding communities. Sadly, there was an increase in the deaths of artisanal miners carrying out illegal work on our concession at Geita in Tanzania, while the theft of goods such as fuel has become an increasing challenge. We continue to work closely with the relevant authorities to help secure our mining properties in order to prevent access by illegal miners, which exposes them to a range of hazards to be found on an active, large-scale mine site.

An intensive investigation into the challenges in Tanzania has been followed by the implementation of a comprehensive set of programmes which, we hope, will bring positive results. One such project of which we are particularly proud is the construction of a water pipeline from nearby Lake Victoria, which should positively change the lives of the people of Geita village.

In South Africa, the work of the AngloGold Ashanti Technology Innovation Consortium (ATIC) has progressed. During 2013, a test site established at TauTona has experimented with reef boring and the application of ultra-high strength backfill. Results to date have been encouraging. A successful outcome will open up the potential for more efficient, deeper and safer mining that would change the face of gold mining – and other deep-level mining – in South Africa.

With respect to the board structure, I would like to welcome to the board Richard Duffy, who was appointed Chief Financial

Officer in May 2013. Richard has had a long and distinguished career within the company and I wish him all the best in this new role. I thank Tony O'Neill for his stint, albeit a brief one, on the board during which he served as acting joint interim Chief Executive Officer before his departure.

I began this letter by referring to the severe challenges the company faced at the time of Venkat's accession to the position, first as acting joint interim Chief Executive Officer, then to his permanent appointment in May. It would be remiss of me not to acknowledge the extraordinary job he has done in these circumstances in leading his executive team and the rest of the company to a position where the future is again filled with promise.

On 17 February 2014, Mr. Tito Mboweni informed the board that, given his increasing portfolio of professional commitments, he would not stand for re-election as a non-executive director. At the same time, he opted to stand down as Chairman. I would like to join the board in wishing him well in his future endeavours and thanking him for his service over the past four years. His guidance, together with that of the board, has been invaluable, particularly in navigating a time of intensive restructuring and refocus – needed in response to the sharp drop in the gold price – and in helping to facilitate the smooth transition in executive leadership in early 2013.

In a show of trust and confidence in me, I was unanimously elected by the board as Mr. Mboweni's replacement. It is an honour and a privilege for me to represent AngloGold Ashanti's shareholders in this capacity and to work with a group of experienced and accomplished fellow directors and with a seasoned executive team in their quest to safely and sustainably generate growth in free cash flow as we continue to lift the company's performance. I give my assurance that the board and the management team will continue to look at new and better ways to improve the company's value proposition for investors, in line with the commitment to enhance shareholder value.

I cannot complete this letter without paying my and the company's respects to the departed former South African President, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. South Africa and her people are forever grateful for the service and moral leadership he gave to our country and, indeed, to the world.

Sipho M Pityana

Chairman

18 March 2014

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INTRODUCTION

At the start of that year, a weak outlook for the gold price had made it an imperative to address a cost base that had grown in the preceding years as we built internal capacity in anticipation of an expanded production profile and as a result, we had initiated some plans to address our total costs. However, the sheer speed and size of the first gold price collapse, which occurred in mid-April when the price dropped from about \$1,560/oz to \$1,370/oz almost overnight, not only led us to modify what was being planned as a general cost cutting exercise into a full blown business restructuring, but also significantly increased the urgency we placed on making the necessary changes happen.

While doing this we had also to ensure that we did not compromise the building of our two new mines, Tropicana and Kibali, that was underway nor take any opportunistic short-term gains that could come back to haunt us in the medium to long term.

We set about restructuring the leadership team and re-designing the organisation to streamline corporate roles and regional structures and to find unprofitable ounces that could sensibly be stripped from the production profile. We were also aware that market conditions were becoming less conducive to raising capital, which was troubling, given that we had a \$732.5m convertible bond that was due for redemption in May 2014. The uncertainty over its refinancing cast a pall over our balance sheet and was undoubtedly a drag on the share price. While there was a need to restructure the business to reflect the new gold price environment, this need also created an opportunity. As a CEO with a financial background taking over in a declining gold-price environment, I wanted a lean structure with exceptional leaders who had extensive resource industry experience managing the operating and planning processes of the business.

We achieved this by bringing our four operating regions under the management of two Chief Operating Officers. We then ensured the operations were provided firstly with technical and project support through another experienced resource industry operator in the role of Executive Vice President: Planning and Technical and secondly by a seasoned group of executives at corporate level covering finance, strategy, legal, sustainability, human resources and government relations. The team is cohesive and highly motivated and acquitted itself admirably in what was perhaps one of the toughest years that we can recall in the company's history.

While we were hard at work revising business plans to deal with the new gold price, the market suffered another swift collapse, this time in June, when the gold price dropped from around \$1,400/oz to below \$1,200/oz in less than a week. With the prospect of an end to the US Federal Reserve's policy of quantitative easing and the looming spectre of rising interest rates, gold had become a casualty of the capital flight from the so-called

‘risk assets’ that had been in vogue in the preceding years.

With the new executive structure in place, the team developed a simple, singular focus strategic objective for the organisation – to generate a sustainable free cash flow and returns while keeping our long-term optionality intact at a reasonable cost.

This strategic objective was to be supported by focusing on:

- the foundation of the business – people, safety and sustainability;
- ensuring our financial flexibility to weather the gold price storm;
- optimising all areas of costs – direct operating costs, overhead costs, non-mine site exploration expenditure and capital expenditure;

CEO’S REVIEW

FELLOW SHAREHOLDERS,

The year under review was one in which we had to overcome significant challenges within a short space of time in order to successfully reposition the company. In 2013 we were faced with a gold price that, in an unprecedented manner, slumped by more than 25% in two stages, materially slashing our anticipated revenue.

“

We set about restructuring the leadership team and re-designing the organisation to streamline corporate roles and regional structures and to find unprofitable ounces that could sensibly be stripped from the production profile.

”

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- improving the quality of our portfolio by bringing on stream our two new projects and removing marginal production from the mix; and

- preserving the long term optionality within the portfolio, in order to ensure that the cash generation remains sustainable. A cornerstone of this approach was to commit fully to a more conservative planning regime that would assume a gold price of \$1,100/oz for 2014 in order to ready our operations to withstand further gold price shocks. This was particularly notable given that, toward the end of 2012, we had run our 2013 business plans at \$1,650/oz.

As we set about repositioning the business, the priority was to ensure that amid the volatility and uncertainty of a free-falling gold price, we protected our most important value drivers – the people who work in the business and the communities that host us.

Sustainability is a key driver for each of us in this team. That is to say, that safety, critical environmental stewardship projects and improving relationship with our host communities remain priorities. We are clear that there remains much for us to do in order to achieve our goal of zero harm but it is a point of pride that we recorded major improvements in safety – across all metrics – in 2013, more than halving the number of fatalities and greatly improving injury rates, while making a quantum leap in our environmental performance. In fact, in 2013, 80% of our operations set safety records with the company reporting its lowest ever number of environmental incidents.

We also focused on the balance sheet to ensure the flexibility of the business. In July, we successfully issued a seven-year bond, with an aggregate value of \$1.25bn and bearing an interest rate of 8.5%. These funds allowed us to repay the May 2014 convertible bond earlier than anticipated and to set aside the surplus cash as a buffer against the extreme gold price volatility and weakness we had experienced.

The bond coupon, higher than previous issues, reflected deteriorating investor sentiment toward emerging markets, the prevailing uncertainty over the trajectory of the gold price, scepticism over our ability to realise significant cost savings, continuing labour uncertainty in South Africa and a question mark over our ability to bring two new mines into production on time and on budget. That we were able to raise this quantum of funding, despite the uncertainty, signalled confidence we could correct course and chart a plan to generate sustainable free cash flow. To allay any lingering fears that we could breach our banking covenant of 3 times net debt to EBITDA, we successfully petitioned our banking syndicate to temporarily relax that limit to 4.5 times for two testing periods.

I am happy to say that the confidence of our lenders in our abilities was well-founded and is reflected in an improved set

of cost and operating results for the full year. Together, these events helped ease market concerns and set the stage – together with the other improvements effected in the business – for a re-rating in our valuation toward the end of the year. With safety and the balance sheet receiving the requisite attention, we continued to focus on operational improvements, optimising overhead and operating costs and also ensuring capital expenditure appropriate for the new environment. The company was well structured for significant growth when, because of the changed gold market, contraction and cost containment was critical. So the next order of business was to optimise overhead and operating costs, as well as capital expenditure to fit within this new environment but not strangle our opportunities for future growth.

Detailed organisation plans were drawn up to look in detail at the cost and functional output of every role in our global corporate structure with the aim of eliminating duplication and unnecessary spending. This was a difficult but essential process that saw us part company with hundreds of our colleagues, as well as scores of contractors and consultants, while clamping down on all manner of avoidable spending. All told, with some 40% of corporate roles removed, along with the associated expenses, we have reduced our corporate cost from \$291m in 2012, to \$201m in 2013 and are projecting expenditure of \$120m to \$140m in 2014. The rationalisation of the corporate cost structure was critical if we were to demand from our operators – as we did – that they spare no effort in reducing costs at mine and country levels.

Similarly, it was clear that the \$460m we expensed on the global exploration programme and feasibility studies in 2012 was untenable in the new gold price environment. With gold trading so much lower, the business simply was not capable of generating sufficient cash to fund this sort of speculative effort and the market was not ascribing any value to it, regardless of the fact that AngloGold Ashanti had one of the best performing prospecting programmes in the gold industry for the past several years.

We targeted the newer “greenfield” exploration for rationalisation, with the view to focusing on those areas related to established projects where we believed we could get the ‘best bang for our buck’. These included Australia’s highly prospective Tropicana belt, the areas surrounding our Siguiri mine in Guinea and the

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INTRODUCTION

CEO'S REVIEW

continued

Kibali mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and our most promising tenements in Colombia. In addition, the initial success we have seen, coupled with the vital need to develop better extraction methods, led us to continue the work to develop new reef boring technology that could enable us to safely exploit the considerable unmined gold endowments in South Africa. The aforementioned actions ensured that while we cut the combined exploration and technology expenses to \$296m in 2013 and forecast a further drop to between \$150m and \$175m in 2014, we maintained the long-term optionality crucial to the future of the business.

While exploration and corporate costs were coming under the microscope, we began the process of realising about \$500m in cost and efficiency improvements from our direct operating cost base over a period of 18 months. This was also a painstaking process that required a multi-disciplinary team of in-house experts to scour our portfolio for opportunities and then work with site general managers to ensure that these opportunities were properly defined, owned, planned and project managed. This level of detail was crucial to ensuring that the gains could be locked into our planning and budget processes.

We ended the year ahead of schedule, having realised about 25% of our total target given the speed of our intervention. We recognise it gets harder as the target is approached but the success and commitment to date gives us confidence that the balance can be achieved by the end of 2014. Needless to say, we are already looking beyond this project to a range of initiatives to further optimise our cost base. These improvements are reflected in our unit cash costs, which dropped from a strike-affected \$862/oz (pre-implementation of IFRIC 20) in 2012 to \$830/oz in 2013 and are anticipated to fall to between \$740/oz and \$790/oz in 2014.

With the cost trajectory heading in the right direction, it was also clear that we needed to improve the overall quality of our asset portfolio. Our new Tropicana and Kibali mines were successfully brought into production in September ahead of schedule and within budget, while our expanded US asset at Cripple Creek & Victor was on track and was midway through its expansion at the end of the year.

Randgold Resources, our partner at Kibali, did a laudable job in meeting deadlines in the DRC and our world-class team in Australia was magnificent in completing a textbook project at Tropicana, our first new mine outside of South Africa in almost two decades.

The new blood in the portfolio was complemented by the disposal and closure of older, higher cost assets. Early in 2013, we announced the closure of Yatela in Mali and we also commenced the process of selling our Navachab mine in Namibia. An agreement was reached in February 2014 to sell,

subject to certain conditions, the latter to private equity firm QKR Corporation, based on an enterprise valuation of \$110m, plus a future royalty stream.

The continued improvement of performance at our Obuasi mine in Ghana, continues to receive the close attention of management. This is a large, high-grade deposit with significant potential, but has been a perennial underperformer given a range of legacy sustainability and operating issues that have created a drag on performance in recent years. Development of a ramp decline from surface to higher-grade underground mining areas started in 2013 and continues to advance in tandem with a series of safety, environment and community projects. The aim of the ramp decline is to allow development of the appropriate infrastructure to mechanise operations and de-bottleneck the mine, currently constrained by an outmoded, labour intensive mining method and also ageing and sub-optimal vertical hoisting infrastructure. We continue to review all options for this asset, including the best way bring the project to completion and to ensure Obuasi's long-term viability.

Turning to longer-term optionality in the overall business, our reef-boring technology, which I mentioned earlier as a project we will continue to fund, made very good inroads in South Africa at the test site at TauTona. The long-term objective here remains to safely extract all of the gold, only the gold, all of the time, by boring out the ultra-high grade reef and leaving behind the waste. We successfully reduced the boring time, improved our backfill capability, adapted drills to meet specific reef requirements and extracted some 40kg of high-grade, gold-bearing reef safely from 18 holes. During 2014, production sites are to be set up at four of our South African mines.

Elsewhere within our portfolio, our exploration efforts were refocused to selected targets in key gold belts while we withdrew from 13 countries which did not fit our value criteria.

In looking over our achievements for 2013, it is clear that we made good strides in meeting those key strategic objectives aimed at generating sustainable cash flow improvements and returns, so as to better reward our shareholders. It is our aim that every action we undertake in our business will continue to be driven by our values and this strategic goal of improving

“

We will continue to evaluate our portfolio in a strategic and dispassionate way and we will focus on production that is profitable and carries a respectable margin.

”

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returns. To ensure this approach is integrated into the very core of our business, the management and incentivisation of our leadership will be linked directly to these criteria.

While 2013 was a year of improvement, we are not complacent about the challenges that lie ahead and we remain highly motivated to continue to lift the performance of the business.

What this means in practice is that – notwithstanding the production growth that we saw in 2013 for the first time in almost a decade – we will not focus on growth for its own sake. We will continue to evaluate our portfolio in a strategic and dispassionate way and we will focus on production that is profitable and carries a respectable margin.

We will also guard against complacency, regardless of the fortunes of the gold price and will keep a tight rein on costs and capital allocation, to ensure we generate meaningful returns and – if the gold price surprises on the upside – we retain the flexibility to reap the cash windfall and return value to our shareholders.

Before concluding, I must pay tribute to eight of our colleagues who passed away as a result of workplace accidents during the year. While we continue to strive to achieve our goal of zero harm in the business and have made significant progress to this end, each of these fatalities is keenly felt by me, the executive team and our colleagues throughout the business.

I would like again to offer my condolences to their families and friends and commit to further improving our safety performance across all operations.

The executive team joins me in thanking Mark Cutifani for his efforts over the years at AngloGold Ashanti and wish him the very best in his current role at Anglo American. I also thank Tony O'Neill for his support during his tenure in the company and for assisting me with the transition into my current role.

On behalf of the executive team, I thank our outgoing Chairman Mr Tito Mboweni, who helped oversee the transition of leadership at the company. We welcome and look forward to working with our new Chairman, Mr Sipho Pityana, as we navigate through both the challenges and opportunities that 2014 has in store for us.

Finally, I would also like to give heartfelt thanks to our Board of Directors, our executive team and all of our colleagues at AngloGold Ashanti for their unwavering support. This is the team of people across the globe who have helped weather the storm in this most difficult of years.

We have always said that 'People are the Business' and that remains as true today as it ever was. Thank you everyone at AngloGold Ashanti for reinforcing our culture of loyalty, responsibility and ingenuity and for your unstinting effort and steadfastness in re-establishing a future for our company that is as bright as ever.

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer
18 March 2014

The board has reviewed this Annual Integrated Report 2013 and, in its opinion, this report addresses all material issues and presents fairly the integrated performance of the organisation and its impacts.

This report has been prepared in line with best practice pursuant to the recommendations of the King III Code (principle 9.1).

Sipho Pityana

Wiseman Nkuhlu

Chairman

Lead Independent Director

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan

Richard Duffy

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

18 March 2014

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of AngloGold Ashanti to ensure the integrity of the Annual Integrated Report.

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This section describes who we are, what we do and how we create and sustain value for our stakeholders. It also describes the highlights of the year and key performance indicators (KPIs) against which we measure performance.

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CORPORATE PROFILE AND STRUCTURE

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti has 21 operations in 11 countries. Two new mines, Tropicana in Australia and Kibali in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), began production in late 2013.

1	
2	
2	
2	
3	
5	
5	
5	
2	
1	
1	
4	
2	
2	
3	
	Global exploration and projects
	Technology and innovation
	Business planning framework
2	
	Continental Africa
	Siguiri (85%)
	Morila (40%)
(4)	
	Sadiola (41%)
	Yatela (40%)
	Iduapriem
	Obuasi
	Geita
	Navachab
(2)	
	Kibali (45%)
(4)	
1	
4	
	Americas
	Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
	AGA Mineração
	Serra Grande
	Cripple Creek & Victor
	Australasia
	Sunrise Dam
	Tropicana (70%)
	South Africa
	Vaal River
	Great Noligwa
	Kopanang
	Moab Khotsoang

West Wits
Mponeng
TauTona

(3)

Surface
Operations

(1)

Board committees

Board

Executive management

Operations and technical

Regulatory committees

Strategy and corporate

Planning and technical

•

Finance

•

Social and sustainable
development

•

General counsel and
company secretarial

•

Strategy and business
development

•

Stakeholder relations
and
marketing

•

People and organisational
development

Operations

5

5

ORGANISATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Percentages indicate the ownership interest in AngloGold Ashanti, whether held directly or indirectly. All operations are 100%-owned unless otherwise indicated.

(1)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes First Uranium SA, which owns Mine Waste Solutions (MWS). MWS is managed and operated as a separate cash-generating unit.

(2)

Post year-end, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had signed a binding agreement for the sale of Navachab, subject to certain conditions.

(3)

As from 1 January 2013, TauTona and Savuka were operated and managed as one entity and accordingly combined under TauTona.

(4)

Both Morila and Kibali are managed and operated by Randgold Resources Limited.

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI TODAY

AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining and exploration company with a diverse portfolio of mining operations and projects on four continents, with more than 96% of the company's revenue derived from the sale of gold produced at its operations located around the world. Working across the full spectrum of the mining value chain, safety and the sustainability of the company's operating activities remain a core focus for management. The company is headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Following a strategic review of AngloGold Ashanti's asset portfolio at the start of 2013, particularly as it pertains to development and exploration projects, the company embarked on significant restructuring in response to current challenges in the gold sector, including increasing costs of production and sustained lower gold prices.

Management of AngloGold Ashanti is organised into four business segment under two chief operating officers – South Africa and International – as follows:

-

South Africa comprises the operations and assets in the following areas in South Africa:

-

West Wits;

-

Vaal River; and

-

Surface Operations, which includes First Uranium SA which owns Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), for the purposes of this report. For accounting purposes, MWS is operated and managed as a separate cash-generating unit from a Chief Operating Decision-Maker perspective.

-

International comprises the company's operating assets outside of South Africa as follows:

-

Continental Africa with operations in the DRC (1) , Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia(2) and Tanzania;

-

Australasia which comprises two operations in Australia(3); and

-

Americas with operations in Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

Group support functions include planning and technical, strategy, sustainability, finance, human resources, legal and stakeholder relations. The planning and technical function focuses on the management of opportunities and the maintenance of long-term optionality in the business through a range of activities which includes brownfields and greenfields exploration, innovative research, the development

and technical assurance of technology and a continuing focus on mining excellence.

Despite the addition of two new mining operations, Kibali and Tropicana, which began production in the second half of 2013, the number of AngloGold Ashanti operations in 2013 remained unchanged at 21. In South Africa, following the restructuring of the portfolio, Savuka is now reported together with TauTona and MWS is included in the reporting of Surface Operations.

AngloGold Ashanti's brownfield and greenfield exploration programmes take place in both established and new gold-producing regions through managed and non-managed joint ventures, strategic alliances and wholly-owned ground holdings.

AngloGold Ashanti's operations and joint ventures employed, on average, 66,434 people (including contractors) in 2013, an

“

During 2013, a significant milestone was the start of production, within days of each other, at two new mines – Tropicana in Australia and Kibali in the DRC. Both mines came on stream ahead of schedule and within budget.

”

(1)

Kibali began production in September 2013.

(2)

Post year-end, a binding agreement was reached regarding the sale of the Navachab mine in Namibia, subject to certain conditions.

(3)

Tropicana began production in September 2013.

CORPORATE PROFILE AND STRUCTURE

continued

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At the end of December 2013, AngloGold Ashanti had 403,340,412 ordinary shares on issue and a market capitalisation of \$4.73bn (2012: \$12.02bn). Post year-end, at 18 March 2014, the market capitalisation was \$7.65bn.

Attributable gold production by region – 2013

(%)

South Africa

32

Continental Africa

36

Americas

24

Australia

8

Production: South Africa vs International – 2013

(%)

South Africa

32

International

68

United States

49

South Africa

30

United Kingdom

7

Rest of Europe

5

Singapore

2

Ghana

2

Australia

1

Rest of world

4

Geographic distribution of shareholders*

as at 31 December 2013 (%)

* Percentages have been rounded off.

increase of 1% on the number employed in 2012. This increase was largely due to the increase in employee numbers resulting from Kibali and Tropicana becoming operational, which offset declines corresponding with the restructuring undertaken during the year.

PRODUCT

Once mined, the gold ore is processed into doré (unrefined gold bars) on site and then dispatched to precious metals refineries for refining to a purity of at least 99.5%, in accordance with the standards of 'good delivery' as determined by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). This refined gold is then sold directly to bullion banks. In addition to the mining operations,

AngloGold Ashanti has a 42.43% interest in Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd, Africa's premier gold refining and smelting complex in South Africa, and owns and operates the Quieroz refinery in Brazil. The company also has an interest in OroAfrica, one of South Africa's leading gold jewellery manufacturing companies, through its 36% stake in Oro Group (Pty) Ltd.

By-products of our gold mining operations, a function of local geological characteristics, include silver (Argentina), sulphuric acid (Brazil) and uranium (South Africa). As sulphuric acid and uranium are potentially hazardous, the company takes great care to ensure their safe production, transport and storage.

For further information on product stewardship programmes and the responsible gold initiatives, see the Annual Sustainability Report 2013 at www.aga-reports.com.

SHAREHOLDERS

AngloGold Ashanti's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). The company is also listed on the New York, London, Australia and Ghana stock exchanges. The Government of Ghana holds a 1.58% interest in the company. The national governments of Mali, Guinea and the DRC hold direct interests in our subsidiaries operating in those countries. In Argentina, the province of Santa Cruz has an interest in the Cerro Vanguardia operation.

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We aim to achieve these objectives by maximising sustainable free cash flow from our portfolio, while maintaining the integrity of the business and focusing on delivery.

The five strategic focus areas, or building blocks, that support the achievement of our delivery targets in the short, medium and long term, are as follows:

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS AND
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY**

Our long-term objective is to create value for shareholders, employees and business and social partners by safely and responsibly exploring for and mining gold. In the short and medium term, we aim to deliver sustainable improvements in cash flow and returns to all our stakeholders.

Sustainable

cash flow improvements

and returns

Optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure

Improve portfolio quality

Maintain long-term optionality

Focus on people, safety and sustainability

Ensure financial flexibility

OUR FIVE

STRATEGIC

FOCUS

AREAS

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Focus on people, safety and sustainability

Key performance indicator (KPI)

People – employees and communities – are our business. We focus on employing, deploying and developing the right people, and on providing them with meaningful employment and career development opportunities. We aim to structure the organisation to support operational excellence.

Safety remains our first priority, and our aim is to eliminate fatalities and injuries.

We will continue to earn our social licence to operate by addressing and mitigating the social, economic and environmental impacts of our operations, and by creating a positive sustainable legacy. We are mindful of the need to balance short-term financial objectives with long-term sustainability outcomes. We seek to leverage expertise and work collaboratively to achieve the best possible outcomes for the company and for our partners in government, labour, the communities and civil society in which we operate.

-

Productivity rates (

KPI

Page 69)

-

Retention rates (

KPI

Pages 41, 47, 51, 55)

-

Training and development (

KPI

Page 5)

-

Safety performance (

KPI

Page 74)

-

Corporate social investment (

KPI

Page 77)

-

Compliance with the United Nations
Global Compact (UNGC) and Voluntary
Principles on Security and Human
Rights (VPSHR) (

KPI

Page 102)

-

Implementation of human rights policy
(

KPI

Page 102)

-

Environmental performance (

KPI

Pages

75-76)

Ensure financial flexibility

We continue to optimise our balance sheet by diversifying our sources of funding and reducing debt, if appropriate, to ensure the financial flexibility required to support our overall strategy.

-

Cash resources (

KPI

Page 30)

-

Net debt levels (

KPI

Pages 28-30)

-

Access to funding (

KPI

Pages 28-30)

-

Net debt to EBITDA (

KPI

Pages 22, 28-30)

Optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure

We aim to optimise all spending – capital expenditure, operating costs, expensed exploration and overheads – to provide a competitive all-in sustaining cost of production. There is a drive at all levels of the organisation to eliminate ‘cost creep,’ regardless of market conditions.

-

Capital expenditure (project and sustaining) (

KPI

Pages 22, 72)

-

Cost performance (

KPI

Pages 33, 70)

-

Cost reductions achieved (

KPI

Page 23)

-

Exploration spend (

KPI

Page 62)

Improve portfolio quality

A key objective is to improve the quality and diversity of our portfolio. In 2014, we aim to achieve this by adding between 550,000oz and 600,000oz to production – from new operations Tropicana and Kibali – at costs that are lower than the group average, and by optimising mine plans to remove marginal or loss-making production where appropriate.

Continuing business improvement initiatives together with Project One will emphasize the quality rather the quantity of ounces produced.

-

Project pipeline (ounces) (

KPI

Pages 10,

22, 31)

•

Project performance (capital, new

production, expected cash costs)

(

KPI

Pages 28, 31)

•

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves –

to offset depletion (

KPI

Pages 58-61)

•

Marginal production (

KPI

Page 22)

•

Optimised planning (

KPI

Pages 12-15)

Maintain long-term optionality

We will continue to invest in and develop new technology that has the potential to transform access to deep-level underground Mineral Resources in South Africa. We will continue to seek cost-effective opportunities both around our existing gold mines and in new regions, for example, the Tropicana belt in Australia, Guinea's Siguiri belt and a collection of highly prospective areas in Colombia.

•

Technological advances to develop and

extract South African ounces

(

KPI

Page 36)

•

Focused exploration, both greenfield

and brownfield (

KPI

Pages 62 to 66)

UNPACKING OUR STRATEGY

The table below relates AngloGold Ashanti's strategy to its key performance indicators:

KPI

Refer to information related to KPI.

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KEY FEATURES OF THE YEAR

GOLD PRICE

PERFORMANCE

IMPACTS ON BUSINESS AND STRATEGY

Improve portfolio quality

A sharp decline in the gold price in the first half of 2013 called for quick, decisive action from management to promote profitability in the near term while maintaining long-term optionality in the business. The gold price used for planning for the remaining half of 2013 and into 2014 was reduced to drive the development and implementation of an operating plan that recognised the constraints of a lower gold price. The outcome was a budget that provided an opportunity to benefit from widening margins if the price surprised on the upside. While this more conservative approach to planning has had an impact on output levels from existing mining operations, prioritising cash flow and returns remained a steadfast commitment. Management embarked on a careful review of the company's portfolio which led to the closing of a development project in the DRC, more appropriately staged capital projects, and consolidation of management structures at the South African operations. Post year-end, AngloGold Ashanti announced it had signed a binding agreement with QKR Corporation for the sale of the Navachab mine in Namibia, subject to certain conditions.

Maintain long-term optionality

Focus has narrowed for what was historically an expansive exploration programme, leading to a withdrawal from more than a dozen countries and shifting focus to the most prospective regions in the portfolio – Australia, Colombia and Guinea – while continuing to invest in our Technology and Innovation Consortium to develop new underground mining technology in South Africa. Expensed exploration and evaluation in 2013 was \$296m, \$81m less than the initial budget of \$377m for the year. In 2014, further savings of between \$120m and \$150m are anticipated.

In addition to addressing overhead costs, expenditure on projects in South Africa has been staged in an effort to better manage capital costs. Into 2014, we will aim to realise further reductions in sustaining capital by seeking efficiencies in mine planning processes, while looking to capture savings in a more benign operating cost environment. Project capital is forecast to decline in 2014 as a natural consequence of the completion of our Tropicana project and the commissioning of the open-pit mine at the Kibali joint venture.

Ensure financial flexibility

In keeping with a prudent approach to managing the balance sheet and reducing risk, AngloGold Ashanti raised \$1.25bn in July through the sale of seven-year bonds, using the proceeds to refinance the \$732.5m

convertible bond which was due to mature in May 2014. The debt issue alleviated refinancing risk and improved the debt maturity profile of the business.

Average annual gold

price received

09

10

11

12

13

(\$/oz)

751

561

1,576

1,664

1,401

Capital expenditure*

(\$billion)

09

10

11

12

13

1

1

1.7

2.3

2.0

* Includes equity-accounted investments

Net debt to EBITDA ratio

09

10

11

12

13

0.52

0.68

0.19

0.81

1.86

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Number of fatalities

09
10
11
12
13
15
15
15
18
8

All injury frequency rate

(Incidents per million hours worked)

09
10
11
12
13
12.88
11.50
9.76
7.72
7.33

Revenue enhancement efforts shifted during the year to improving the profitability of gold production and bringing two new world class operations, Tropicana and Kibali, into production. These two important new mines are expected to contribute approximately 550,000oz to 600,000oz of new annual production in 2014 at lower-than average costs achieved in 2013, improving the group's cash cost profile. In 2013, these two new mines produced an attributable 106,000oz at a total cash cost of \$532 per ounce.

In looking at improving the overall efficiency of the business, expenditure was addressed on several fronts: corporate costs, exploration, project and sustaining capital, and direct operating costs. At each step in this cost rationalisation process, the retention of core skills and preservation of long-term options at reasonable cost, remained a key focus.

An extensive organisational redesign took place creating a leaner leadership structure with more direct accountability. About 40% of all non-mining roles were removed from our global corporate structure, and savings in areas of indirect expenditure (1) outside of payroll were achieved. This resulted in corporate cost savings of \$40m in 2013 from an initial budget of \$240m. In 2014, corporate and administration expenses of \$120m to \$140m are anticipated.

Focus on people, safety and sustainability

While work to restructure the business continued at a strong pace, safety remained the number one priority. Great strides have been achieved in recent years to improve the culture of safety, and in 2013, the number of fatalities decreased by 56% year-on-year to eight, the lowest number recorded in AngloGold Ashanti's history. South Africa made significant progress in 2013 to improve its safety performance, particularly at West Wits which had a challenging first five months of the year, but ended without a fatality in the last seven months of the year. The Vaal River operations recorded 17 consecutive months without a fatality. Despite these achievements, we recognise that there remains much room for improvement and continue to look for innovative ways to reach zero harm in the workplace.

Corporate and exploration costs*

09
10
11
12
13
303
404
548
676
450
(\$m)

* Includes share scheme costs.

Cash flows from operating activities

09
10
11
12
13
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
(\$m)
502
(942)
2,813
1,969
356
140
319
431
1,246

**Comparison of annual costs and productivity
(costs – \$/oz) (productivity – oz/TEC***)**

514
 9.40
 9.15
 703**
 9.32
 829**
 1,251
 8.07
 638
 Total cash costs
 All-in sustaining costs*
 Productivity
 Q1
 Q2
 Q3
 Q4
 894
 898
 809
 748
 1,200
 1,497
 1,155
 1,015
 Q1
 Q2
 Q3
 Q4
 6.88
 7.33
 8.48
 9.96
 Q1
 Q2
 Q3
 Q4
 09
 10
 11
 12
 13
 830
 1,174
 8.14

* This is a new World Gold Council metric. It is calculated from 2012 onwards and excludes stockpile write-offs.

** Total cash costs for 2011 and 2012 have been restated as a result of the adoption of IFRIC 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine.

*** Ounce per total employee costed.

**Number of reportable
environmental incidents**

09
10
11
12
13
51
27
27
16
10

Community investment

09
10
11
12
13
(\$m)
11
16
21
25
23

Optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure

(1)

Indirect expenditure is not directly attributable to production and includes corporate costs and marketing costs, among others.

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THE GOLD MARKET

The gold price is a primary factor influencing AngloGold Ashanti's financial performance. In 2013, the gold price registered its first annual decline in 12 years, with the company receiving an average monthly gold price of \$1,401/oz during the year, compared with \$1,664/oz in 2012. The rapid decline in the price necessitated swift and decisive action by AngloGold Ashanti's management team to restore profitability and promote the economic sustainability of the business. These actions, discussed elsewhere in this report, included significant overhead and operational cost savings along with the revision of mine plans and a review of our portfolio. See the CEO's Review, pages 12 to 15.

The decline in the gold price was related to several factors, most notably a decision by the US Federal Reserve to start slowing its monetary stimulus, or quantitative easing programme, which had been used to inject liquidity into financial markets and mitigate the worst effects of the global financial crisis. This tapering, first hinted at early in the second half of the year, brought forward expectations of rising interest rates, which in turn corresponded with retracement of the gold price and a general investor exit from so-called 'risk-assets.' When the exit from this monetary easing started in December, the impact extended to emerging market currencies. While the trajectory of the tapering programme was far from certain even in early 2014, the Federal Reserve's policy will likely continue to have an impact on the gold price.

INVESTMENT DEMAND

Steady liquidation of gold held in exchange traded funds (ETFs) persisted throughout 2013. A total of 29Moz was sold from combined ETF holdings in 2013, more than the total invested in gold ETFs in 2011 and 2012 combined. Most of this liquidation occurred in the second quarter when around 14Moz were sold, coinciding with the largest fall in the quarterly average gold price by \$366/oz. At the end of the year, ETF gold holdings totalled 60Moz.

Despite these sales, largely by institutional investors, according to the World Gold Council (WGC), demand of 53Moz for bars and coins from the retail sector, more than matched supply of 28Moz from ETF liquidations.

CONTEXT – ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Identifying and addressing material issues

AngloGold Ashanti's external environment – not least prevailing sentiment in the gold market, resource nationalism, community expectations and the expectations of labour in particular – can have an impact on margins and thus the ability to generate sustained free cash flows, which in turn may affect the company's short- to long-term economic viability.

Average monthly gold price

January 2012 to December 2013 (\$/oz)

1,000
1,500
2,000

Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
\$1,747/oz
(1)
2012
2013
\$1,225/oz
(2)
(1)

Monthly high for the 24-month period.

(2)

Monthly low for the 24-month period.

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Speculative selling of gold, as reported by the Commitment of Traders Report (COTR), however, re-emerged in 2013 after several years at a negligible level. Record short positions of between 16Moz and 17Moz were established during June and July.

Central banks have been a strong source of demand since 2010, the year in which they reversed decades of net selling. Official sector net purchases of 14.6Moz in 2011 rose to 17.2Moz in 2012. However, official sector net purchases for 2013 are estimated by the WGC to have declined to between 12Moz to 13Moz. Nevertheless, central banks remain an important source of demand, accounting for purchases of 12Moz in 2013.

JEWELLERY DEMAND

In addition to the record demand for bars and coins, the jewellery market was also robust, with Chinese and Indian jewellery markets absorbing much of the metal from ETF liquidation. Indian demand remained strong despite tariffs imposed by the Indian government on gold imports in an attempt to curb a burgeoning current account deficit. In China, total demand for bars, coins and jewellery of 34Moz in 2013 compared with 26Moz in 2012. In India, demand for these categories totalled 31Moz in 2013 and 28Moz in 2012.

RESOURCE NATIONALISM AND COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS

Maintaining constructive and transparent relationships with governments and local communities is critical to running a sustainable mining business.

There remains vigorous debate regarding the balance of the benefits from mining which accrue to shareholders, governments, communities and others.

Stakeholder expectations are influenced by prevailing prices, with higher prices often leading to demands for increased royalties and taxes, and calls from communities for companies to play a greater role in local development. In addition, some jurisdictions are promoting policy and legislation to encourage local value addition, or beneficiation, to their natural resources in order to develop secondary industries.

The establishment of a commercial mining operation may create competition for resources, such as land and water. The challenge is for companies to provide a net benefit to the communities and societies in which they operate, covering a range of issues including public and employee health, and environmental stewardship. Where legacy issues exist, companies are often called upon to assist in their remediation in order to ensure a constructive relationship with their communities.

AngloGold Ashanti seeks to engage governments, communities and other interested parties on a range of issues that are of mutual importance, either in its own right, in public forums or through its membership of representative industry bodies.

In a notable initiative in 2013, the company was instrumental in initiating dialogue between leaders in the global mining industry

and senior leaders at the Vatican, which sponsors a range of NGO activity in mining jurisdictions.

AngloGold Ashanti's perspectives are guided by its values, Code of Ethics and other policies, frameworks and standards.

The general approach is to acknowledge the need to create and share value, while cautioning on the need to ensure that tax regimes and other socio-economic conditions allow for operations to be profitable throughout their operating lives.

The sustainability of AngloGold Ashanti's business depends on public acceptance of its activities – that it earns and maintains its social licence to operate.

AngloGold Ashanti seeks to optimise the benefits to communities of the infrastructure and facilities developed for mining activities and, in addition, to devote a portion of its profits to local economic development in mining communities and, where applicable, in areas from which its labour originates.

“

There is vigorous debate on the balance of benefits from mining which accrue to shareholders, governments, communities and others.

”

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The company also aspires to do no harm. To this end, over and above existing policies, the company adopted a human rights policy during 2013 that is now being implemented.

AngloGold Ashanti's membership of or affiliation with the ICMM, the UNGC, the Responsible Jewellery Council, the EITI and the VPSHR reinforce the company's commitment to mining gold responsibly.

The public burden placed on the South African mining industry is significant and has been rising progressively. The South African government has proposed amendments to the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), which include designating certain minerals as strategic and empowering the Minister to set prices for such minerals.

The industry, through the Chamber of Mines, while supporting policies that would enhance the use of the country's mined products by secondary industry, is seeking to discourage this far-reaching provision which, it is feared, could discourage investment. There has been no suggestion that gold might be one of the designated minerals. However, as a company we share concerns about the impact such legislation may have on overall investor confidence.

The Mining Charter, which is due to expire at the end of 2014, is under review. The Chamber of Mines is preparing to engage with the Department of Mineral Resources and organised labour on behalf of the gold mining industry. AngloGold Ashanti will, as usual, play an active part in this process.

Many of the tax environments within which AngloGold Ashanti operates have become increasingly uncertain. Amendments to tax laws and legislation may result in higher tax expenses and payments. AngloGold Ashanti is regularly examined by tax authorities in the various jurisdictions of operation.

For example, in Ghana, where AngloGold Ashanti has a stability agreement, in 2013 the government proposed a windfall tax on the mining industry which was subsequently postponed. In Tanzania, royalty rates were increased by one percentage point and royalties in Brazil are also likely to increase.

Globally, tax and royalty rates have been increasing. It is the company's role to encourage and facilitate a better understanding of mining operations, the production costs involved, the substantial long-term capital investment required, and long lead times that occur before realising investment returns and showing demonstrable benefits to stakeholders.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

The two key labour issues affecting the company are a global skills shortage and labour relations, particularly in South Africa where about half of the company's workforce is employed.

The downsizing of the mining sector globally has not necessarily led to an adequate supply of critical skills for the industry.

Furthermore, given the often remote location of mining operations, the industry is not that attractive to younger graduates.

Another area of concern is the rate of employee turnover in

key roles and the time taken to fill jobs at middle and senior management (those with eight to 10 years of experience). Many young mining graduates do not stay in the mining industry for longer than two to three years, opting instead for jobs in financial services.

The labour relations challenges and the unprocedural strikes that affected the South African mining industry in 2012 and 2013 are well documented. Most significant was the emergence of AMCU as a large union representing mineworkers, largely at the expense of NUM, which suffered significant membership losses. This was especially so at the West Wits operations.

Engagement with labour in South Africa in 2013 was dominated by biennial gold sector wage negotiations, which were impacted by the emergence of AMCU. Following a three-day industry wage strike by NUM members at our Vaal River operations, an agreement was signed by three of the representative unions including the NUM. Although AMCU did not sign the agreement, the agreement was applied to all employees within the bargaining unit as agreement had been reached with collectively, unions representing 63% of employees in the sector. For details of the wage agreement, see the Review of Operations on pages 37 to 65 of this report.

This discussion on the external environment and related material issues should be read in conjunction with our approach to risk on pages 81 to 87, and the discussion on the identification of material issues on pages 22 to 23 of our Annual Sustainability Report 2013.

CONTEXT – ANALYSIS OF OUR EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

continued

Identifying and addressing our material issues

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P27-34

This section reviews AngloGold Ashanti's financial performance for the year, including the value-added statement, the outlook for 2014 and insight into its approach to closure.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year under review was marked by a falling gold price, which decreased by almost \$500/oz over the course of the year. This put increased pressure on the business, as highlighted by the CEO in his report. From a finance perspective, the balance sheet received immediate attention, particularly around liquidity and financial flexibility. Ongoing, high capital spend of close to \$2bn, as the Tropicana and Kibali projects moved closer to production, added to the funding pressures. Liquidity and financial flexibility requirements were pro-actively addressed from July through to year-end, as set out in my feedback on delivery against 2013 finance objectives as discussed further on in this review.

The lower gold price resulted in a mid-year write down of some \$3.4bn (pre-tax) of mining assets, equity-accounted investments and stockpile and other inventory values. The group continued to maintain a balance between financial flexibility and growth options to enhance shareholder value through continued funding of its key growth projects (Tropicana, Kibali, Cripple Creek & Victor's Mine Life Extension project and the Mponeng Below 120 level project), while targeting the sale of non-core assets, and driving cash conservation and cost saving measures.

The successful commissioning of the two new expansionary projects at Tropicana and Kibali, with both being completed ahead of schedule and within budget in the third quarter, is to be commended. These new projects contributed to the company's first year-on-year growth in production since 2005. Production from the America's increased to 1Moz for the first time with the higher output and grades principally at Cerro Vanguardia and the first full year of 100% ownership of Serra Grande after the 50% increase in shareholding during July 2012.

In Australia, Sunrise Dam also performed better than in 2012 on the back of improved output and grades although planned targets were missed with mill failures and delayed access to higher grade areas.

Challenges around the recovery from the unprotected South African strike in 2012 continued into 2013, exacerbated by disruptive safety stoppages. The decline in production was, however, partly offset by higher grades mined. In Continental Africa, production was further impacted by the replacement of the semi-autogeneous grinding (SAG) mill at Geita, the transition to owner mining at Obuasi and operations, such as Yatela, nearing the end of their working lives.

The sharp retreat in the gold price resulted in the company, together with several others in the industry, being downgraded by global ratings agencies. AngloGold Ashanti was downgraded by a single notch, by both Moody's Investor Service and Standard and Poor's (S&P), to baa3- with a negative outlook and BB+ with a stable outlook, respectively. The Moody's

rating places the company at the lowest level of investment credit grade and S&P has the company at the top level of sub-investment credit grade.

DELIVERY AGAINST 2013 FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES

1. Maintaining a flexible statement of financial position with sufficient long-term debt headroom

The falling gold price in 2013 significantly increased funding pressure given the planned capital intensity around the completion of the two core, high-margin, long-life projects, Tropicana and Kibali. Net debt was forecast to increase over this period, before the gold price drop, and the group therefore moved prudently and pro-actively to manage its financial flexibility. The steps taken in this regard included:

- Successful issuance, in July 2013, of an 8.5%, seven-year \$1.25bn bond, with part of the proceeds being applied to early settle the \$732.5m convertible bond due in May 2014 and cancel the associated \$750m stand-by facility, put in place as a contingency refinancing measure;
 - Precautionary and temporary easing of our net debt to EBITDA banking covenant, from 3 to 4.5 times, was obtained for two testing periods (end December 2013 and end June 2014) in the light of ongoing gold price volatility and prevailing labour uncertainty in South Africa at the time;
 - Conversion of the \$789m mandatory convertible bond that matured in September 2013 through the issuance of 18.14 million shares in AngloGold Ashanti;
- Maintained balance-sheet flexibility in a year characterised by a falling gold price coupled with operational and industry challenges.

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- Restructuring of our South Africa financing towards the end of the year by securing a five-year, R1.5bn revolving credit facility (RCF) and a three-year R750m floating rate bond, to complement financing under the current Domestic Medium Term Note Programme (DMTNP); and

- Managing the balance sheet gearing in 2013 – the company's net debt to EBITDA covenant ratio was 1.86 times at year end.

2. Maintaining earnings and cash flow generation to shareholders

Earnings for the year were negatively impacted by the lower gold price as noted earlier, as well as by operational issues in the South Africa and Australasia regions. The group nevertheless delivered production, at 4.105Moz, slightly above its revised annual guidance of 4.0Moz – 4.1Moz range. Looking ahead to 2014, the key financial objectives are to:

- continue to maintain sufficient balance sheet liquidity and flexibility in a lower gold price environment; and

- maintain ongoing focus in the management of costs to deliver competitive all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs in continuing to target sustainable cash generation.

REVIEW OF GROUP'S PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY AND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR 2013

The key financial and operational metrics for 2013, when compared to 2012 and 2011, reflect the adverse impact of the falling gold price and the operational issues faced at certain operations.

Profitability and returns

Higher full year gold production of 4.11Moz, and the strong focus on costs and overheads, resulted in total cash costs remaining flat at \$830/oz when compared to \$829/oz recorded in 2012. Total cash costs were maintained as a result of Project 500 savings, higher production and weaker local currencies in 2013, which were largely offset by inflation.

Key financial metrics

2013

(2)

2012

(2)

2011

Profitability and returns

Adjusted headline earnings

(1)

\$bn

0.6

1.0

1.3

US cents per share

153
 255
 345
 (Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders
 \$bn
 (2.2)
 0.9
 1.6
 Return on net capital employed
 (1)
 %
 12
 15
 20
 Return on equity
 (1)
 %
 18
 19
 26
 Dividends per ordinary share
 SA cents per share
 50
 300
 380
 US cents per share
 5
 35
 49
 Liquidity, cash flow and net debt
 Net debt at year-end
 (1)
 \$bn
 3.1
 2.1
 0.6
 Free cash (outflow) inflow
 (1)
 \$bn
 (1.0)
 (0.7)
 0.8
 Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation
 and amortisation (EBITDA)
 (1)
 \$bn
 1.7
 2.5
 3.1
 Net debt to EBITDA
 (1)

times

1.86

0.81

0.19

Operational metrics

Gold produced

Moz

4.11

3.94

4.33

Price received

\$/oz

1,401

1,664

1,576

Total cash costs

(1)

\$/oz

830

829

703

Total cash cost margin

(1)

%

41

50

55

(1)

Non-GAAP measures.

(2)

Restated in terms of IFRIC 20.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REPORT

continued

Adjusted headline earnings of \$599m for 2013, equivalent to 153 US cents per share, declined by 39% when compared to 2012. The adjusted headline earnings included a once-off gain of \$567m relating to the settlement of the mandatory convertible bond. Thus on a comparative (normalised) basis, the large decline of \$956m in adjusted headline earnings is principally the result of the sharp fall-off in the gold price, which in addition to the reduced income from gold, resulted in the write-down, post-taxation, of \$216m in inventory ore stockpiles to net realisable value.

During 2013, a loss attributable to equity shareholders of \$2.2bn was recorded compared to a profit of \$0.9bn in 2012. The deviation from the 2012 profit attributable to shareholders to a loss position in 2013 is mainly attributed to the significant impairment of mining assets, equity-accounted investments and inventories of \$2.5bn post-taxation, as well as deferred taxation asset impairments of \$330m coupled with the 16% fall in the gold price, operating cost inflation and higher finance costs. These were all partly negated by improved production, net fair value gains on the various convertible bonds, lower corporate and marketing costs and reduced exploration and evaluation costs.

As part of the cash conservation measures, lower total dividends of 50 SA cents per share were declared in 2013 (2012: 300 SA cents per share).

Liquidity, cash flow and statement of financial position

For the full 2013 year, cash flow metrics were lower than in 2012, primarily as a result of the lower gold price. Additionally, in the case of free cash flow, significant investment in the key growth projects resulted in a considerably higher cash outflow:

- EBITDA: \$1.7bn (2012: \$2.5bn);
- Cash inflow from operating activities: \$1.2bn (2012: \$2.0bn); and
- Free cash outflow: \$1.0bn (2012: \$0.7bn).

Net debt levels as at 31 December 2013 were \$3.1bn, \$1.0bn higher than the level of \$2.1bn at 31 December 2012. The two principal factors accounting for the increase in net debt levels were:

- project capital of \$1.0bn (Tropicana, Kibali, Cripple Creek & Victor and Mponeng accounting for around 80% of the spend); and
-

lower cash flows, a consequence of the lower gold price, of approximately \$750m post-taxation compared with 2012.

Turning to the statement of financial position and the financing

facilities available, the group's principal US dollar and Australian dollar debt facilities included the following:

-

Fully drawn rated bonds – \$1.75bn in aggregate – that mature in April 2020 (\$700m), August 2022 (\$750m) and April 2040 (\$300m);

-

Fully drawn \$1.25bn bonds that mature in July 2020 which were, in part, used to early redeem the \$732.5m, May 2014 convertible bond;

-

A \$1bn revolving credit facility that matures in July 2017 that is currently undrawn;

-

An A\$600m credit facility earmarked for the construction of the Tropicana project that matures in December 2015, of which A\$548m had been drawn at year-end;

-

A R750m South African, floating rate bond that matures in 2016; and

-

A R1.5bn South African revolving credit facility that matures in December 2018.

Net debt to EBITDA as at 31 December 2013 was 1.86 times, higher than that of 0.81 times as at 31 December 2012, but within the normal borrowing covenant of 3 times as well as the extended banking covenant for the two test periods of 4.5 times (end December 2013 and end June 2014).

A more detailed analysis of the group's income statement, statement of financial position and statement of cash flow for 2013 is available at the corporate report website, www.aga-reports.com.

Richard N Duffy

Chief Financial Officer

18 March 2014

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ONE-YEAR FORECAST

Both production and total cash costs estimates will be reviewed quarterly, in light of any labour related-issues and safety-related stoppages that might be experienced in South Africa, together with any other unforeseen factors.

For 2014, capital expenditure is anticipated to be \$1.35bn to \$1.45bn, compared with \$1.99bn in 2013. AngloGold Ashanti may not be able to reach these targets. Refer to the Forward-looking Statements on the inside back cover and to the section on “Risk factors” in the prospectus supplement to AngloGold Ashanti’s prospectus, dated 17 July 2012, that was filed with the United States’ SEC on 26 July 2013. This one-year forecast assumes the existing asset base with no changes to the portfolio other than the sale of Navachab.

AngloGold Ashanti will continue to review the asset portfolio which may impact on this forecast.

AngloGold Ashanti’s attributable gold production for 2014 is estimated at between 4.2Moz and 4.5Moz. This forecast takes into account the planned production from the two new operations Kibali and Tropicana and the disposal of Navachab, which is expected to be finalised by mid-year. Total cash costs are forecast to be between \$740/oz and \$790/oz for the year.

Forecast

For the year ending

Expected

production

Expected

total cash costs

Expected all-in

sustaining costs

Expected capital

expenditure

31 December 2014

000oz

(1)

\$/oz

(1)

\$/oz

(1) (2)

\$m

South Africa

1,206 – 1,292

768 – 820

998 – 1,047

305 – 328

South Africa

1,206 – 1,292

768 – 820

998 – 1,047

305 – 328

Continental Africa

1,474 – 1,579

786 – 839

1,050 – 1,101
539 – 579
Ghana
428 – 458
1,013 – 1,081
1,441 – 1,511
212 – 228
Guinea
215 – 231
921 – 984
1,052 – 1,103
32 – 34
Mali
136 – 145
1,103 – 1,177
1,240 – 1,301
15 – 16
Namibia
29 – 31
710 – 758
844 – 885
1 – 1
Tanzania
415 – 445
567 – 605
922 – 967
132 – 142
DRC
251 – 269
488 – 520
502 – 526
147 – 158
Americas
940 – 1,007
714 – 762
990 – 1,039
419 – 452
Argentina
224 – 240
736 – 786
974 – 1,022
59 – 64
Brazil
506 – 542
652 – 696
989 – 1,037
177 – 191
Colombia
–
–
–

5 – 5

United States of America

210 – 225

838 – 895

1,010 – 1,059

178 – 192

Australasia

580 – 622

711 – 760

894 – 937

80 – 86

Australia

580 – 622

711 – 760

894 – 937

80 – 86

Other

–

–

–

4 – 5

AngloGold Ashanti

4,200 – 4,500

740 – 790

1,025 – 1,075

1,347 – 1,450

(1)

Based on the following assumptions: R11.00/\$, \$0.85/A\$, BRL2.45/\$ and ARS peso 6.50/\$; Brent crude at \$100 per barrel.

(2)

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.

Other illustrative estimates

Outlook 2014

Depreciation and amortisation

\$800m

Corporate, marketing and capacity building costs

\$120m – \$140m

Expensed exploration and study costs (including equity-accounted investments)

\$150m – \$175m

Interest and finance costs (income statement)

\$290m

Interest and finance costs (cash flow)

\$250m

Number of shares in issue at 31 December 2013

403m

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VALUE-ADDED STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

2013

(1)

2012

%

\$m

%

\$m

Economic value generated

Gold sales and by-product income

(2)

99

5,646

98

6,559

Interest received

1

39

1

43

Royalties received

—

18

—

23

Profit from sale of assets

(3)

—

2

—

14

Income from investments

—

7

1

34

Total economic value generated

100

5,712

100

6,673

Economic value distributed

Operating costs

43

2,484

38

2,551

Employee salaries, wages and other benefits

28

1,593

23
 1,566
 Payments to providers of capital
 6
 336
 7
 446
 - Finance costs and unwinding of obligations
 5
 296
 4
 231
 - Dividends
 1
 40
 3
 215
 Corporate taxation
 - Current taxation
 2
 134
 6
 414
 Community and social investments
 (4)
 1
 27
 1
 19
 Total economic value distributed
 80
 4,574
 75
 4,996
 Economic value retained
 (5)
 20
 1,138
 25
 1,677
 (1)

The 2012 comparatives have been restated as a result of the adoption of IFRIC 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine. In addition, IAS19, Employee Benefits has been applied retrospectively from 1 January 2011. For more details refer to the Annual Financial Statements

2013. In addition, the comparatives have been adjusted to exclude impairments and impairment reversals.

(2)

Gold sales and by-product income were lower due to a 16% lower price received, partly offset by a 4% increase in ounces sold.

(3)

Partial disposal of the interest in Rand Refinery Limited resulted in a profit of \$14m in 2012.

(4)

Community and social investments exclude expenditure by equity-accounted joint ventures.

(5)

Economic value retained excludes impairments and impairment reversals.

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Closure, which is an integral part of every operation's life cycle, includes the assessment of associated liability costs and the assurance of adequate financial provision to cover these costs, as well as optimised planning to ensure closure costs are minimised. For various reasons – a decline in the gold price, excessive cost inflation, labour issues, political risk, safety or environmental issues – mining operations may be halted, either temporarily or permanently, before their Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are fully depleted.

AngloGold Ashanti is committed to rehabilitation and to leaving a positive legacy once mining has ceased.

The AngloGold Ashanti Closure Planning Team works closely with all levels of the business and disciplines – from engineering to finance – to improve the integration of closure planning and its implementation into daily business activities, beginning at the very start of operations and projects.

Integration takes into account the end use of land and, where applicable, open pits, the design and construction of waste rock dumps to maximise the opportunity for progressive rehabilitation and the incorporation of sustainable livelihood development into each operation's community investment programmes.

Closure affects various stakeholders – such as local communities and suppliers – on whom it may have significant and long-lasting impacts. The management of community expectations is thus critical to the closure strategy, and livelihood preservation and infrastructure support are important considerations in closure planning. Local people employed by the company may receive education and training, enabling them to seek viable employment or livelihood alternatives.

Communities also require information on rehabilitation of the landscape and on any lasting environmental impacts.

During 2013, a decision was taken to cease mining at Yatela in Mali, based on a declining gold price. Yatela community development activities have not been negatively affected by the halting of mining activities. A revised plan for social development, focused on expanding and enhancing community development and current socio-economic projects, has been developed.

AngloGold Ashanti's Closure Planning Management Standard (previously the Closure and Rehabilitation Management Standard) was thoroughly reviewed in 2012/2013, based on experience gained in the implementation of the initial standard, which was introduced in 2009. The revised standard, which retains the requirements for integrated closure planning from exploration and project design, clarifies what is expected to ensure that sites are closed in accordance with the company's values. A guidance document on the application of the standard and a self-assessment tool to assist with the prioritisation of closure planning efforts at the operations are expected to be finalised in early 2014.

REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS

The company's long-term remediation obligations include decommissioning and restoration liabilities relating to past operations, based on their Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) in compliance with regulatory requirements. An assessment of closure liabilities is undertaken annually and is presented in the table alongside.

Provisions for remediation costs are made when there is a present obligation, when it is probable that expenditure on remediation work will be required and when 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.

The decline in total group rehabilitation obligation to \$728.4m at the end of 2013, from \$841.1m at the end of 2012, was a consequence of a number of factors, most notably an increase in the group discount rate used in the calculation of the obligation and changes in the timing of the future cash outflows relating to the obligation. The group discount rate increased as a result of increases in longer-term government yield rates.

PLANNING FOR CLOSURE

Since all mines will eventually fully exploit their Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and cease operating, it is imperative that planning for closure should begin at the outset of every project.

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Rehabilitation liabilities per operation (\$m)

2013

2013

2013

2012

Restoration

Decommissioning

Total

Total

South Africa

10.0

68.1

78.1

148.8

Great Noligwa

0.6

6.4

7.0

10.1

Kopanang

1.2

9.4

10.6

18.0

Moab Khotsong

3.3

15.5

18.8

25.6

TauTona

(1)

1.7

9.0

10.7

27.9

Mponeng

0.5

0.7

1.2

5.5

Legacy projects

- Vaal River

—

6.8

6.8

14.2

- West Wits

—

4.5

4.5

7.0

- Other
0.5
—
0.5
0.6
ERGO
(2)
—
—
—
21.8
Mine Waste Solutions
2.2
15.2
17.4
17.2
Nufcor
—
0.6
0.6
0.9
Continental Africa
273.3
137.7
411.0
427.5
Ghana
Iduapriem
29.8
7.4
37.2
43.0
Obuasi
139.4
44.1
183.5
183.6
Other
9.6
—
9.6
8.7
Guinea
Siguiri
33.6
36.3
69.9
70.7
Mali
(4)
Morila

3.8
 1.0
 4.8
 5.0
 Sadiola
 14.9
 12.4
 27.3
 24.0
 Yatela
 8.7
 5.9
 14.6
 15.1
Namibia
 Navachab
 (3)
 –
 –
 –
 5.5
DRC
 Mongbwalu
 5.4
 1.8
 7.2
 8.4
 Kibali
 (4)
 –
 3.7
 3.7
 2.1
Tanzania
 Geita
 28.1
 25.1
 53.2
 61.4
 Australasia
 21.9
 31.2
 53.1
 61.5
Australia
 Sunrise Dam
 19.7
 9.6
 29.3
 40.0
 Tropicana

2.2	
21.6	
23.8	
21.5	
Americas	
194.3	
42.3	
236.6	
249.5	
<i>Argentina</i>	
Cerro Vanguardia	
37.0	
10.3	
47.3	
46.2	
<i>Brazil</i>	
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	
66.5	
20.0	
86.5	
86.7	
Serra Grande	
15.7	
6.7	
22.4	
23.8	
<i>United States of America</i>	
Cripple Creek & Victor	
73.4	
5.3	
78.7	
91.1	
<i>Colombia</i>	
La Colosa	
1.7	
—	
1.7	
1.7	
499.5	
279.3	
778.8	
887.3	
Less equity-accounted investments included above	
(4)	
(27.4)	
(23.0)	
(50.4)	
(46.2)	
Total as disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements 2013	
472.1	
256.3	

728.4

841.1

(1)

Includes Savuka.

(2)

Transferred during 2013 to DRDGOLD Limited.

(3)

During 2013, the restoration obligation of \$2.1m and decommissioning obligation of \$2.0m relating to Navachab were transferred to held-for-sale liabilities.

(4)

The equity-accounted investments refer to the Mali assets and Kibali in the DRC.

PLANNING FOR CLOSURE

continued

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BUSINESS REVIEW

SECTION FOUR

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This section reviews our performance
– from a sustainable development,
operational and financial perspective –
during the financial year.

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TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

In the current drill-and-blast paradigm used in deep-level South African gold and platinum hard rock mining, only drilling and cleaning is mechanical, while blasting makes use of explosives. This results in significant delays, as the mine has to be evacuated to blast and clear blast fumes. Additionally, blasting poses a significant seismicity risk, while the associated shift process does not allow for a continuous, 24-hour operation.

During 2013, the ATIC made good progress in prototype development pertaining to the key technologies that are aimed at establishing the base to safely mine the gold currently not in existing mine plans, such as that located in shaft and stability pillars, as well as at greater depth, at AngloGold Ashanti's deep-level underground mining operations.

To address some of these challenges, reef boring has been identified as a potential solution. Raise boring in its current form is used as a vertical drilling technique for ventilation purposes and ore passes, boring mostly through waste rock to create the support services needed for mining operations. However, it was decided to investigate and test the feasibility of using raise bore machines to drill out the gold bearing reef. By applying existing technology initially, the raise bore machine proved successful in drilling out the reef, extracting only the gold-bearing rock or channel width, thus significantly reducing the amount of waste.

During 2013, the project saw significant progress in reef boring. During the last quarter, the technical viability of drilling adjacent single pass holes to ensure maximum orebody extraction was demonstrated.

To continue with our vision to mine "all the gold", the next holes will be drilled immediately adjacent to one another to verify the results obtained in the first test, after which the overlapping drilling configuration will be tested. Favourable results in the penetration rates of the drills along with speed and cuttings have also been achieved, with the average time taken to complete the last set of holes now at 3.5 days, from an initial nine days.

Another key area currently under investigation for the new mining paradigm is the development of an ultra-high strength backfill (UHSB) product and application system. This was identified as a key innovation required to enable mining at greater depths while also setting the platform for the drilling of the reef by means of reef borers. With the current method to stabilise pillars, an extraction percentage of approximately 60% is achieved. The newly-developed backfill product has been developed with a view to replacing the pillars, which will increase the extraction percentage.

During 2013, enhancements to the batch mixing process for the UHSB product progressed well, increasing mix volumes and reducing preparation time.

A replica of the underground production-site mixers was

constructed on surface for testing to ensure operational readiness. Construction of an underground backfill plant began in December 2013 and is scheduled to coincide with the start-up of the first production site in April 2014.

Stress monitoring instrumentation installed within the filled holes produced real time data, indicating that performance and effectiveness of the UHSB were satisfactory and showed that the UHSB minimised the effect of reef-boring extraction on the surrounding rock mass.

While this chosen paradigm provides ample potential for the business, the project also provides an opportunity to improve the skills of the current labour force in local communities.

Work is also being done to address socio-economic and labour issues and to ensure that the local communities that host us will benefit from this development through secondary industries that are likely to emerge and operate at surface. In line with the Mine Health and Safety Act, this development is expected to assist with operational efficiency and also address safety challenges as we aim to optimise production output by introducing new mining methodologies alongside existing ones, as we incrementally introduce our new approach to currently sterilised ounces.

Since 2010, the AngloGold Ashanti Technology & Innovation Consortium (ATIC), established by AngloGold Ashanti, has been looking for ways to leverage established technology in new ways, in an effort to not only extract additional gold from current depths of around 4,000m, but also to realise its long-term vision to reach depths of 5,000m and beyond.

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OPERATIONS - REGIONAL REVIEW

In 2013, AngloGold Ashanti's global portfolio of operating assets, including underground and deep-level mines, open-pit mining operations and one surface operation, produced an attributable 4.11Moz of gold (2012: 3.94Moz) as well as 1.38Mlb of uranium (2012: 1.21Mlb) and 3.30Moz of silver (2012: 2.36Moz).

3

6

5

9

11

8

2

1

10

7

4

1 Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)

2 Brazil

Serra Grande

AGA Mineracao

3 United States

Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V)

11 South Africa

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Moab Khotsong

West Wits

Mponeng

TauTona

(3)

Surface Operations

(1)

10 Australia

Sunrise Dam

Tropicana (70%)

4 Guinea

Siguiri (85%)

5 Mali

Morila (40%)

(4)

Sadiola (41%)

Yatela (40%)

6 Ghana

Iduapriem

Obuasi

7 DRC

Kibali (45%)

(4)

8 Tanzania

Geita

9 Namibia

Navachab

(2)

Location of AngloGold Ashanti's operations

SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALASIA

CONTINENTAL

AFRICA

AMERICAS

Percentages indicate the ownership interest in AngloGold Ashanti, whether held directly or indirectly. All operations are 100%-owned unless otherwise indicated.

(1)

Includes MWS for purposes of this report. It is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(2)

On 10 February 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had signed a binding agreement to sell Navachab, subject to certain conditions.

(3)

As from 1 January 2013, TauTona and Savuka were operated and managed as one entity and accordingly combined under TauTona.

(4)

Both Morila and Kibali are managed and operated by Randgold Resources Limited.

For a more detailed account of performance
by operation, refer to the Operational
Profiles 2013, which will be available online
at www.aga-reports.com.

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Despite a 16% decline in the gold price received for the year, the company recorded solid operational performance for the full year 2013 reflecting a 4% increase in production to 4.11Moz, and a decrease in all-in sustaining costs of roughly 6% compared with 2012. The year-on-year improvement in production marks the first increase in annual production for AngloGold Ashanti in nine years.

Operating performance for the year recovered from strike activity in South Africa in 2012. Substantial improvements in both direct operating and overhead costs, and the introduction of commercial production from two new, world-class, low-cost mines in the fourth quarter, contributed to this improved operating performance.

Notably, 2013 marked the best year of safety performance in AngloGold Ashanti history, providing an anchor for solid production and cost results amidst a challenging gold price environment, wage negotiations in South Africa, and significant restructuring of corporate and operating costs.

Production of 4.11Moz was achieved at a total cash cost of \$830/oz, compared to 3.94Moz at \$829/oz the previous year. Group production was in line with revised annual guidance for the year of 4.0Mozs – 4.1Mozs at a total cash cost of between \$815/oz and \$845/oz. The all-in sustaining cost (excluding stockpile write-offs) for the group in 2013 was \$1,174/oz, down from \$1,251/oz in 2012.

The attributable Ore Reserve at year-end 2013 was 67.9Moz, down from 74.1Moz at 31 December 2012. This decrease reflects the changes in economic assumptions due to the lower gold price, which had the most significant impact on Geita and CC&V.

The attributable Mineral Resource (inclusive of the Ore Reserve) at 31 December 2013 decreased to 233.0Moz, from 241.5Moz at 31 December 2012, reflecting the reduced gold price and the resultant revision of Mineral Resource models, increased cut-off grades. This was partially offset by a 3.2Moz increase from exploration at Kibali and La Colosa.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at year-end were calculated at \$1,100/oz and \$1,600/oz, respectively, compared to \$1,300/oz and \$2,000/oz, respectively, in 2012.

GROUP

PRODUCTION

HAS INCREASED

Growth in annual gold production was achieved for the first time in almost a decade, with the contribution of new lower cost ounces from Tropicana and Kibali. The new production in the portfolio provides flexibility to rationalise marginal production as the focus continues on the active management of overhead and operating costs, so as to create sustainable free cash flow.

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT **2013**

Gold production – by region

(000oz)

South Africa

1,302

Continental Africa

1,460

Australasia

342

Americas

1,001

Distribution of employees – by region

South Africa

32,406

Continental Africa

16,625

Australasia

925

Americas

8,374

Other

(1)

8,104

(1)

Includes 3,249 employees at Kibali who are working on projects.

Capital expenditure (1) – by region

(\$m)

South Africa

451

Continental Africa

839

Australasia

285

Americas

410

Other

8

(1)

Includes equity-accounted investments.

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

Environmental incidents

(by region)

3

5

2

0

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

Water use intensity

(kL/t)

0.69

0.67

1.03

0.44

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

Energy use intensity

(GJ/t)

0.30

0.38

0.60

0.23

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

GHG emissions intensity

(t CO

2

e/t)

0.08

0.03

0.04

0.01

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

Greenfields exploration

AIFR

(per million hours worked)

12.63

1.97

7.68

3.58

4.20

South Africa

Continental Africa

Australasia

Americas

Regional cost comparison

(\$/oz)

850

1,120

869

1,202

1,047

1,376

671

970

Total cash costs

All-in sustaining costs

(excluding stockpile write-offs)

“

The group employed an average of 66,434 people for the year, made up of 48,159 permanent employees (72%) and 18,275 contractors (28%), with an overall productivity rate of 8.14oz/TEC and at a total cash cost of \$830/oz.

”

“

2013 reflected not only substantial improvements in costs, but marked the group’s best safety performance on record.

”

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW

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SOUTH AFRICA

AngloGold Ashanti's five South African deep-level mines and surface production facilities are divided into three areas of operation: Vaal River, West Wits and Surface Operations.

Vaal River

The Vaal River mining operations include Great Noligwa, Kopanang and Moab Khotsong, which are located around 170km to 180km from Johannesburg, near the Vaal River on the Free State-North West Province border. These three mines share a milling and treatment circuit.

-

Great Noligwa, a mature operation nearing the end of its life, adjoins Kopanang and Moab Khotsong in the Free State. The mine exploits primarily the Vaal Reef by means of scattered mining via a twin-shaft system over eight main levels at an average depth of 2,400m.

-

Kopanang is located to the west of neighbour Great Noligwa and bound to the south by the Jersey Fault. Gold is the primary output, with uranium oxide produced as a by-product, from a single shaft system to a depth of 2,600m. It exploits almost exclusively the Vaal Reef.

-

Moab Khotsong is AngloGold Ashanti's newest gold mine in South Africa. Stopping operations began in November 2003 and full production was achieved in 2010. Given the geological complexity of the Vaal Reef, scattered mining is employed.

West Wits

The West Wits operations, Mponeng and TauTona, are situated southwest of Johannesburg, on the border between Gauteng and North West Province.

-

Mponeng, the world's deepest gold mine, exploits the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) at depths of between 2,400m and 3,900m via a twin-shaft system. Ore is treated and smelted at the mine's gold plant.

-

TauTona exploits both the Carbon Leader Reef and the VCR via a three-shaft system, supported by secondary and tertiary shafts sinking to depths of between 1,850m and 3,450m. TauTona's infrastructure is being used to access the remaining Ore Reserve at Savuka. A link between the two mines reduces dependency on a single infrastructure system, including ore passes.

Surface Operations

-

Surface Operations extracts gold from marginal ore dumps and tailings storage facilities on surface at various Vaal River and West Wits operations. Uranium is produced as a by-product, as is backfill that is used as mining support. Surface Operations includes MWS which operates independently.

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

South Africa

Production

09

10

11

12

13

(000oz)

1,797

1,785

1,624

1,212

1,302

AIFR

09

10

11

12

13

(per million hours worked)

17.72

16.69

15.57

13.24

12.63

Productivity

09

10

11

12

13

(oz/TEC)

5.70

5.63

5.85

4.19

4.47

**Total cash costs and
all-in sustaining costs**

(\$/oz)

09

10

11

12

13

466

598

694

1,189

1,120

873

850

Total cash costs All-in sustaining costs
(excluding stockpile
write-offs)

Contribution to regional production by mine – 2013

(%)

Mponeng

27

Surface Operations 18

TauTona

18

Moab Khotsong

16

Kopanang

14

Great Noligwa

7

KPI

KEY

PERFORMANCE

INDICATORS

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

South Africa

Key statistics

Units

2013

2012

2011

Operational performance

Tonnes treated/milled

Mt

39.2

22.2

16.4

Pay limit

(1)

oz/t

0.36

0.40

0.54

g/t

13.37

12.41

11.98

Recovered grade

(1)

oz/t

0.204

0.219

0.232

g/t

7.00

7.50

7.95

Gold production

000oz

1,302

1,212

1,624

Total cash costs

\$/oz

850

873

694

Total production costs

\$/oz

1,070

1,097

910

All-in sustaining costs

(2)

\$/oz

1,120
 1,189
 Capital expenditure
 \$m
 451
 583
 532
 Productivity
 oz/TEC
 4.47
 4.19
 5.85
 Safety
 Number of fatalities
 6
 11
 9
 AIFR
 per million hours worked
 12.63
 13.24
 15.57
 People
 Average no of employees: Total
 32,406
 34,186
 32,082
 – Permanent employees
 28,526
 29,740
 28,176
 – Contractors
 3,880
 4,446
 3,906
 Employee turnover
 %
 12
 8
 9
 Training and development expenditure
 \$m
 45
 63
 50
 Environment
 Total water consumption
 ML
 27,228
 (5)
 23,813

18,821
 Total water use per tonne treated
 kL/t
 0.69
 1.07
 1.15
 Total energy usage
 PJ
 11.80
 11.65
 11.68
 Total energy usage per tonne treated
 GJ/t
 0.30
 0.52
 1.71
 Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 000t CO₂e
 2,963
 (6)
 2,982
 (6)
 2,930
 Total GHG emissions per tonne treated
 t CO₂e/t
 0.08
 0.13
 0.18
 Cyanide(4) used
 t
 9,688
 6,129
 3,913
 No. of reportable environmental incidents
 3
 10
 12
 Total rehabilitation liabilities:
 \$m
 78.1
 148.8
 154.8
 – restoration
 \$m
 10.0
 43.7
 73.7
 – decommissioning
 \$m
 68.1
 105.1

81.1
Community and government
Community expenditure
(3)
\$m
8.4
7.7
3.7
Payments to government
\$m
157
251
313
– Dividends
\$m
–
–
–
– Taxation
\$m
12
81
102
– Withholding tax (royalties, etc.)
\$m
12
29
71
– Other indirect taxes and duties
\$m
–
1
–
– Employee taxes and other contributions
\$m
122
131
132
– Property tax
\$m
5
3
3
– Other (includes skills development)
\$m
6
6
5
(1)
Refers to underground operations only.
(2)

Excludes stockpile write-offs.

(3)

Includes corporate social investment expenditure.

(4)

International Cyanide Code Compliance: The South Africa operations were certified in 2007 and recertified in 2010 and 2011.

(5)

This figure was misprinted in the Integrated Report 2012.

(6)

The Eskom grid emission factor was revised by the National Business Initiative in consultation with Eskom, leading to a reduction in electricity-related emissions.

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

South Africa

Review of the year

Operational performance

Production

Overall production in the South Africa region rose by 7%, reflecting a recovery from the second half of 2012, which was negatively affected by industrial action.

Increased output at Moab Khotsong was a result of the higher grade mined and reduced dilution owing to a decrease in stoping widths. The improved grade and greater volumes treated at Surface Operations, following the optimisation of MWS's processes and systems, also made a positive contribution.

The South Africa region's contribution to group attributable production remained stable at around 32%. The Vaal River operations produced 1.38Mlb of uranium as a by-product.

Costs

Despite increases in wages and electricity tariffs that exceeded inflation, as well as expenditure incurred on improving overall safety standards, costs per ounce for the South Africa region declined.

Project 500, an initiative to reduce overall group costs by \$500m in the 18 months to end 2014, was piloted for the South Africa region at Moab Khotsong during the second quarter of 2013.

Projects were deferred and cost-saving initiatives to optimise energy consumption and underground locomotive fleets, as well as to reduce consumable expenditure, were implemented.

By year-end, regional quarterly cash costs had improved markedly, declining from \$890/oz in the second quarter to \$767/oz in the last quarter of the year. Costs at Moab Khotsong in particular declined from \$1,052/oz in the first quarter to \$596/oz in the last quarter of the year as grades improved according to plan.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure for the year totalled \$451m, a decline of 23% on the previous year. This follows the scaling back of project investment as part of the cost-cutting initiatives across the portfolio. Capital expenditure in 2013 was predominantly on ore reserve development across all underground operations.

Growth and improvement

TauTona is the leading test site for the new technology being developed by the ATIC. Significant progress was made in three key areas of focus: geological drilling, reef boring and ultra-high-strength backfill. The ultimate aim is the development of a more automated mining method for deep-level underground operations in South Africa which will enable us to safely mine all of the gold, and only the gold, all of the time on these large, deep ore bodies.

Project Zaaiplaats at the Moab Khotsong mine was temporarily halted while alternative development options for the project are evaluated. The deepening project at Mponeng was also slowed to optimise expenditure.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

As at 31 December 2013, the total Mineral Resource (inclusive of the Ore Reserve) for the South Africa region was 94.27Moz (2012: 98.60Moz) and the Ore Reserve 30.90Moz (2012: 31.56Moz). This is equivalent to around 40% and 45% of the group's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve respectively.

Sustainability performance

People

A total of 32,406 people were employed on average by the South Africa region – 28,526 full-time employees and 3,880 contractors – as compared to 34,186 in 2012. The 5% decline in the number employed was a result of cost rationalisation initiatives implemented across the group. Productivity remained low at 4.47oz/TEC in 2013 (2012: 4.19oz/TEC).

Biennial wage talks with organised labour, through the established gold sector's centralised collective bargaining forum, overseen by the Chamber of Mines, were concluded after mediation and a short strike at the Vaal River operations only. The Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU), a relative newcomer to the gold sector, voluntary participated in wage discussions for the first time with the NUM, UASA and Solidarity on behalf of their members.

“

Various cost securing initiatives resulted in a 3% decrease in total cash costs per ounce.

”

ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT 2013

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

South Africa

A two-year wage agreement was concluded with organised labour groups representing the majority (63%) of employees in industry. While AMCU was not party to the final settlement, the agreement was extended to all employees in the bargaining unit, irrespective of union affiliation. The wage agreement included salary increases in the first year, effective 1 July 2013, of 8% for Category 4 and 5 employees (including rock-drill operators) and 7.5% for the balance of the workforce and an increase linked to South Africa's rate of inflation in the second year. See the Annual Sustainability Report 2013 for additional information.

Safety

There were regrettably six fatalities during 2013 (2012: 11) – one at the Vaal River operations and five at the West Wits operations. The fatality at Moab Khotsong in December, ended a record run of 4.7 million fatality free shifts (538 days) for the Vaal River Operations.

There was an overall improvement in safety performance. The all injury frequency rate (AIFR) for the South Africa region was 12.63 per million employee hours worked compared to 13.24 in 2012, the best performance for the region in the company's history.

Safety remains the critical focus area in South Africa and this steadfast commitment is coupled with initiatives to prevent fatalities by analysing and monitoring near-misses and high-risk safety incidents, most notably those involving falls of ground, underground rail-bound transport and heavy mobile equipment.

This information will also feed into work being done by the ATIC, which has as one of its objectives improved safety.

In particular, the Chenchu Nqondo campaign, which focuses on changing the mind-set of employees regarding rules, regulations and behaviour, is under way at TauTona.

At Mponeng, a new safety theme, "Safe Gold Our Future", was launched to address safety performance. Measures to mitigate the risk of truck and tramming incidents are currently being implemented across the region.

Spending on improved safety measures related to falls of ground was increased across the region. This included most notably the installation of netting and bolting support and full metal support props in key areas.

Health

The annual cure rate for tuberculosis (TB) has improved and exceeds World Health Organization targets. However, there was an increase in silicosis rates in 2013 that reverses the downward trend of recent years. This short-term trend is being examined. The company remains committed to its long-term goal of eliminating new cases of silicosis. It should be noted that the long latency period for silicosis means that diagnosis may only occur years after exposure. Unfortunately 10 new cases of noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) were identified in

2013 and management is determined to reduce this number and achieve the industry benchmark.

Sick-shift rates remain high. TB incidence highlights the complex issue of cross-border migration of communicable diseases in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and has received growing attention from government.

By year-end 2013, roughly a third of Category 4 to 8 employees were receiving treatment for a chronic disease which includes both communicable (such as TB and HIV) and non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension and diabetes.

Environment

There were three significant environmental incidents in the South Africa region during the year, all at MWS. The tailings pipeline running from MWS to the tailings storage facility failed following the illegal removal of the pipeline's flanges, leading to a spillage. Operations were temporarily suspended and containment walls built to contain the spill and minimise the environmental impact.

Following a series of remediation efforts, water quality in the Koekemoer Spruit, near MWS, had largely returned to pre-spillage conditions in the weeks following the incident. Interim process water containment infrastructure, which was a priority, was completed in 2013. Work is to begin on the construction of more permanent return water facilities.

The Department of Water Affairs and the National Nuclear Regulator have reviewed operations at MWS and approved proposed action plans and progress made. AngloGold Ashanti continues to engage with the Federation for a Sustainable Environment, a local NGO, to communicate improvements made at operations in the region.

The potential for inter-mine flooding at both the Vaal River and West Wits operations remains a risk and major focus area, compounded by the failure of neighbouring mines to contribute to pumping costs. At year-end, AngloGold Ashanti was pumping water from underground operations that it does not own and that have ceased working, to prevent flooding of its current mine workings. The annual cost of this pumping is approximately \$4.7m.

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

South Africa

The region's strategic environmental focus areas remain integrated water management, closure planning, waste management, knowledge management, legal compliance and the dust mitigation programme for tailings storage facilities.

Communities

The delivery of community development projects is informed by the Social and Labour Plans (SLPs) that are submitted every five years to the DMR, detailing community development projects and targets. The SLPs developed for the South African operations in consultation with the DMR, local municipalities and communities for the period 2010 to 2014 have yet to receive final approval owing to backlogs at the DMR. These plans include board-approved commitments amounting to R418m (\$46.4m) for local economic and enterprise development and community and human resources projects.

The Social and Institutional Fund addresses the Millennium Development Goals. This fund invested a total of \$1.4m in 2013, bringing the total spent to date to \$3m, of which \$1m has been spent in labour-sending areas.

Good progress is being made in preferential procurement, human resource development and national certificate vocational work. Some work remains to be done regarding services expenditure to ensure compliance with the Mining Charter, and adult basic education and training for both employees and communities.

Contributions to education in both local and labour-sending communities are a priority. The Vaal Reefs Technical High School's Science and Maths laboratories were officially opened during 2013. AngloGold Ashanti was commended for its contribution to improvements in the quality of education, especially regarding mathematics and science.

The Goso Forest Science laboratory was handed over to the ministers of Mineral Resources and Basic Education, the Executive Mayor of the OR Tambo District Municipality and the community of Lusikisiki. The ministers acknowledged AngloGold Ashanti's role in empowering communities and noted the important role to be played by public-private partnerships in delivering vital infrastructure projects in host and labour-sending communities.

Outlook

The emphasis in 2014 will remain on cost containment, improving productivity and eliminating production of unprofitable ounces. In 2014, attributable production from the South Africa region is expected to be between 1.2Moz and 1.3Moz at a total cash cost of between \$768/oz and \$820/oz (all-in sustaining cost of \$998/oz – \$1,047/oz). Capital expenditure of \$305m to \$328m is estimated.

“

The emphasis in 2014 will remain

on optimising productivity and
reducing costs.
”

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Continental Africa

CONTINENTAL AFRICA

There are nine mining operations in six countries in the Continental Africa region. They are:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

-

Kibali, which began commercial production in October 2013, is adjacent to the town of Doko and 180km from Arua on the Ugandan border. When completed, Kibali will be one of the largest mines of its kind in Africa. The project is co-owned by AngloGold Ashanti (45%), Randgold Resources (45%) and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto (SOKIMO) (10%), a state-owned gold mining company. Randgold Resources manages and operates the mine.

Ghana

-

Iduapriem, which comprises the Iduapriem and Teberebie properties in a 110km² concession, is located in the Western Region of Ghana, some 70km north of the coastal city of Takoradi and 10km southwest of the Tarkwa mine. Iduapriem is an open-pit mine and its processing facilities include a carbon-in-pulp (CIP) plant.

-

Obuasi is located in Ghana's Ashanti Region, approximately 60km south of Kumasi. Mining operations are primarily underground, to a depth of 1.5km. Some surface mining in the form of open-pit and tailings reclamation occurs. Obuasi's processing plant, with a monthly capacity of 180,000t, treats both sulphide ores from an underground mine and sulphide tailings. A mine improvement process is underway to enhance production rates through the mechanisation of all mining blocks, and to improve the life of mine plan, taking account of organisational structure, water management, environment and community.

Guinea

-

Siguiri, a multiple open-pit oxide gold mine, in the relatively remote district of Siguiri, around 850km northeast of the country's capital, Conakry. The area has significant potential for gold mining and has long been an area of traditional artisanal mining. The gold processing plant treats about 30,000t daily. AngloGold Ashanti holds an 85% interest in Siguiri, with the remaining interest held by the Government of Guinea.

Mali

-

Morila is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and Randgold Resources, which manages the mine and in which each has a 40% interest. The Government of Mali owns the remaining 20%. Morila is situated 180km southeast of Bamako, the capital of Mali. The operation treats low-grade

stockpiles while the plant, which incorporates a conventional carbon-in-leach process with an up-front gravity section to extract the free gold, has an annual throughput capacity of 4.3Mt. With the conclusion of mining in 2009, operations currently involve processing of the remaining stockpile of 5Mt (marginal ore and marginal waste) at year-end.

•

Sadiola is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti (41%) and IAMGOLD (41%). The Government of Mali owns the remaining 18%. The Sadiola mine is situated in southwestern Mali, some 77km south-southwest of the regional capital Kayes. Mining takes place in five open-pits. On-site surface infrastructure includes a 4.9Mt per annum carbon-in-leach (CIL) gold plant where the ore is eluted and smelted.

•

Yatela is 80% owned by the Sadiola Exploration Company Limited, a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and IAMGOLD, giving each a 40% stake. The balance of 20% is owned by the Government of Mali. Yatela is situated 25km north of Sadiola. Ore extraction in most of the open pits has been completed.

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Namibia

•

Navachab is situated near the town of Karibib some 170km northwest of the capital Windhoek. Navachab, which began operations in 1989, is an open-pit mine with a 120,000t per month processing plant consisting of crushing, milling, carbon-in-pulp (CIP) and electro-winning facilities. Post year-end, AngloGold Ashanti signed a binding agreement to sell its entire interest in Navachab, subject to certain conditions.

Tanzania

•

Geita is located in northwestern Tanzania, in the Lake Victoria goldfields of the Mwanza Region, about 120km from Mwanza and 4km west of the town of Geita. The Geita gold deposit, which is currently mined as a multiple open-pit operation, has underground potential and is currently serviced by a 5.2Mt per annum carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing plant. While Geita generates its own power, the operation of its power generating facility is outsourced and fuel is delivered by road.

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Continental Africa

Production

09

10

11

12

13

(000oz)

1,585

1,492

1,570

1,521

1,460

AIFR

09

10

11

12

13

(per million hours worked)

6.09

5.26

3.03

2.26

1.97

Productivity

09

10

11

12

13

(oz/TEC)

12.23

11.24

11.41

10.97

9.97

**Total cash costs and
all-in sustaining costs**

09

10

11

12

13

(\$/oz)

608

712

698*

1,235

1,202

830*

869

Total cash costs All-in sustaining costs
(excluding stockpile
write-offs)

* Restated due to the adoption of IFRIC 20

Geita

31

Siguiri

18

Obuasi

17

Iduapriem

15

Sadiola

6

Morila

4

Navachab

4

Kibali

3

Yatela

2

Contribution to regional production by mine – 2013

(%)

KPI

KEY

PERFORMANCE

INDICATORS

“

Kibali is an important addition to the

Continental Africa region, significantly improving the quality of our asset portfolio and providing good growth potential.

”

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Continental Africa

Key statistics

Units

2013

2012

2011

Operational performance

Tonnes treated/milled

Mt

26.9

27.8

26.3

Pay limit

oz/t

0.049

0.041

0.036

g/t

1.669

1.273

1.235

Recovered grade

oz/t

0.054

0.055

0.055

g/t

1.69

1.70

1.87

Gold production

000oz

1,460

1,521

1,570

Total cash costs

(1)

\$/oz

869

830

698

Total production costs

(1)

\$/oz

1,086

1,060

953

All-in sustaining costs

(2)

\$/oz

1,202
 1,235
 Capital expenditure
 (1)
 \$m
 839
 925
 569
 Productivity
 oz/TEC
 9.97
 10.97
 11.41
 Safety
 Number of fatalities
 2
 5
 3
 AIFR
 per million hours worked
 1.97
 2.26
 3.03
 People
 Average no of employees: Total
 16,625
 16,621
 16,539
 – Permanent employees
 10,778
 10,014
 9,783
 – Contractors
 5,847
 6,607
 6,756
 Employee turnover
 %
 11
 5
 6
 Training and development expenditure
 \$m
 11
 NR
 NR
 Environment
 Total water consumption
 ML
 21,031
 (4)

19,132
 (4)
 20,203
 Total water use per tonne treated
 kL/t
 0.67
 0.60
 0.66
 Total energy usage
 PJ
 12.01
 12.13
 11.51
 Total energy usage per tonne treated
 GJ/t
 0.38
 0.38
 0.37
 Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 000t CO₂e
 969
 978
 938
 Total GHG emissions per tonne treated
 t CO₂e/t
 0.03
 0.03
 0.03
 Cyanide (5) used
 t
 13,720
 14,065
 14,219
 No. of reportable environmental incidents
 5
 5
 14
 Total rehabilitation liabilities:
 \$m
 411.0
 427.5
 364.3
 – restoration
 \$m
 273.3
 275.1
 238.5
 – decommissioning
 \$m
 137.7
 152.4

125.8

Community and government

Community expenditure

\$m

13.3

13.3

13.5

Payments to government

\$m

320

552

482

– Dividends

\$m

21

(3)

51

68

– Taxation

\$m

72

239

191

– Withholding tax (royalties, etc.)

\$m

106

149

128

– Other indirect taxes and duties

\$m

46

38

26

– Employee taxes and other contributions

\$m

64

59

54

– Property tax

\$m

5

6

4

– Other (includes skills development)

\$m

6

10

11

(1)

Restated for 2011 and 2012 in terms of the adoption of IFRIC 20.

(2)

Excluding stockpile write-offs.

(3)

Adjusted for Ghana – additional 2012 dividend.

(4)

Annual water usage data restated to exclude domestic water consumption.

(5)

International Cyanide Code Compliance: Sadiola and Yatela were certified in 2009, and Navachab and Siguiri were certified in 2010.

NR = not reported

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Continental Africa

Review of the year

Operational performance

Production

Production declined overall for the year, a result of planned downtime at Geita during the first quarter for the replacement of the SAG mill and the transition at Obuasi of development from contractors to AngloGold Ashanti. While production has steadily increased since, this did not fully offset the initial decline early in the year. Kibali began commercial production on 1 October 2013, while other operations neared the end of their working lives, particularly Yatela, which will continue with closure and rehabilitation activities in 2014.

At Obuasi, the mine improvement process progressed during the year with a ramp up of production and mechanised development rates and a gradual reduction in employee numbers at the operation. AngloGold Ashanti will continue to review all options available for Obuasi, taking into account the interests of all stakeholders.

Costs

Through work associated with Project 500, the region realised significant savings during the year. At Geita, an initiative to better align the asset's exploration strategy and budget with its mine plan led to cost savings of more than \$20m for the year. Furthermore, inventory optimisation initiatives, revised contracts and a reduction in regional corporate costs led to additional savings of \$17m for the Continental Africa region.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditures for the year totalled \$839m, of which \$341m was spent on the development of Kibali. Of the sustaining capital expenditure, which included ore reserve development, the bulk was spent on the decline project at Obuasi and the mill replacement at Geita.

Growth and improvement

The production ramp up at Kibali will contribute additional ounces at a cost that is lower than the group average. The downturn in the gold price early in the year 2013 and the resultant emphasis on cost efficiency has led to the revision of mine plans and a cut-back in growth plans at many of the other operations in the region to enable the company to maximise cash flow even in a weaker gold price environment.

Management continues to see exciting opportunities in Guinea as exploration work continues on the Kounkoun trend, one of three priority greenfield exploration targets.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

As at 31 December 2013, the total attributable Mineral Resource (inclusive of the Ore Reserve) for the Continental Africa region was 69.06Moz (2012: 73.01Moz) and the attributable Ore Reserve, 24.41Moz (2012: 27.59Moz). This is equivalent to around 30% and 36% of the group's Mineral Resource and Ore

Reserve respectively.

Sustainability performance

Sustainable development

Senior management at group level focused on key sustainable developments in the Continental Africa region during the year, with particular attention paid to projects that address key legacy issues. A key feature of the year was engagement with the various governments in the region regarding matters of mutual concern in their respective countries.

People

A total of 16,625 people were employed on average by the Continental Africa region – 10,778 full time employees and 5,847 contractors – as compared with 16,621 in 2012, as the new Kibali mine was commissioned and began its production ramp up. Productivity for the region was 9.97oz/TEC as compared to 10.97oz/TEC in 2012.

“

Work associated with Project 500 helped to realise significant savings in the region.

”

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Continental Africa

Safety

There were two fatalities in the region during the year (2012: five), one at Iduapriem and one at Obuasi. Overall, the safety performance continued to improve with an all injury frequency rate of 1.97 per million hours recorded for the year (2012: 2.26). This is an improvement of 35% in the last three years. Iduapriem, Geita and Yatela were lost-time injury free for the year.

Health

Given the presence of silica in the ore bodies being mined at the Continental Africa operations, a review of silica dust exposure and silicosis at all operations within the region is ongoing.

The programme to combat malaria continues to yield positive results, with improvements in the malaria incident rate recorded at Obuasi, Iduapriem and Geita. AngloGold Ashanti is also making good progress with the roll-out of this programme in alignment with the \$140m Global Fund project to 40 priority districts in Ghana.

Environment

There were five significant environmental incidents in the region during 2013 – three at Obuasi, one at Geita and one at Iduapriem. Water management remains a critical issue, particularly in Ghana where water pollution is a legacy issue that continues to receive significant investment and focus.

A water management strategy is being developed to minimise and, where possible, eliminate the potential harm from such pollution. Community support for this is being sought. Water treatment plants installed at Obuasi will enable us to optimise the management of process water across the operation (see pages 60 and 61 of the Annual Sustainability Report 2013 for more details).

Technology to assist with and improve the management of cyanide has been installed at both Ghanaian operations to ensure compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code. Currently, neither Obuasi nor Iduapriem, in Ghana, nor Geita, in Tanzania, are certified.

Stakeholder engagement and communities

A stakeholder mapping project for the Continental Africa region, conducted in partnership with the Wharton Business School, was finalised by year end. The project aimed to increase our understanding of our stakeholders, their networks and concerns, and in particular the relationships between the stakeholders and the operations.

There was an increase in VPSHR-related security incidents in 2012, largely owing to increased and more complex artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) as well as illegal mining activities in Tanzania and Ghana. Initiatives are being considered for Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania involving multi-stakeholder partnerships with the World Bank, governments and other mining companies. An ASM formalisation project is currently

being piloted at Geita.

In terms of the stability agreement signed with the Ghanaian government on the acquisition of Ashanti Goldfields in 2004, the company has been accruing 1% of profits after tax for two funds to benefit communities located within the mineral concessions at Obuasi and Iduapriem. This is in addition to other community investments. The funds were formally launched in 2013.

Outlook

In 2014, attributable production from Continental Africa is expected to be between 1.5Moz and 1.6Moz at a total cash cost of between \$786/oz and \$839/oz (all-in sustaining cost of \$1,050/oz – \$1,101/oz).

Capital expenditure of around \$539m to \$579m is planned – to be spent mostly on development of resources at Geita; development of the Obuasi Deeps Decline and mechanisation of existing conventional development methods at Obuasi; and completion of sulphide circuit and underground declines at Kibali.

Cost containment and enhanced productivity will remain priorities.

“

Water management remains a critical environmental and legacy issue, particularly in Ghana.

”

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AUSTRALASIA

AngloGold Ashanti has two operations in Australasia, both located in the northern goldfields of Western Australia. These are:

- Sunrise Dam (100%), located 220km northeast of Kalgoorlie and 55km south of Laverton. The mine produced ore from both an open pit and an underground mine during 2013. After more than 17 years of operation, the open pit was completed to a depth of 490m below surface at the end of 2013. Sunrise Dam will transition to solely underground mining in 2014. Mining is conducted by contract mining companies and the ore is treated in a conventional gravity and carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing plant, which is owner-managed.

- Tropicana, a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti (70%), which manages the operation, and Independence Group NL (30%), is Australia's newest gold mine. Tropicana is located 200km east of Sunrise Dam, and 330km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Development of this project began following board approval in November 2010. First gold was poured ahead of schedule and within budget in September 2013. Innovation has been incorporated into the design of Tropicana's mining and processing systems, from the start of exploration through to environmental management and closure planning.

A greenfield exploration programme is also underway in Australia where the group has an interest in approximately 13,000km² of tenements. See the Exploration Review for further information.

OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Australasia

Production

09
10
11
12
13
(000oz)

401
396
246
258
342

AIFR

09
10
11
12
13
(per million hours worked)
8.64
13.10

18.11

6.33

7.68

Productivity

09

10

11

12

13

(oz/TEC)

73.52

66.77

40.29

43.46

49.64

**Total cash costs and
all-in sustaining costs**

(\$/oz)

09

10

11

12

13

662

982

1,431

1,680

1,376

1,211

1,047

Total cash costs All-in sustaining costs
(excluding stockpile
write-offs)

Contribution to regional production by mine – 2013
(%)

Sunrise Dam

81

Tropicana

19

KPI

KEY

PERFORMANCE

INDICATORS

“

The start of production at Tropicana was a
significant milestone for the region.

”

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Australasia

Key statistics

Units

2013

2012

2011

Operational performance

Tonnes treated/milled

Mt

4.3

3.4

3.6

Pay limit

oz/t

0.09

0.08

0.10

g/t

2.82

2.42

3.00

Recovered grade

oz/t

0.072

0.070

0.063

g/t

2.45

2.39

2.16

Gold production

000oz

342

258

246

Total cash costs

\$/oz

1,047

1,211

1,431

Total production costs

(2)

\$/oz

1,333

1,358

1,622

All-in sustaining costs

(1)

\$/oz

1,376

1,680
 Capital expenditure
 (2)
 \$m
 285
 369
 102
 Productivity
 oz/TEC
 49.64
 43.46
 40.29
 Safety
 Number of fatalities
 0
 0
 0
 AIFR
 per million hours worked
 7.68
 6.33
 18.11
 People
 Average no of employees: Total
 925
 494
 509
 – Permanent employees
 281
 110
 101
 – Contractors
 644
 384
 408
 Employee turnover
 %
 22
 14
 21
 Training and development expenditure
 \$m
 2
 1
 1
 Environment
 Total water consumption
 ML
 4,828
 3,104
 4,059

Total water use per tonne treated

kL/t

1.03

0.92

1.14

Total energy usage

PJ

2.81

(4)

2.08

(4)

2.14

Total energy usage per tonne treated

GJ/t

0.60

0.62

0.60

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

000t CO₂e

174

(5)

125

(5)

130

Total GHG emissions per tonne treated

t CO₂e/t

0.04

0.04

0.04

Cyanide

(3)

used

t

1,658

1,331

1,379

No. of reportable environmental incidents

2

1

1

Total rehabilitation liabilities:

\$m

53.1

61.5

42.0

– restoration

\$m

21.9

26.8

27.8

– decommissioning

\$m
 31.2
 34.7
 14.2
 Community and government
 Community expenditure
 \$m
 0.5
 0.5
 0.3
 Payments to government
 \$m
 49
 88
 122
 – Dividends
 \$m
 –
 –
 –
 – Taxation
 \$m
 7
 47
 81
 – Withholding tax (royalties, etc.)
 \$m
 16
 11
 10
 – Other indirect taxes and duties
 \$m
 –
 –
 –
 – Employee taxes and other contributions
 \$m
 26
 30
 31
 – Property tax
 \$m
 –
 –
 –
 – Other
 \$m
 –
 –
 –
 (1)

Excluding stockpile write-offs.

(2)

Restated in terms of the adoption of IFRIC 20.

(3)

International Cyanide Code Compliance: Sunrise Dam was certified in 2007 and recertified in 2010.

(4)

These figures were misprinted in the Integrated Report 2012.

(5)

Sunrise Dam's GHG emissions changed due to the restatement of energy usage (see page 75).

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Australasia

Review of the year

Operational performance

Production

The start-up of Tropicana in September 2013 contributed to an increase in production for the Australasia region of 33% to 342,000oz, remaining steady at 8% of total group production in 2013.

Production at Sunrise Dam increased to 276,000oz as higher grade ore from the Crown Pillar in the base of the open pit was processed. Open-pit mining was completed by year-end. From 2014, Sunrise Dam will be solely an underground operation.

During the year, changes to underground grade control and mine design, combined with improved productivity, resulted in a substantial improvement in underground mining costs.

The new Tropicana operation contributed an attributable 66,000oz to Australasian production for the year, in line with guidance. At year-end, the processing plant had achieved 90% availability. Mining started in mid-2012 and during the year, a third excavator and truck fleet was mobilised to site, bringing the mining fleet to full capacity.

Costs

Total cash costs declined year-on-year by 14% and all-in sustaining costs by 18%. Costs for the Australasian region were positively affected by the start of production at Tropicana, and by productivity improvements and the treatment of higher grade ore at Sunrise Dam.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure for the region totalled \$285m – \$39m at Sunrise Dam, primarily on the development of the ore body, and \$241m at Tropicana on construction and commissioning.

Growth and improvement

At Sunrise Dam the focus will remain on reducing underground mining costs through a multi-pronged project that is focusing on productivity improvements and an innovative approach to grade control and mine design based on a systematic reverse circulation drilling strategy. From 2014 the operation is targeting consistent underground production in excess of 2Mtpa, with additional mill capacity filled by the substantial surface stockpiles. Potential for mine-life extensions at Sunrise Dam remains high, with mineralisation remaining open below a depth of 1,500m.

During 2013, drilling focused on the upper sections of the Vogue zone, which lies beneath the Cosmo and adjacent Dolly domains. Capital development is progressing into Vogue in order to undertake further drilling within this extensive orebody and to establish the development levels required to bring Vogue ore into production in 2015.

The Tropicana joint venture has an extensive tenement holding in the Tropicana Belt, where there is believed to be

good potential for further discoveries. Systematic exploration continues. In 2014 there will be a focus on finding additional ore within trucking distance of the processing plant.

In late 2013, the Havana Deeps prefeasibility study, which considered the trade-off between open pit and underground mining of mineralisation below the Havana orebody, was completed. Drilling as part of this study confirmed the down-plunge extent of the main high-grade shoots of the Havana orebody. The recommendations of the prefeasibility study being considered by the Tropicana joint venture partners early in 2014 include a phased-approach to an enhanced prefeasibility study, which would include targeted exploration of shoot repetitions north of the Havana Deeps' Mineral Resource, in order to further improve the economics of the project.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve

As at 31 December 2013, the total attributable Mineral Resource (inclusive of the Ore Reserve) for the Australasia region was 8.63Moz (2012: 8.34Moz) and the attributable Ore Reserve, 3.81Moz (2012: 3.91Moz). Sunrise Dam accounted for 37% and Tropicana 63% of the region's Mineral Resource, and around 4% and 6% of the group's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve respectively.

Sustainability performance

Sustainable development

A sustainability management plan has been developed that identifies key actions to be undertaken to improve sustainability performance. Each operation is developing a sustainability plan and reports quarterly on their respective performance in meeting site sustainability goals.

To achieve these plans, AngloGold Ashanti will continue to ensure its people have the safety skills, tools and supervision to go about their work safely. This is achieved through training (Safety Leadership Programme) and the promotion of safe behaviours on the part of all employees,

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Australasia

subcontractors and visitors. The region has continued to share its experiences and learnings from these and others across the group.

Sustainability-related issues can emerge at any time during the life of the mine, from exploration through to closure. With Sunrise Dam moving to solely underground operation in 2014, there will be new challenges for the mine and the need to identify sustainability synergies across both Sunrise Dam and Tropicana.

People

A total of 925 people were employed on average by the Australasia region – 281 full time employees and 644 contractors – as compared with 494 in 2012. Productivity remained high, with the Australasia region reporting 49.64oz/TEC in 2013 (2012: 43.46oz/TEC), the highest in the group.

Safety

No fatalities were reported and the AIFR for the region was 7.68 per million hours worked (2012: 6.33).

Sunrise Dam was re-certified to OSHAS 18001 by an external third party.

Environment

There were two significant incidents during the year related to a diesel spill and a saline water spill at Tropicana. Clean-up activities for both events were undertaken immediately.

The high cost of energy remains a challenge in Australia. Studies into the feasibility and advantages of piping natural gas, as an alternative to diesel, for power generation at both Sunrise Dam and Tropicana are being finalised.

With open pit mining at Sunrise Dam coming to an end, progressive bulk earthworks have been completed on the waste dumps and the operation's initial tailings storage facility has been fully rehabilitated.

Communities

Australia has a relatively stable operating environment in terms of community engagement. The Australasia region is, however, experiencing greater complexities and challenges in sustaining its operations as governments and communities request more from mining companies and competition intensifies for resources. A vital element of community engagement in the region is maintaining pro-active, transparent dialogue with local communities and providing feedback as widely and broadly as possible.

Under the community engagement strategy a number of themes are based around the “think local” initiative with a particular focus on local procurement, employment and small-business development through support of local communities and the establishment of an active youth engagement strategy. Several indigenous businesses have been engaged in contracts to provide services at both operations. Most of these were

small to medium enterprises that continue to receive ongoing capacity development with AngloGold Ashanti.

AngloGold Ashanti has been pro-active in a campaign to recruit residents from the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and among, in particular, local indigenous residents, for employment opportunities at its sites. Entry-level training programmes were introduced for indigenous candidates that include on-the-job work experience and provide insight into mining and working at a FIFO operation.

Outlook

During 2014, the Tropicana mine is expected to achieve full production rates. This, together with productivity initiatives at Sunrise Dam, will contribute to increased production and lower overall costs for the region. The region aims to contribute positively to the Project 500 goal of achieving improved production with spend efficiencies.

In 2014, attributable production from the Australasia region is expected to be between 580,000oz and 622,000oz at a total cash cost of between \$711/oz and \$760/oz (all-in sustaining cost of \$894/oz – \$937/oz). Capital expenditure of \$80m – \$86m is planned.

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Americas

AMERICAS

The Americas, an important growth area for AngloGold Ashanti, includes operations and projects in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and the United States.

Argentina

-

AngloGold Ashanti has a 92.5% stake in Cerro Vanguardia, the company's sole operation in Argentina, with Fomicruz, a state company operating in the province of Santa Cruz, owning the remaining 7.5%. Located to the northwest of Puerto San Julián in the province of Santa Cruz, Cerro Vanguardia consists of multiple small open-pits with high stripping ratios and multiple narrow-vein underground mines. The metallurgical plant has a daily capacity of 3,000t and includes a cyanide recovery facility.

Brazil

-

AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração (AGA Mineração), which is wholly owned, comprises two operational units located in the state of Minas Gerais, close to the city of Belo Horizonte:

-

The Cuiabá operation includes the Cuiabá and Lamego mines and the Cuiabá and Queiroz plant complexes. Cuiabá has been in operation for 26 years while Lamego is a recently developed underground mine. Ore from the Cuiabá and Lamego mines is processed at the Cuiabá gold plant. The concentrate produced is then transported 15km by aerial ropeway to the Queiroz plant where milling, flotation, roasting, leaching, precipitation and refining occur. Total annual capacity of the complete Cuiabá circuit is 1.7Mt and recoveries of 93% are achieved.

-

The Córrego do Sítio operation comprises one surface (oxide) and two underground (sulphide) mines, as well as a heap leach pad and sulphide plant.

-

Serra Grande, which is wholly owned, is located in central Brazil in the state of Goiás, about 5km from the city of Crixás. Serra Grande comprises three mechanised underground mines: Mina III, Mina Nova (which includes the Pequizão orebody) and Palmeiras – and an open-pit on the outcrop of the Mina III orebody. One dedicated metallurgical plant treats all ore mined. Annual plant capacity, which has grinding, leaching, filtration, precipitation and smelting facilities, is 1.15Mt.

Colombia

-

Two advanced major exploration projects currently underway

in Colombia are La Colosa and Gramalote. Extensive exploration activities are also being conducted in the region by either AngloGold Ashanti teams or together with joint venture partners. Refer to the Exploration Review for further details.

United States

•

AngloGold Ashanti holds a 100% interest in the Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) Gold Mining Company's Cresson mine, located in the state of Colorado. A surface mining operation provides ore to a crusher and valley leach facility, one of the largest in the world. Production from the mine life extension (MLE1) project is well underway and will continue until 2016 at current mining rates. A second life extension and production expansion project (MLE2) is in implementation phase and is expected to increase production significantly from 2015.

Production

09

10

11

12

13

(000oz)

816

842

891

953

1,001

AIFR

09

10

11

12

13

(per million hours worked)

7.12

5.66

6.33

4.34

3.58

Productivity

09

10

11

12

13

(oz/TEC)

21.18

22.44

20.70

17.47

16.63

**Total cash costs and
all-in sustaining costs**

(\$/oz)

09

10

11

12

13

362

432

569*

1,006

970

669*

671

Total cash costs All-in sustaining costs

(excluding stockpile

write-offs)

* Restated in terms of the adoption of IFRIC 20

Contribution to regional production by mine – 2013

(%)

AGA Mineração

39

Cerro Vanguardia

24

Cripple Creek & Victor

23

Serra Grande

14

KPI

KEY

PERFORMANCE

INDICATORS

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Americas

Key statistics

Units

2013

2012

2011

Operational performance

Tonnes treated/milled

Mt

26.7

25.7

23.6

Pay limit

oz/t

0.026

0.024

0.026

g/t

0.897

0.822

0.891

Recovered grade

oz/t

0.036

0.034

0.034

g/t

1.20

1.16

1.15

Gold production (attributable)

000oz

1,001

953

891

Silver (attributable)

Moz

3.3

2.4

2.8

Total cash costs

(1)

\$/oz

671

669

569

Total production costs

(1)

\$/oz

886

907
 834
 All-in sustaining costs
 (2)
 \$/oz
 970
 1,006
 Capital expenditure (100% basis)
 (1)
 \$m
 410
 409
 466
 – Attributable (including Colombia)
 \$m
 405
 395
 436
 – Attributable (excluding Colombia)
 \$m
 391
 387
 433
 Productivity
 oz/TEC
 16.63
 17.47
 20.70
 Safety
 Number of fatalities
 0
 1
 2
 AIFR
 per million hours worked
 3.58
 4.34
 6.33
 People
 Average no of employees: Total
 (100% basis and excluding Colombia and Denver regional office)
 8,374
 7,896
 7,389
 – Permanent employees
 5,979
 5,509
 5,273
 – Contractors
 2,395
 2,387

2,116

Employee turnover

%

14

11

7

Training and development expenditure (excluding Colombia)

\$m

3

6

5

Environment (excludes Colombia)

Total water consumption

ML

11,732

7,456

6,749

Total water use per tonne treated

kL/t

0.44

0.29

0.28

Energy usage

PJ

6.06

5.88

5.25

Total energy usage per tonne treated

GJ/t

0.23

0.23

0.22

Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

000t CO₂e

399

389

348

Total GHG emissions per tonne treated

t CO₂e/t

0.013

0.015

0.015

Cyanide

(3)

used

t

6,203

5,807

4,795

No. of reportable environmental incidents

0

0
 0
 Total rehabilitation liabilities (includes Colombia):

\$m

236.6

249.5

230.3

– restoration

\$m

194.3

211.9

192.3

– decommissioning

\$m

42.3

37.6

38.0

Community and government (includes Colombia)

Community expenditure

\$m

5.7

5.1

4.9

Payments to government

\$m

314

356

302

– Dividends

\$m

8

10

7

– Taxation

\$m

103

146

121

– Withholding tax (royalties, etc.)

\$m

47

44

33

– Other indirect taxes and duties

\$m

8

10

11

– Employee taxes and other contributions

\$m

100

94

83

– Property tax

\$m

3

3

3

– Other

\$m

45

49

44

(1)

Restated in terms of the adoption of IFRIC 20.

(2)

Excluding stockpile write-offs.

(3)

International Cyanide Code Compliance: CC&V was certified in 2007 and recertified in 2014; Córrego do Sítio and Queiroz (AGA Mineração) and Serra.

Grande were certified in 2009 and recertified in 2012. Cerro Vanguardia was certified in 2011.

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Americas

Review of the year

Operational performance

Production

Production from the Americas region increased by 5% over 2012, achieving a record of more than 1Moz of production. The higher level of regional production reflected the first full year of 100% ownership of Serra Grande and increased output from Cerro Vanguardia, which delivered higher tonnages and grades. AGA Mineração also delivered a strong performance with increased tonnage and feed grades at both the Cuiabá and Córrego do Sítio complexes in the second half of the year. Production at CC&V's Cresson mine has been affected by the severe drought since 2010, with the lack of water reducing percolation through the heap-leach pad; however, the increased availability of fresh water during 2013 positively impacted heap leach pad production.

The Americas region's contribution to group attributable production remained stable at around 24%. In addition, the region produced 3.3Moz of silver as a by-product.

Costs

Regional costs were stable in 2013 compared with 2012, largely due to the higher level of production from Argentina, cost management initiatives and the depreciation of both the Brazilian real and Argentinian peso. Costs were contained despite the challenging inflationary environments in both countries. Higher costs at CC&V were driven by lower recoverable grades, the longer haulage distances and increased prices of component parts. Lower gold and silver prices resulted in reduced taxation and royalties at all operations.

Project 500 initiatives designed to develop efficiencies and production improvements were implemented during the year. At Cerro Vanguardia this work included underground mine design optimisation and stabilisation of the carbon-in-leach and regeneration circuits.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure of \$410m was 18% less than initially forecast. This follows the group-wide review of costs and strategic priorities to realign the group with the lower gold price environment. Much of the expenditure in 2013 was on the expansion project at CC&V and the projects in Colombia, which accounted for \$189m in 2013.

Growth and improvement

CC&V's expansion project (MLE2) progressed according to plan and is expected to increase CC&V's output significantly. The mill is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 2014, with production due to begin in 2015.

Optimisation initiatives to improve efficiencies will continue at all operations. Savings initiatives covering labour, contractors, energy, consumables and working and stay-in-business

capital were implemented and completion is expected by December 2014.

Colombia remains a key area of focus for the future of the business. Studies and engagement with the local communities remain active and the exploration programme continues to yield promising results from the country. More information on this work can be found in the Exploration Review on page 62.

In Brazil, potential savings of around \$34m were identified, with a small portion realised in 2013. Most of the initiatives are anticipated to yield results in 2014. The cost and cash management programme implemented in 2013 contemplates productivity improvements, optimisation of operational processes, reductions in power and materials pricing as well as reductions in administrative expenses.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

As at 31 December 2013, the total attributable Mineral Resource (inclusive of the Ore Reserve) for the Americas region was 61.06Moz (2012: 61.59Moz) and the attributable Ore Reserve, 8.82Moz (2012: 11.01Moz). This is equivalent to around 26% and 13% of the group's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve respectively.

Sustainability performance

People

A total of 8,374 people were employed on average by the Americas region – 5,979 full-time employees and 2,395 contractors – as compared to 7,896 in 2012. Productivity for the region was 16.63oz/TEC as compared to 17.47oz/TEC in 2012.

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OPERATIONS – REGIONAL REVIEW **continued**

Americas

The availability of mining skills remained a concern that is being accentuated in Brazil by preparations for the forthcoming FIFA World Cup next year and the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016.

Safety

No fatalities were reported in the Americas and the AIFR for the region was 3.58 per million hours worked in 2013 (2012: 4.34).

Health

Occupational health and medical surveillance systems across the region continue to be effective, with only minor exposure non-conformances identified. Again, there were no reported occurrences of occupational disease in the region, however the burden of non-occupational diseases is increasing. Operations within the region continue to address their specific challenges, and the focus over the next year will be on the consistent application of guidelines in the execution of site specific health plans. Beyond the regional consolidation of health data, each site continues to monitor and report on metrics relevant to its particular operations.

In Brazil, non-work related illness remains the main challenge and is being addressed through the “Mais Viver” programme which continues to generate active participation within the workforce. Health initiatives continue to reach beyond the workplace and into communities through the off-site accident prevention campaign, community partnerships, and various health promotion lectures dealing with prevalent community issues.

Cerro Vanguardia has focused on strengthening existing occupational health systems, with the optimisation of processes for medical surveillance, and the training of staff in specific areas including cyanide management, noise and dust management, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid.

Environment

There were no significant environmental incidents during the year. All operations in the Americas region are ISO 14001 compliant and all have been certified as being in compliance with the international cyanide management code.

Communities

In order to conduct its business, it is important that the company has a social licence to operate which reflects the community’s goodwill towards the company and implies community acceptance for a company to maintain or implement its projects and conduct its operations. It remains a key strategic objective to maintain this social licence at our operations.

In Brazil, the community strategy is based on investments that aim to promote jobs, generate income, and improve the quality of health and education in the communities that surround our operations. Since 2010, the annual ‘Public Call for Projects’ has helped to align AngloGold Ashanti’s sustainability and economic development projects with the

needs of the community. Since then these public calls have resulted in the approval of 98 projects which have directly benefitted 18,000 people.

Being pro-active in terms of community engagement is particularly important at the Colombian operations, where we have experienced some community opposition to proposed mining activities. Additionally, a concerted media strategy, involving the press, radio and television, was devised to seek to provide stakeholders with a strong understanding of how a project works and how such work could progress in the future, to their benefit and that of all Colombia.

Outlook

In 2014, attributable production from the Americas is expected to be between 0.94Moz and 1Moz at a total cash cost of between \$714/oz and \$762/oz (all-in sustaining cost of \$990/oz – \$1,039/oz). Capital expenditure of between \$419m and \$452m is expected – to be spent mostly on the expansion project at CC&V, ore reserve development and asset integrity. Cost containment and enhanced productivity remain priorities.

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Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Ore Reserve component unless otherwise stated. In complying with revisions to the JORC code, the changes to AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve were reviewed and it was concluded that none of the changes are material to the overall valuation of the company. AngloGold Ashanti therefore resolved not to provide the detailed reporting as defined in Table 1 of the code. The company will, however, continue to provide the high level of detail it has in previous years in order to comply with the transparency requirements of the code.

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 and greenfields exploration programme, innovation in both geological modelling and mine planning and continual optimisation of its asset portfolio.

GOLD PRICE

The local prices of gold were used as a basis for estimation of the December 2013 declaration.

The JORC and SAMREC Codes require the use of reasonable economic assumptions. These include long-range commodity price forecasts which are prepared in-house.

MINERAL RESOURCE

The total Mineral Resource decreased from 241.5Moz in December 2012 to 233.0Moz in December 2013. A gross annual decrease of 2.8Moz occurred before depletion, while the net decrease after allowing for depletion is 8.5Moz. Changes in economic assumptions from December 2012 to December 2013 resulted in a 12.9Moz decrease to the Mineral Resource, whilst exploration and modelling resulted in an increase of 10.7Moz. Depletion from the Mineral Resource for the year totalled 5.8Moz.

The Mineral Resource was estimated at a gold price of US\$1,600/oz (2012: US\$2,000/oz).

ORE RESERVE

The AngloGold Ashanti Ore Reserve reduced from 74.1Moz in December 2012 to 67.9Moz in December 2013. A gross annual decrease of 6.2Moz includes depletion of 5.0Moz. The additional reduction of 1.2Moz in the Ore Reserve results from changes in economic assumptions from 2012 to 2013, which resulted in a reduction of 3.4Moz to the Ore Reserve, while exploration and modelling changes resulted in an increase of 2.2Moz.

The Ore Reserve was calculated using a gold price of \$1,100/oz (2012: \$1,300/oz).

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE

Summary

AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve are reported in accordance with the minimum standards described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 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 and amended July 2009).

Local prices of gold

South Africa

Australasia

Brazil

Argentina

\$/oz

ZAR/kg

AUD/oz

BRL/oz

ARS/oz

2013 Ore Reserve

1,100

360,252

1,249

2,551

6,186

2013 Mineral Resource

1,600

434,112

1,606

3,304

8,106

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BY-PRODUCTS

Several by-products are recovered as a result of the processing of the gold Ore Reserve. These include 57,897t of uranium oxide from the South African operations, 382,766t of sulphur from Brazil and 29.6Moz of silver from Argentina.

COMPETENT PERSONS

The information in this report relating to exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of the Competent Persons as defined in the JORC or SAMREC Inclusive Mineral Resource

Moz

Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2012

241.5

Reductions

Kopanang

Negative exploration results defined a large uneconomic area
(2.5)

Savuka

Depletions and transfers to TauTona and Mponeng
(3.0)

Obuasi

Revised domaining of Mineral Resource models
(2.4)

Geita

Gold price resulted in an increased cut-off
(1.6)

CC&V

Gold price, model grade and recovery factors
(2.1)

Other

Total of non-significant changes
(3.8)

Additions

Mponeng

Transfers from the Savuka Mineral Resource
1.7

Kibali

Positive exploration results
2.0

La Colosa

Exploration growth tempered by reduced economics
1.2

Other

Total of non-significant changes
2.6

Disposals

Kibali

Kibali South Inferred Mineral Resource transferred to SOKIMO
(0.6)

Mineral Resource as at 31 December 2013

233.0

Ore Reserve

Moz

Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2012

74.1

Reductions

Savuka

Depletions and transfers to TauTona and Mponeng

(0.5)

Moab Khotsong

Model changes and depletions

(0.5)

Sadiola

Model changes, economics and depletions

(0.7)

Geita

Economic changes had a significant negative effect

(1.5)

CC&V

Lower gold price

(1.2)

Other

Total non-significant changes

(3.0)

Additions

Mponeng

Mainly due to net effect of transfer from Savuka

0.8

Other

Total non-significant changes

0.4

Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2013

67.9

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

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Codes. All Competent Persons are employed by AngloGold Ashanti, unless otherwise stated, and have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking. 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.

During the past decade, the company has developed and implemented a rigorous system of internal and external reviews aimed at providing assurance in respect of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates. The following operations were subject to an external review in line with the policy that each operation/project will be reviewed by an independent third party on average once every three years:

- Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at Kopanang and Great Noligwa Mines

- Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve at TauTona Mine

- Ore Reserve at Kibali Mine

- Mineral Resource at Gramalote

External reviews were conducted by the following companies: AMEC (Kopanang, Great Noligwa, TauTona and Gramalote) and Snowden (Kibali Mine). Certificates of sign-off have been received from all companies conducting the external reviews to state that the Mineral Resource and/or Ore Reserve comply with the JORC Code and the SAMREC Code.

Numerous internal Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve process reviews were completed by suitably qualified Competent Persons from within AngloGold Ashanti. 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. A detailed breakdown of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve and backup detail is provided on the AngloGold Ashanti website (www.anglogoldashanti.com).

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE continued

Mineral Resource by region (attributable) inclusive of Ore Reserve Gold

Tonnes

Grade

Contained gold

as at 31 December 2013

Category

million

g/t

Tonnes

Moz

South Africa

Measured

164.79

2.48

409.37

13.16

Indicated

949.84

2.07

1,968.70

63.30

Inferred

51.36

10.78

553.96

17.81

Total

1,165.99

2.51

2,932.03

94.27

Continental Africa

Measured

110.41

2.32

256.30

8.24

Indicated

475.62

2.52

1,197.92

38.51

Inferred

290.50

2.39

693.66

22.30

Total

876.52

2.45

2,147.88

69.06

Australasia

Measured

35.57

1.65

58.87
 1.89
 Indicated
 70.92
 2.10
 148.71
 4.78
 Inferred
 20.05
 3.04
 60.92
 1.96
 Total
 126.54
 2.12
 268.51
 8.63
 Americas
 Measured
 293.87
 1.06
 310.12
 9.97
 Indicated
 277.67
 1.26
 349.90
 11.25
 Inferred
 1,268.53
 0.98
 1,239.20
 39.84
 Total
 1,840.07
 1.03
 1,899.22
 61.06
 AngloGold Ashanti
 Measured
 604.64
 1.71
 1,034.66
 33.27
 Indicated
 1,774.04
 2.07
 3,665.23
 117.84
 Inferred
 1,630.45

1.56
2,547.74
81.91
Total
4,009.13
1.81
7,247.63
233.02

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

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Mineral Resource by region (attributable) exclusive of Ore Reserve

Gold

Tonnes

Grade

Contained gold

as at 31 December 2013

Category

million

g/t

Tonnes

Moz

South Africa

Measured

15.33

18.11

277.65

8.93

Indicated

230.62

3.71

856.27

27.53

Inferred

17.00

18.74

318.52

10.24

Total

262.95

5.52

1,452.43

46.70

Continental Africa

Measured

22.89

3.68

84.32

2.71

Indicated

244.05

2.24

546.35

17.57

Inferred

289.56

2.39

691.73

22.24

Total

556.50

2.38

1,322.40

42.52

Australasia

Measured

3.21

0.87

2.80

0.09

Indicated

43.29

1.97

85.30

2.74

Inferred

20.05

3.04

60.92

1.96

Total

66.55

2.24

149.02

4.79

Americas

Measured

152.12

0.95

145.07

4.66

Indicated

203.04

1.04

211.91

6.81

Inferred

1,265.98

0.97

1,225.98

39.42

Total

1,621.13

0.98

1,582.96

50.89

AngloGold Ashanti

Measured

193.55

2.63

509.83

16.39

Indicated

720.99
2.36
1,699.83
54.65
Inferred
1,592.59
1.44
2,297.16
73.86
Total
2,507.13
1.80
4,506.82
144.90
Ore Reserve by region (attributable)
Gold
Tonnes
Grade
Contained gold
as at 31 December 2013
Category
million
g/t
Tonnes
Moz
South Africa
Proved
150.77
0.68
102.05
3.28
Probable
731.97
1.17
859.08
27.62
Total
882.75
1.09
961.13
30.90
Continental Africa
Proved
67.88
2.22
150.35
4.83
Probable
250.06
2.44
608.99

19.58
 Total
 317.93
 2.39
 759.34
 24.41
 Australasia
 Proved
 32.37
 1.73
 56.08
 1.80
 Probable
 27.16
 2.30
 62.33
 2.00
 Total
 59.53
 1.99
 118.41
 3.81
 Americas
 Proved
 140.68
 1.05
 148.17
 4.76
 Probable
 78.25
 1.61
 126.06
 4.05
 Total
 218.93
 1.25
 274.23
 8.82
 AngloGold Ashanti
 Proved
 391.70
 1.17
 456.65
 14.68
 Probable
 1,087.44
 1.52
 1,656.45
 53.26
 Total
 1,479.14

1.43

2,113.11

67.94

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

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GREENFIELDS AND BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

Exploration at AngloGold Ashanti has two key processes aimed at adding significant value for the company:

- Greenfields exploration, which aims to make large, high-value gold discoveries leading directly to new mines.

- Brownfields exploration, which is focused on delivering value through incremental additions to the Ore Reserve in existing mines as well as new discoveries in defined areas around existing operations.

Greenfields exploration

AngloGold Ashanti's greenfields exploration team has been recognised as an industry leader and has a proven track record that includes the world-class discoveries of La Colosa, Gramalote and Tropicana. These discoveries can be attributed to our committed and professional team of explorationists who work on a portfolio of highly prospective and strategic ground holdings. Greenfields exploration provides a pipeline of high-quality and rigorously prioritised exploration projects, which in turn lead to the discovery of new deposits and mines.

AngloGold Ashanti's greenfields exploration business unit underwent significant re-organisation in 2013, with the refocusing of the group's project portfolio to achieve a cost saving of more than 25% in 2013 from an initially approved \$100m to actual realised expenditure of \$75m. Greenfields also adjusted the portfolio for a significantly reduced budget of approximately \$35m in 2014. The global greenfields exploration footprint was rationalised by 26,000km² but AngloGold Ashanti remains committed to its core greenfields projects and still retains over 23,000km² of highly-prospective ground in three countries – Australia, Colombia and Guinea – while also maintaining small ground positions in Argentina and Brazil.

In 2013, advanced greenfields exploration activities were conducted in six countries with over 161km of diamond, reverse circulation and aircore drilling completed. Drilling programmes aimed to test new high-priority targets in Australia, Brazil, the DRC and the Solomon Islands, and continued to delineate existing discoveries in Guinea and Colombia.

Withdrawal or divestment of projects following the restructuring of the group's portfolio were conducted in the Middle East and North Africa region, the Solomon Islands, the DRC and the United States. Where the company has halted or suspended its activities, or is in the process of doing so, it will do so in a sensitive and responsible manner. The company intends to meet its community obligations and will work to ensure effective environmental rehabilitation is completed at its exploration sites as required.

EXPLORATION REVIEW

The strategic review of the project development and exploration programmes resulted in significant realignment of the global exploration programme.

Breakdown of exploration spend by activity

(\$m)

Brownfields*

146

Greenfields

75

Prefeasibility studies

100

Other

26

* Capitalised and expensed

Greenfields spend by region

(\$m)

South Africa

1

Continental Africa

16

Australasia

25

Americas

30

Middle East, North Africa

3

Brownfields spend by region

(\$m)

South Africa

10

Continental Africa

65

Australasia

17

Americas

54

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Brownfields exploration

AngloGold Ashanti actively drives the creation of value by seeking to continually grow its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. This is based on a well-defined and active brownfields exploration programme, innovation in geological modelling and mine planning, and continual optimisation of the asset portfolio. In 2013, a total of \$146m was spent on brownfields exploration (\$51m capitalised and \$95m expensed). Brownfields exploration was undertaken around most operating mines and advanced projects. Over 590km of diamond, reverse circulation and aircore drilling was completed on brownfields projects.

South Africa

Exploration continued with a total of 10 surface holes being drilled during the year, comprising four at Mponeng's Western Ultra-Deep Levels (WUDLs), three at Moab Khotsoeng, two at Project Zaaipplaats, and the completion of one shallower surface hole to the south west of Kopanang. A total of 9,476m was drilled.

Mponeng (WUDLs): UD51 intersected a low-grade thin channel Ventersdorp Contact Reef at a depth of 3,837.5m in February 2013. A long deflection is currently being drilled to obtain a second cluster about 100m from the original intersection and targeting thicker reef channel. The deflection has advanced to 3,384.6m and is approximately 450m from reef. UD59 reached a depth of 3,645m when the drill rod string was dropped.

This resulted in the bottom 2,100m of the original hole being abandoned. Re-drilling of the hole has advanced to 1,893.8m. Similar in-hole problems were experienced at UD60. Re-drill has advanced from 304.5m to 1,156.5m. Percussion drilling at UD58 began in December and reached a depth of 472m.

Moab Khotsoeng: MGR6 advanced to 2,416.9m before it was stopped in May 2013 in response to a call to reduce capital expenditure. MHH2 intersected a poorly developed reef at 3,144.0m in April 2013. The intersection is an unusual development of Vaal Reef in a fault zone. Further plans to drill MHH3 were abandoned and the Hormah Prospecting Right that was due to expire in July 2013 was allowed to lapse.

MCY6 was stopped at a depth of 3,039.4m in April 2013 after structural modeling showed that the Vaal Reef target blocks lie much deeper and further to the east, beyond the Mining Rights boundary.

Zaaipplaats: MMB6 was the first of two Project Zaaipplaats holes to be drilled. The surface hole diamond drilling was completed within one year. MMB6 intersected Vaal Reef at 3,309.7m, only 11.3m above the depth expected from the 3-D seismic structural model. MMB7 the second of the Project Zaaipplaats holes intersected the Vaal Reef at 3,335.1m, 29m below the modelled reef position.

Kopanang: KGD12 was the final borehole in the Kopanang shallow-surface drilling programme. The hole was drilled to

define the eastern margin of the high-grade VCR zone that was intersected in KGD8.

Continental Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Total drilling for exploration at Kibali was 15,904m, with an additional 6,151m drilled on regional projects. Two areas were identified in the Karagba-Chauffeur-Durba (KCD) deposit as having a high potential for Mineral Resource conversion, 9000 Lode up-plunge and 5000 Lode down-plunge, which incorporated drilling of the 3000 Lode down-plunge. Drilling to test the 5000 Lode up-plunge of KCD was also completed in the Durba Hill area. Drilling was also undertaken at Mengu Hill, Ndala and Pakaka, with a review of historic data completed at the Gorumbwa deposit.

Results from the 9000 Lode confirmed the Mineral Resource potential, although the results indicate that drill-testing of the eastern portion up-plunge programme is of lower priority to targeting higher grades zones further up dip. Drilling of the 5000 and 3000 Lode down-plunge indicate that the 3000 Lode diminishes in grade and thickness down plunge from KCD but continued strong mineralisation is associated with the 5000 Lode, despite some structural complexity.

“

Greenfields exploration provides a pipeline of high-quality and rigorously prioritised exploration projects, which in turn lead to the discovery of new deposits and mines.

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Drilling of the up-plunge continuation of the 5000 Lode into the Durba Hill area of the KCD deposit confirmed the continuation of mineralisation, but also supported previously interpreted thinning of the mineralisation towards Gorumbwa.

At Mengu Hill, drilling showed that while there was reduced thickness and grade up-plunge, the down-plunge zone was underestimated. Sampling of geotechnical holes was also completed at Mengu Hill where they intersected the mineralisation.

At the Gorumbwa Deposit, a detailed re-logging and selective sampling of all historical Moto and KGM holes was undertaken.

Digital capturing of historic underground mine plans to develop a 3D wireframe of workings was completed. The results of limited drilling at Ndala were disappointingly low in tenor.

Ghana

At Obuasi, a total of 5,902m was drilled, with 5,127m underground exploration and 775m surface exploration.

Underground drilling took place from 24S-383E, targeting the Sansu 3/Red Zone 9 area. Surface drilling was limited to infill at Gyabunsu North.

At Iduapriem, a total of 4,813m RC pre-collar and diamond tail drilling was completed in Blocks 7 and 8. In addition, four diamond drill holes were drilled in the Ajopa area for geotechnical purposes but the data will inform the geological and Mineral Resource model. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was undertaken around blocks 1, 5, 7 & 8 Footwall, and Bankyim.

Guinea

At Siguiri, brownfields exploration activities concentrated on the Block 1 licence area with a total of 86,200m drilled. Drilling focused on reconnaissance, Mineral Resource delineation and infill projects both for oxide and fresh-rock targets. Block 1 target generation programmes included induced polarisation (IP) and resistivity geophysical surveys over Komatiguiya NW, Niono and Seguelen. An updated geological map of the total Siguiri lease area was also completed during the year.

Sterilisation drilling of the new tailing storage facility (TSF) return water dam south of the main CIP plant was completed with no significant gold values reported.

Fresh-rock drilling focused on the mineralisation potential below the pits of Bidini, Kami and Seguelen, with limited fresh-rock drilling also at Eureka, Kossise South East, and the Komatiguiya target. At Bidini pit access and drilling issues led to the introduction of directional drilling capabilities on site. At Kami, several encouraging assay results have been received to date, along with frequent reports of visible gold in the drill core. Fresh-rock drilling at Seguelen tested the continuation of mineralisation in fresh rock below Seguelen Pushback 1 and 2. Drilling identified three sets of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins, with the mineralisation also showing a strong lithological control.

Greenfields exploration drilling continued to delineate significant oxide mineralisation on the Kounkoun trend, located within 50km of the Siguiri mine, in Block 3. To date, mineralisation

has been defined through drilling over 6,300m and 1,900m strike lengths in the eastern and western zones, respectively. The oxidised zone is typically between 60m and 100m deep, below which mineralisation continues in fresh rock. In 2013, a total of over 7,000m of aircore, 35,000m of reverse circulation and 3,100m of diamond drilling was completed with drilling continuing to indicate further upside potential. Results from these drill programmes were very encouraging and included, but were not limited to (true widths), 38.4m @ 2.97g/t Au in KKRC373, 52.2m @ 2.11g/t Au in KKRC361 and 15.5m

EXPLORATION REVIEW continued

“

AngloGold Ashanti seeks to actively drive the creation of value by continually growing its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve.

”

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@ 5.58g/t Au in KKRC456*. Within Block 2 and Block 4, reconnaissance drilling and ground geophysical surveying was completed.

Tanzania

At Geita, a total of 38,239m of drilling was completed.

A significant portion of exploration effort was dedicated to infill drilling programmes in active open pits (Geita Hill, Nyankanga and Star & Comet), as well as on their respective extensions.

Limited pre-resource drilling programmes were undertaken to test 'blue sky' targets.

Two holes were drilled at Nyankanga to test a revised geological model that indicates the potential for repetitions of the Nyankanga style of mineralisation at depth, beneath the current pit. Both drill holes intersected mineralisation, with one intersecting a mineralised Banded Ironstone Formation package at a depth of approximately 800m.

Non-drilling activities undertaken during the year included regional and target-scale mapping, target consolidation, pit mapping and geology modelling. Considerable advances have been made in the geological understanding at both deposit and regional scales.

Mali

A total of 40,220m of reverse circulation drilling was completed at Sadiola and Yatela, with the focus on Sadiola where 28,038m expensed drilling was completed at Sadiola NE, Sadiola FNE, Sadiola Strike Extension, Tambali, Voyager West, S12, and Timbabougouni. Capital drilling amounted to 9,134m of reverse circulation at FN3 and 2,264 reverse circulation metres dedicated to sterilisation of the North-East corner of the Sadiola Sulphide Project waste dumps.

At Sadiola work was completed on a number of oxide targets close to the FE3/4 complex, Tambali and Sadiola as well as further away along known mineralised extensions. At S12 prospect, further exciting drilling results were recorded with both oxide and sulphide potential. The prospect is however situated adjacent to the existing TSF and indications are that mining will impact on the integrity of the TSF. Positive results for follow up have also been achieved at Tambali targets. Infill drilling was completed at FN3 to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource and infill drilling at Tambali will be incorporated into the next Mineral Resource model.

Australasia

Australia

Drilling at Sunrise Dam included surface and underground diamond and reverse-circulation drilling totalling 52.9km. Drilling activities were largely focused on infill and extension targets following budget restructuring which resulted in the demobilising of all surface diamond rigs (for the MLE project) and all underground diamond rigs until late into the third quarter of the year. Most drilling at Sunrise Dam was conducted with underground reverse-circulation rigs (24.1km).

In Western Australia, greenfield exploration activities on the Tropicana project, in joint venture with Independence Group NL (AngloGold Ashanti interest 70%), progressed well through the year with over 72,000m of aircore, 4,800m of reverse circulation and 600m of diamond drilling completed. Encouraging results were returned from several prospects. Geophysical surveys were also completed over key prospects and included airborne EM and magnetics, ground-based IP and EM, and seismic surveying. Results from these surveys are currently being assessed and will be used to plan follow-up work in 2014. In New South Wales, a farm-in agreement was executed with Mungana Goldmines to explore for Au-Cu porphyries. During the year, ground gravity and induced polarisation geophysical surveying was progressed over key prospective areas to assist in delineating targets for diamond drill testing.

Americas

Argentina

At Cerro Vanguardia, a total of 60,688m were drilled in programmes designed for Mineral Resource expansion and extension. Follow-up drilling for vein extensions along strike and

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“

Exploration (37,459m) in the Gramalote area was focused on infill drilling to support the updated Mineral Resource estimation for the Gramalote Central deposit.

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EXPLORATION REVIEW **continued**

at depth, guided by geophysical surveys, identified additional mill feed material. Exploration and Mineral Resource modeling also successfully identified material to process at the heap leach facility.

Brazil

In the Iron Quadrangle, the Mineral Resource development drilling programmes (89,322m) continued at the Cuiabá and Lamego mines with a continued emphasis on support to long-term planning and Mineral Resource definition. The surface drilling programmes at the Córrego do Sítio mine continued to expand the oxide Mineral Resource, while underground drilling at Córrego do Sítio focused on developing the Sangue do Boi and São Bento Mineral Resource for production. Regional exploration programmes were conducted to test various near-mine satellite projects.

At Serra Grande, drilling totalled 62,310m. The exploration focused on the newly identified Inga mineralised structure below the Pequizado ore body. Regional early phase exploration continued, with geophysical surveys and soil sampling campaigns continuing to be useful methods for target identification in preparation for surface drilling programmes in the district.

In Brazil, greenfields exploration progressed on the Graben project, in joint venture with Graben Mineração (AngloGold Ashanti interest 51%). Following the completion of high-resolution airborne radio/magnetics surveying and reconnaissance soil geochemistry, approximately 13,000m of aircore and 3,000m of diamond drilling were completed on priority targets within the highly prospective Juruena Belt.

Colombia

Quebradona: In Colombia, focused greenfields exploration efforts continued at the Nuevo Chaquiro target, part of the Quebradona project, in a joint venture with B2Gold (AngloGold Ashanti's interest 84.6%) with over 12,000m of diamond drilling completed. The Nuevo Chaquiro target is a porphyry-related, copper-gold mineralised stockwork system, located within the Western Cordillera, where long intersections of copper mineralisation with gold credits were intersected during 2012. Diamond drilling in 2013 aimed to delineate the limits of this zone and define the presence of a higher-grade core. Results from the year's drill programmes were very encouraging, and included, but were not limited to, 686m @ 0.72% Cu and 0.33g/t Au in CHA-039, 402m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.26g/t Au in CHA-032, and 430m @ 0.48% Cu and 0.22g/t Au in CHA-046*.

Gramalote: Exploration (37,459m) in the Gramalote area was focused on infill drilling to support the updated Mineral Resource estimation for the Gramalote Central deposit. This programme included the drilling of a detailed grade-control spaced block. Drilling programmes were also conducted to expand the nearby Monjas West target. As part of the prefeasibility study, additional drill holes were completed to support highwall design and condemnation drilling for the proposed plant site, waste rock, and tailings storage facilities.

La Colosa: At La Colosa, the Mineral Resource development drilling (10,002m) continued at a slower pace compared to previous years as the emphasis was on other project-related drilling which was expanded to support geotechnical, hydrological and site infrastructure studies. The geological model was updated during the year as part of the Mineral Resource addition that expanded the deposit to the north-west and at depth. The main deposit remains open to the north-west and drilling continues to explore the limits of the ore body.

United States

The Mineral Resource development drilling programme continued during the year at Cripple Creek & Victor. A total of 43,691m was completed. Infill drilling continued to improve definition of material within the current mine designs that will feed the mill facility currently under construction. Other drilling was directed toward identifying expansion opportunities for the current open pit operations through highwall laybacks. Selective drilling was also conducted to test deeper targets below or adjacent to planned open pit designs that may provide additional mill feed material.

** See AngloGold Ashanti 2013 quarterly reports and market releases on exploration activities for full details.*

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES:

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Production volumes

Attributable tonnes treated/milled (Mt)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

39.2

22.2

16.4

17.1

17.6

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

0.4

0.5

0.5

0.7

0.8

Kopanang

1.0

0.9

1.5

1.6

1.5

Moab Khotsong

0.7

0.6

0.9

1.0

0.8

Tau Lekoa

(1)

0.6

1.2

West Wits

Mponeng

1.6

1.3

1.6

1.8

1.9

Savuka

(2)

0.2

0.2

0.1

0.2

TauTona

(2)

1.0

0.8

1.0

1.1

1.5

Surface Operations

Surface Operations

(3)

34.5

17.9

10.7

10.2

9.7

Continental Africa

26.9

27.8

26.3

25.7

27.1

Ghana

Iduapriem

4.8

4.6

4.3

3.4

3.4

Obuasi

1.7

2.1

2.0

2.6

4.6

Guinea

Siguiri (85%)

10.2

10.1

9.7

8.8

8.8

Mali

Morila (40%)

1.4

1.8

1.8

1.7

1.7

Sadiola (41%)

2.0

1.9

2.0
 1.8
 1.7
 Yatela (40%)
 1.0
 1.1
 1.1
 1.2
 1.1
Namibia
 Navachab
 (4)
 1.4
 1.4
 1.5
 1.5
 1.3
Tanzania
 Geita
 4.0
 4.8
 3.9
 4.7
 4.5
DRC
 Kibali (45%)
 0.4
 Australasia
 4.3
 3.4
 3.6
 3.6
 3.9
Australia
 Sunrise Dam
 3.5
 3.4
 3.6
 3.6
 3.9
 Tropicana (70%)
 0.9
 Americas
 26.7
 25.7
 23.6
 23.8
 21.6
Argentina
 Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
 2.3

1.7

1.0

1.0

0.9

Brazil

AGA Mineração

2.3

2.2

1.7

1.6

1.5

Serra Grande

(5)

1.3

0.9

0.6

0.6

0.5

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

20.8

20.9

20.3

20.6

18.7

AngloGold Ashanti

97.1

79.1

69.9

70.2

70.2

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(3)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES: continued

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Production volumes (continued)

Average grade recovered (g/t)

Attributable gold production (000oz)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

1,302

1,212

1,624

1,785

1,797

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

6.15

5.72

5.58

5.99

5.73

83

84

94

132

158

Kopanang

5.23

5.40

6.47

6.13

6.74

178

164

307

305

336

Moab Khotsong

9.47

8.16

9.39

9.03

9.36

212

162
266
292
247
Tau Lekoa
(1)
3.32
3.32
63
124
West Wits
Mponeng
7.10
9.40
9.71
9.48
8.66
354
405
500
532
520
Savuka
(2)
6.09
6.69
5.30
5.45
37
49
22
30
TauTona
(2)
7.34
7.63
7.55
7.01
7.29
235
189
244
259
218
Surface Operations
Surface Operations
(3)
0.22
0.30
0.48
0.54

0.53
240
172
164
179
164
Continental Africa
1,460
1,521
1,570
1,492
1,585
Ghana
Iduapriem
1.43
1.22
1.44
1.70
1.72
221
180
199
185
190
Obuasi
(4)
4.94
4.79
4.82
5.16
5.18
239
280
313
317
381
Guinea
Siguiiri (85%)
0.82
0.76
0.79
0.97
1.11
268
247
249
273
316
Mali
Morila (40%)
1.23

1.41
 1.70
 1.70
 2.47
 57
 81
 99
 95
 137
 Sadiola (41%)
 1.34
 1.64
 1.90
 2.04
 2.52
 86
 100
 121
 118
 135
 Yatela (40%)
 0.93
 1.06
 1.04
 1.23
 3.62
 27
 29
 29
 60
 89
Namibia
 Navachab
 (5)
 1.39
 1.59
 1.46
 1.80
 1.58
 63
 74
 66
 86
 65
Tanzania
 Geita
 3.54
 3.47
 3.98
 2.36
 1.89

459
 531
 494
 357
 272
DRC
 Kibali (45%)
 3.41
 40
 Australasia
 342
 258
 246
 396
 401
Australia
 Sunrise Dam
 2.46
 2.39
 2.16
 3.40
 3.22
 276
 258
 246
 396
 401
 Tropicana (70%)
 2.40
 66
 Americas
 1,001
 953
 891
 842
 816
Argentina
 Cerro Vanguardia
 (92.5%)
 6.58
 6.48
 6.23
 6.11
 6.51
 241
 219
 196
 194
 192
Brazil
 AGA Mineração

(4)
 5.70
 6.07
 7.43
 7.21
 7.02
 391
 388
 361
 338
 329
 Serra Grande

(6)
 3.42
 3.36
 3.59
 4.05
 4.52
 138
 98
 67
 77
 77
United States
 Cripple Creek & Victor
 0.34
 0.40
 0.39
 0.43
 0.46
 231
 247
 267
 233
 218

AngloGold Ashanti
 4,105
 3,944
 4,331
 4,515
 4,599

(1)
Sold in August 2010.

(2)
In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(3)
For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(4)
The grades from Obuasi and AGA Mineração represent those for their underground operations.

(5)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.
(6)

AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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Productivity (oz/TEC)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

4.47

4.19

5.85

5.63

5.70

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

2.51

2.34

2.72

3.35

2.86

Kopanang

3.11

2.61

4.79

4.67

5.63

Moab Khotsong

4.22

3.05

5.03

5.61

5.79

Tau Lekoa

(1)

1.92

3.43

West Wits

Mponeng

5.33

6.33

8.38

8.72

8.11

Savuka

(2)

3.98

4.83

1.68

2.38

TauTona

(2)

4.01

4.03
 5.13
 5.34
 5.16
Surface Operations
 Surface Operations
 (3)
 9.35
 9.86
 21.32
 39.80
 58.27
 Continental Africa
 9.97
 10.97
 11.41
 11.24
 12.23
Ghana
 Iduapriem
 18.41
 15.61
 16.97
 16.44
 17.63
 Obuasi
 4.10
 5.19
 5.68
 5.61
 6.72
Guinea
 Siguiri (85%)
 12.88
 12.10
 12.03
 14.75
 17.58
Mali
 Morila (40%)
 17.88
 35.72
 42.00
 36.04
 40.70
 Sadiola (41%)
 10.56
 12.27
 15.53
 15.82
 23.14

Yatela (40%)

10.21

8.82

8.89

20.39

30.80

Namibia

Navachab

(4)

5.63

6.43

7.00

10.46

9.33

Tanzania

Geita

15.55

19.20

18.11

14.14

10.87

DRC

Kibali (45%)

83.56

Australasia

49.64

43.46

40.29

66.77

73.52

Australia

Sunrise Dam

50.22

43.46

40.29

66.77

73.52

Tropicana (70%)

47.37

Americas

16.63

17.47

20.70

22.44

21.18

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)

20.89

18.21

17.64

20.64

22.83

Brazil

AGA Mineração

12.97

14.22

17.41

18.32

15.45

Serra Grande

(5)

11.19

11.45

12.98

15.88

17.51

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

37.45

37.46

44.31

42.40

49.46

AngloGold Ashanti

8.14

8.07

9.32

9.15

9.40

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(3)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES: **continued**

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Costs

Total cash costs

(\$/oz produced)

All-in sustaining costs

(2)

(\$/oz sold)

2013

(1)

2012

(1)

2011

2010

2009

2013

2012

South Africa

850

873

694

598

466

1,120

1,189

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

1,100

1,226

1,194

884

794

1,305

1,530

Kopanang

918

1,015

681

613

406

1,255

1,497

Moab Khotsong

797

1,040

689

588

424

1,223

1,634

Tau Lekoa

(3)
921
718
West Wits
Mponeng
719
639
546
453
329
1,016
883
Savuka
(4)
1,041
864
1,100
1,115
1,607
TauTona
(4)
920
924
818
700
559
1,149
1,316
Surface Operations
Surface Operations
(5)
883
943
660
485
341
969
754
Continental Africa
869
830
698
712
608
1,202
1,235
Ghana
Iduapriem
861
955
800

666
 516
 1,025
 1,437
 Obuasi
 1,406
 1,187
 862
 744
 630
 2,214
 2,021
Guinea
 Siguiri (85%)
 918
 938
 849
 643
 519
 1,085
 1,105
Mali
 Morila (40%)
 773
 767
 810
 715
 527
 1,051
 765
 Sadiola (41%)
 1,334
 1,169
 816
 650
 488
 1,510
 1,249
 Yatela (40%)
 1,530
 1,758
 1,530
 807
 368
 1,653
 1,888
Namibia
 Navachab
 (6)
 691
 1,036

1,012

727

622

781

1,329

Tanzania

Geita

515

427

350

777

954

833

816

DRC

Kibali (45%)

471

9,065

Australasia

1,047

1,211

1,431

982

662

1,376

1,680

Australia

Sunrise Dam

1,110

1,126

1,367

957

646

1,321

1,470

Tropicana (70%)

568

1,113

Americas

671

669

569

432

362

970

1,006

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)

622

576

368

366	
355	
912	
935	
<i>Brazil</i>	
AGA Mineração	
646	
696	
529	
407	
339	
1,023	
1,114	
Serra Grande	
719	
821	
768	
481	
406	
970	
1,168	
<i>United States</i>	
Cripple Creek & Victor	
732	
638	
564	
493	
376	
927	
817	
AngloGold Ashanti	
830	
829	
703	
638	
514	
1,174	
1,251	
(1)	
<i>Total cash costs were restated for 2011 and 2012 in terms of the adoption of IFRIC 20.</i>	
(2)	
<i>All-in sustaining costs are available for 2012 and 2013 only.</i>	
(3)	
<i>Sold in August 2010.</i>	
(4)	
<i>In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.</i>	
(5)	
<i>For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.</i>	
(6)	
<i>A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.</i>	

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Financial performance

Gold income (\$m)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

1,810

2,013

2,560

2,207

1,665

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

118

139

148

163

136

Kopanang

252

273

483

376

295

Moab Khotsong

294

270

418

360

215

Tau Lekoa

(1)

72

107

West Wits

Mponeng

501

674

790

663

524

Savuka

(2)

61

78

28

25

TauTona

(2)

331
 315
 387
 322
 216
Surface Operations
 Surface Operations
 (3)
 314
 281
 256
 223
 147
 Continental Africa
 2,111
 2,609
 2,530
 1,868
 1,435
Ghana
 Iduapriem
 301
 304
 308
 218
 169
 Obuasi
 341
 468
 493
 348
 334
Guinea
 Siguiri (85%)
 385
 388
 407
 313
 260
Mali
 Morila (40%)
 80
 135
 157
 117
 135
 Sadiola (41%)
 121
 169
 189
 143

134
 Yatela (40%)
 40
 48
 46
 71
 89
Namibia
 Navachab
 (4)
 88
 123
 104
 101
 58
Tanzania
 Geita
 640
 906
 753
 501
 203
DRC
 Kibali (45%)
 49
Non-controlling interests
 66
 68
 73
 56
 53
 Australasia
 441
 426
 385
 466
 221
Australia
 Sunrise Dam
 368
 426
 385
 466
 221
 Tropicana (70%)
 73
 Americas
 1,425
 1,656
 1,487
 1,124

805	
<i>Argentina</i>	
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)	
316	
366	
275	
214	
182	
<i>Brazil</i>	
AGA Mineração	
559	
635	
565	
405	
289	
Serra Grande	
(5)	
199	
162	
101	
97	
70	
<i>United States</i>	
Cripple Creek & Victor	
325	
409	
423	
293	
171	
<i>Non-controlling interests</i>	
26	
84	
123	
115	
93	
Sub-total	
5,787	
6,704	
6,962	
5,665	
4,126	
Equity-accounted investments	
(290)	
(351)	
(392)	
(331)	
(358)	
AngloGold Ashanti	
5,497	
6,353	
6,570	

5,334

3,768

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(3)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES: **continued**

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Capital expenditure (\$m)

2013

(1)

2012

(1)

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

451

583

532

424

385

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

13

27

29

24

24

Kopanang

52

94

92

61

58

Moab Khotsong

117

159

147

120

104

Tau Lekoa

(2)

10

17

West Wits

Mponeng

171

195

172

122

109

Savuka

(3)

20

8

9

13
TauTona
(3)
59
73
79
75
57
<i>Surface Operations</i>
Surface Operations
(4)
39
15
5
3
3
Continental Africa
839
925
569
234
198
<i>Ghana</i>
Iduapriem
28
95
73
17
28
Obuasi
196
185
132
109
94
<i>Guinea</i>
Siguiri (85%)
25
28
15
10
22
<i>Mali</i>
Morila (40%)
13
1
1
1
4
Sadiola (41%)
42

37
 14
 8
 4
 Yatela (40%)
 3
 2
 1
 2
 1
Namibia
 Navachab
 (5)
 5
 15
 48
 14
 20
Tanzania
 Geita
 154
 216
 206
 38
 19
DRC
 Kibali (45%)
 341
 263
 73
 30
 Mongbwalu (86.22%)
 77
 1
Other and non-controlling interests
 32
 6
 5
 5
 6
 Australasia
 285
 369
 102
 40
 177
Australia
 Boddington (33.3%)
 146
 Sunrise Dam
 39

49
27
29
31
Tropicana (70%)
241
315
73
10
Other
5
5
2
1
Americas
410
409
466
311
258
<i>Argentina</i>
Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)
64
88
81
38
17
<i>Brazil</i>
AGA Mineração
123
162
261
142
84
Serra Grande
(6)
40
33
22
26
33
<i>United States</i>
Cripple Creek & Victor
157
100
67
73
87
<i>Other and non-controlling interests</i>
26
26

35
 32
 37
 Other
 8
 36
 17
 6
 9
 Sub-total
 1,993
 2,322
 1,686
 1,015
 1,027
 Equity-accounted investments
 (411)
 (303)
 (89)
 (42)
 (8)
 AngloGold Ashanti
 1,582
 2,019
 1,597
 973
 1,019

(1)
Capital expenditure for 2011 and 2012 has been restated in line with the adoption of IFRIC 20.

(2)
Sold in August 2010.

(3)
In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(4)
For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(5)
A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(6)
AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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Average no. of employees (permanent and contractor employees)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

32,406

34,186

32,082

35,660

37,425

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

2,731

3,063

2,967

3,315

4,739

Kopanang

5,365

6,014

5,892

5,938

6,059

Moab Khotsong

5,692

6,645

6,581

6,452

6,069

Tau Lekoa

(1)

2,737

3,114

West Wits

Mponeng

6,516

6,262

5,788

5,778

6,029

Savuka

(2)

1,157

815

981

1,054

TauTona

(2)

5,256

4,472
 4,507
 4,609
 4,293
Surface Operations
 Surface Operations
 (3)
 2,142
 1,874
 745
 374
 234
Other
 4,704
 4,699
 4,787
 5,476
 5,834
 Continental Africa
 16,625
 16,621
 16,539
 15,761
 15,267
Ghana
 Iduapriem
 1,590
 1,549
 1,543
 1,483
 1,447
 Obuasi
 5,194
 5,373
 5,538
 5,722
 5,759
Guinea
 Siguiri
 3,673
 3,643
 3,666
 3,170
 2,973
Mali
 Morila (40%)
 390
 319
 328
 356
 421

Sadiola (41%)

810

783

756

726

582

Yatela (40%)

367

407

377

352

321

Namibia

Navachab

(4)

938

953

790

687

578

Tanzania

Geita

3,504

3,594

3,541

3,265

3,186

DRC

Kibali (45%)

158

Australasia

925

494

509

494

1,776

Australia

Boddington

1,321

Sunrise Dam

457

494

509

494

455

Tropicana (70%)

468

Americas

8,374

7,896

7,389

6,582

5,884

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

1,696

1,884

1,644

1,242

1,069

Brazil

AGA Mineração

4,377

4,239

3,825

3,426

2,964

Serra Grande

1,469

1,081

1,339

1,268

1,289

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

832

692

581

646

562

Other, including corporate and non-gold

producing subsidiaries

(5)

8,104

6,625

4,723

3,549

3,012

AngloGold Ashanti

66,434

65,822

61,242

62,046

63,364

(1)

Sold in August 2010.

(2)

In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(3)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

Includes 3,249 employees at Kibali who are working on projects.

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES: **continued**

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Safety

All injury frequency rate

(1)

Number of fatalities

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

12.63

13.24

15.57

16.69

17.72

6

11

9

10

12

Vaal River

Great Noligwa

12.06

17.72

23.92

21.63

17.51

0

1

1

0

1

Kopanang

17.58

19.92

23.18

21.86

22.71

0

0

4

2

1

Moab Khotsong

16.35
 17.14
 20.48
 19.72
 28.82
 1
 2
 1
 2
 3
 Tau Lekoa
 (2)
 32.41
 26.39
 2
 2
 West Wits
 Mponeng
 17.86
 14.49
 15.39
 15.93
 14.31
 3
 3
 2
 2
 3
 Savuka
 (3)
 21.23
 8.39
 7.69
 13.23
 0
 2
 0
 0
 1
 TauTona
 (3)
 14.16
 10.63
 13.36
 19.03
 15.84
 1
 3
 0
 2
 1

Surface Operations

Surface Operations

(4)

5.08

6.71

6.44

5.99

9.10

0

0

0

0

0

Other

1

0

1

0

0

Continental Africa

1.97

2.26

3.03

5.26

6.09

2

5

3

5

3

Ghana

Iduapriem

1.98

3.08

6.61

9.73

12.26

1

1

0

0

0

Obuasi

2.39

2.13

2.37

2.86

4.73

1

2

3

0
 1
Guinea
 Siguiri
 0.64
 1.09
 1.27
 6.15
 5.54
 0
 0
 0
 1
 1
Mali
 Sadiola
 1.28
 2.21
 2.44
 1.65
 2.31
 0
 0
 0
 1
 0
 Yatela
 0.00
 0.36
 1.52
 2.28
 5.54
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
Namibia
 Navachab
 (5)
 5.58
 8.22
 2.00
 25.60
 26.30
 0
 0
 0
 0
 1
Tanzania

Geita

0.98

1.62

3.60

5.38

5.56

0

1

0

2

0

DRC

Mongbwalu

6.15

4.47

11.04

21.77

0

1

0

1

0

Australasia

7.68

6.33

18.11

13.10

8.64

0

0

0

0

0

Australia

Sunrise Dam

10.63

5.46

19.40

13.65

8.94

0

0

0

0

0

Tropicana

8.60

15.75

0

0

Americas

3.58
4.34
6.33
5.66
7.12

0
1
2
0
0

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

0.58
1.72
1.59
8.08
9.34

0
1
0
0
0

Brazil

AGA Mineração

4.14
4.64
4.05
2.62
4.19

0
0
1
0
0

Serra Grande

3.67
2.58
3.48
7.22
8.99

0
0
0
0
0

Colombia

2.51
4.43
16.84
10.83
0

0

1

0

0

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

9.30

12.75

19.80

12.26

15.80

0

0

0

0

0

Greenfield
exploration

4.20

6.76

19.83

16.99

20.56

0

1

1

0

0

AngloGold Ashanti

7.33

7.72

9.76

11.50

12.88

8

18

15

15

(6)

15

(1)

Per million hours worked.

(2)

Tau Lekoa was sold in August 2010.

(3)

In 2013, Savuka and TauTona were combined under TauTona as one cash generating unit.

(4)

For the purposes of this report, Surface Operations includes MWS, which is operated and managed as a separate cash generating unit.

(5)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(6)
Following an investigation by the DMR into a fatality at Moab Khotsong, which was declared not to be a mine fatality, restated from the previously recorded 16 fatalities for 2009.

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Environmental performance

(1)

Energy usage (PJ)

Water usage (ML)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

11.80

11.65

11.68

12.37

12.34

27,228

23,813

18,821

20,896

19,649

Vaal River

(2)

5.63

5.87

6.09

6.76

7.03

14,331

14,748

13,572

15,587

14,330

West Wits

(2)

5.55

5.57

5.59

5.61

5.31

3,160

(5)

4,501

5,249

5,309

5,319

Mine Waste Solutions

0.62
 0.21
 9,737
 (5)
 4,564
 Continental Africa
 12.01
 12.13
 11.51
 11.30
 11.13
 21,031
 19,132
 20,203
 19,235
 20,464
Ghana
 Iduapriem
 1.25
 1.00
 0.98
 1.03
 1.07
 795
 582
 408
 99
 137
 Obuasi
 (3)
 1.77
 1.74
 1.52
 1.53
 1.61
 3,685
 3,820
 4,047
 4,607
 6,506
Guinea
 Siguiri
 2.31
 2.34
 2.43
 2.37
 2.06
 6,478
 4,650
 6,097
 5,265

3,920

Mali

Sadiola

(3)

2.10

2.17

2.00

1.84

1.81

4,330

3,837

3,602

4,340

4,342

Yatela

0.52

0.70

0.62

0.53

0.53

254

1,578

1,036

744

1,024

Namibia

Navachab

(4)

0.74

0.75

0.59

0.54

0.47

1,005

990

1,043

1,080

996

Tanzania

Geita

3.32

3.43

3.37

3.46

3.58

4,484

3,675

3,970

3,101

3,539

Australasia

2.81

2.08

2.15

2.31

2.03

4,828

3,104

4,059

3,485

3,703

Australia

Sunrise Dam

2.07

(6)

2.08

(6)

2.15

(6)

2.31

(6)

2.03

2,781

3,104

4,059

3,485

3,703

Tropicana

0.74

(7)

2,097

Americas

6.06

5.88

5.25

4.69

4.33

11,732

7,456

6,749

5,817

5,426

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

1.72

1.59

1.48

1.37

1.26

964

923

939

1,057

818

Brazil

AGA Mineração

1.41

1.35

1.18

1.04

0.95

6,346

4,213

3,174

2,691

2,703

Serra Grande

0.51

0.48

0.45

0.44

0.41

1,380

459

429

393

51

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

2.42

2.46

2.14

1.83

1.71

3,042

1,860

2,207

1,676

1,854

AngloGold Ashanti

32.68

31.74

30.59

30.67

29.83

64,819

53,505

49,832

49,434

49,242

(1)

Refer to Annual Sustainability Report 2013 as well as the Online Sustainability Report 2013 for definitions of these environmental indicators.

(2)

These include consumption by Surface Operations' facilities located in these areas.

(3)

Water usage data for Obuasi and Sadiola for the years 2009-2012 have been restated owing to a revision in the calculation so as to exclude domestic water consumption.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

These figures were misprinted in the Integrated Report 2012.

(6)

Sunrise Dam energy usage for 2009-2012 was misstated.

(7)

Excludes pre-production water use at Tropicana.

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARIES: **continued**

Operational, financial and sustainability statistics

Environmental performance

(1)

(continued)

GHG emissions (000t CO₂e)

No. of reportable environmental incidents

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

2,963

(2)

2,982

(2)

2,930

3,422

3,400

3

10

12

10

36

Vaal River

(3)

1,386

(2)

1,467

(2)

1,498

1,812

1,894

0

3

10

1

25

West Wits

(3)

1,415

(2)

1,461

(2)

1,432

1,610

1,506

0

0

2

9

11

Mine Waste Solutions

162

(2)

54

—

—

—

3

7

0

0

0

Continental Africa

969

978

938

950

971

5

5

14

16

14

Ghana

Iduapriem

113

94

89

95

99

1

2

0

5

5

Obuasi

199

197

187

211

247

3

1

14

6

9

Guinea

Siguiri

175

177

184

179

156

0

0

0

3

0

Mali

Sadiola

156

161

148

137

135

0

1

0

1

0

Yatela

38

52

46

39

39

0

0

0

0

0

Namibia

Navachab

(4)

42

43

31

28

24

0

0

0

0

0

Tanzania

Geita

246

254

253

261

271

1

1

0

1

0

Australasia

174

125

130

139

124

2

1

1

0

1

Australia

Sunrise Dam

123

(5)

125

(5)

130

(5)

139

(5)

124

0

1

1

0

1

Tropicana

51

2

Americas

399

389

348

314

287

0

0

0

1

0

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia

119

111

103

95

86

0

0

0

1

0

Brazil

AGA Mineração

32

29

25

23

16

0

0

0

0

0

Serra Grande

15

14

13

15

12

0

0

0

0

0

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

233

235

207

181

173

0

0

0

0

0

AngloGold Ashanti

4,505

4,474

4,346

4,825

4,782

10

16

27

27

51

(1)

Refer to Annual Sustainability Report 2013 as well as the Online Sustainability Report 2013 for definitions of these environmental indicators.

(2)

The Eskom grid emission factor was revised by the National Business Initiative in consultation with Eskom, leading to a reduction in the electricity-related emissions reported for 2011 and 2012. The figure reported for 2012 included NUFCOR.

(3)

These include consumption by Surface Operations' facilities located in these areas.

(4)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(5)

Sunrise Dam's GHG emissions changed due to the restatement of energy usage.

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Social performance

(1)

Community investment (\$000)

2013

2012

2011

2010

2009

South Africa

(2)

8,391

7,700

3,670

3,242

2,962

Continental Africa

13,279

13,341

13,502

8,047

5,525

Ghana

Iduapriem

302

465

513

404

146

Obuasi

1,197

2,007

2,704

2,100

2,266

Corporate office

—

70

47

1,300

118

Guinea

Siguiri (85%)

1,326

1,083

772

556

511

Mali

Morila (40%)

56

198

48
214
171
Sadiola (41%) and Yatela (40%)

126
572
429
442
372

Namibia
Navachab
(3)

59
201
54
133
423

Tanzania

Geita
5,489
4,834
4,302
1,016
1,132

DRC

Kibali (45%)
4,140
976
1,299
489

Mongbwalu (86.22%)
584
2,935
3,335
1,393
386

Australasia
463
464
276
456
133

Australia

Sunrise Dam
301
464
276
456
133
Tropicana
125

Americas

5,761

5,148

4,939

5,480

2,804

Argentina

Cerro Vanguardia (92.5%)

1,096

1,520

2,067

1,602

675

Brazil

AGA Mineração

1,297

813

791

791

754

Serra Grande

(4)

472

719

268

831

184

Colombia

1,905

1,188

1,210

1,557

800

United States

Cripple Creek & Victor

991

908

603

699

391

Sub-total

27,894

26,653

22,387

17,225

11,424

Equity-accounted investments

(5,358)

(1,746)

(1,775)

(1,145)

(543)

AngloGold Ashanti

22,536

24,907

20,612

16,080

10,881

(1)

Refer to Annual Sustainability Report 2013 as well as the Online Sustainability Report 2013 for definitions of these environmental indicators.

(2)

Community investment at the South Africa operations is aggregated and is overseen via the corporate entity and includes corporate community investment.

(3)

A binding agreement to sell Navachab was signed on 10 February 2014, subject to certain conditions.

(4)

AngloGold Ashanti's holding increased to 100% (from 50%) from 1 July 2012.

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This section provides insight into the external environment in which AngloGold Ashanti operates, the entities with which it engages and the risks and opportunities it faces.

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AngloGold Ashanti recognises that stakeholders are those who have a direct or indirect impact on its business, or who are directly or indirectly affected by its business. The company understands that stakeholders can have the ability to influence its business outcomes, both positively and negatively, and that it may need to establish and build mutually beneficial relationships with stakeholders to achieve a common positive outcome. While stakeholder engagement may be formal or informal, AngloGold Ashanti seeks to at least establish a formal plan for engagement. The company aims to be proactive in its engagement and responsiveness to issues and concerns as they arise. AngloGold Ashanti's stakeholder engagement is undertaken at corporate, regional, country office and site levels to ensure that:

- operations and projects engage in building successful and mutually beneficial relationships with stakeholders throughout the life-of-mine cycle (including exploration projects, new and established operations, during closure and post-closure);
- the appropriate tools and mechanisms are used to build social partnerships to secure our social licence to operate; and
- the company is positioned as the preferred operator wherever it has a presence.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

AngloGold Ashanti's stakeholders are highly diverse, reflecting the variety of geographic regions in which the company operates, the wide range of groups with which it interacts and the extent of issues that are faced collectively, and on which it engages.

Employees and
employee representatives
Investors
Communities
Media
Governments
Regulatory bodies
Industry bodies
Customers
Suppliers
Joint venture partners
*NGOs and CBOs

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS with which we interact include:

* *NGOs = Non-governmental organisations*

CBOs = Community-based organisations

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Further, in 2013 AngloGold Ashanti formally adopted the AA1000 Standard on Stakeholder Engagement. A corporate stakeholder engagement strategy that is aligned with the principles of the AngloGold Ashanti engagement standard is currently being developed and is scheduled to be implemented in 2014.

Consideration is being given to the inclusion of AngloGold Ashanti's performance in this respect into the scope of assurance in the future, given that stakeholder engagement is deemed to be a corporate priority.

Summary of stakeholder engagement and key issues raised by stakeholders in 2013

Stakeholder

Channels of engagement

Issues raised include

Employees and employee representatives

-

Briefs

-

Meetings

-

Face-to-face communication

-

Negotiations

-

Wages and benefits

-

Accommodation and living conditions

-

Employee indebtedness

-

Job security

-

Employee health

Investors and media

-

One-on-one meetings

-

Presentations

-

Response to queries

-

Interviews

-

Statements

-

Site visits

-

Operational performance and business sustainability

-

Labour relations

-

Safety performance

-

Regulatory issues

-

Returns to shareholders

-

Rehabilitation provision

Communities

-

Meetings

-

Presentations

-

Community investment

-

Infrastructure development and benefit sharing

-

Impact of restructuring
and closures

-

Environmental and
health impacts

-

Resettlement and compensation

-

Competition for land use
Governments and regulatory
and industry bodies

-

Meetings

-

Correspondence

-

Industry body representation

-

Presentations

-

Safety and environmental performance

-

Regulatory compliance

-

Taxes

-

Security of tenure

-

Benefits of mining

-

Labour relations

-

Local development

-

Housing and living conditions

-

Wage negotiations and industry's economic position

-

Safety, security and stability in South Africa

Customers and suppliers

-

Meetings

-

Contractual engagements

-

Policy discussions

-

Impact of restructuring and closures

Joint venture partners

-

Meetings

-

Ongoing financial commitments

Non-governmental

and community-based

organisations (NGOs and

CBOs)

-

Meetings

-

Correspondence

-

Policy discussions

-

Social and environmental impacts

-

Resettlement

-

Business performance and economic contribution

-

Silicosis (contingency liabilities – see group note 36 in the
Annual Financial Statements 2013)

-

Water quality

AngloGold Ashanti's detailed response to the issues raised by stakeholders can be found on pages 12 to 14 of the
Annual Sustainability

Report 2013.

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS **continued**

ANNUAL INTEGRATED REPORT **2013**

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Risk assessment and management are fundamental components of AngloGold Ashanti's business – in planning for the future and executing its strategy. The company identifies, evaluates and manages significant threats and opportunities as it seeks to deliver against its business objectives, within the framework set for group risk.

GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Risk management is a central part of group strategic management and is the process whereby the risks associated with group activities are methodically addressed with the goal of achieving sustained benefit. Risk management increases the probability of success, and reduces both the failure potential and the uncertainty associated with achieving the group's overall objectives.

The group risk management system was formally initiated when the revised and invigorated focus on risk management was approved by the Board of Directors in 2009 when commitment, in terms of the implementation of the group risk management process, was obtained. This involved the development, building and roll-out of the group risk management process, improvement of the quality of risk knowledge and risk response tasking.

Specific objectives of group risk management

Specific objectives of the group risk management focus are to:

- avoid or reduce threats to business objectives and exploit opportunities to add sustained value to all group activities in line with group risk tolerance and thresholds;
- provide timely risk information and appropriate responses to assist with meeting business objectives;
- reduce future operational performance uncertainty by minimising surprises and associated costs and losses;
- develop and implement a best practice group risk management system that is owned and championed at all levels of the organisation;
- monitor and report on group and industry risk trends and outcomes and ensure appropriate board and executive reporting and briefing;
- improve deployment of capital by using robust risk information to effectively assess overall capital needs and allocation; and
- ensure that risk management forms an integral part of normal business practice and engenders a culture of 'risk awareness'.

Risk management framework

The group risk management framework has the following

core elements:

- policy, that provides the context for risk management and prescribes the scope, objectives and required outcomes of this process;
 - plan, prepared by management and which is reviewed and approved annually by the Risk and Information Integrity Committee of the board;
 - standard, that defines the approach adopted and methodologies that are based upon the principles of the International Standards Organisation ISO 31000, and prescribes the minimum requirements; and
 - guidelines, enabling operations to access detailed information concerning risk management principles and practice in order to define risk management strategies.
- Our risk management structure, depicted generically on page 82, and accountabilities are defined in the framework and ensure that risk identification, assessment and management are considered at every step in the business planning process. Supporting the application of the framework are annual regional and site-based risk training workshops, intranet resources to share and update information, understanding of risk management principles and practice, and an on-going focus on training. A group material risk register, known as AuRISK, is maintained and used for reporting and tracking purposes. A core outcome of the risk management system is to promote risk awareness throughout the group. This is undertaken primarily via:
- Regional and site-based risk training workshops annually and as appropriate;
 - An intranet-based, group risk management community of practice maintained and updated regularly;
 - Regional, site- and discipline-based training initiatives;
 - Preparation of a risk knowledge database; and
 - Regular risk owner and risk champion interaction and support.
- The board, as required by King III, receives assurance regarding the effectiveness of the risk management process. The Group Internal Audit (GIA) charter approved by the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee (Audit Committee) requires the Senior Vice President: GIA to provide a written assessment. AngloGold Ashanti recognises that risk is present in all business and operational activities, that threat and opportunity are the two sides of risk, and that successful risk management is critical.

UNDERSTANDING AND MITIGATING RISKS,
IDENTIFYING AND HARNESSING OPPORTUNITIES

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of the system of internal controls and risk management to the Audit Committee. In satisfying this requirement, GIA conducts reviews to assess the design adequacy of the following processes within the risk management process: adherence to the Group Risk Management policy, standard and guidelines; risk management system and technologies against best practice information available; risk management performance measurement, monitoring and reporting processes; compliance with King III; and current approaches to risk management. In so doing, GIA forms an opinion on the adequacy of the design of the risk management framework driving the risk management process to ensure that the framework addresses the requirements of King III. It also confirms that the roll-out and implementation of the framework is in line with the approved implementation plan. To meet these obligations GIA, working with the Planning and Technical group and others, conducts combined assurance reviews that are risk-based and draws upon appropriate functional expertise.

Chief operating officers

(regions, operations and projects)

SVP: Group risk

SVP: Group Internal Audit

Risk policy enactment