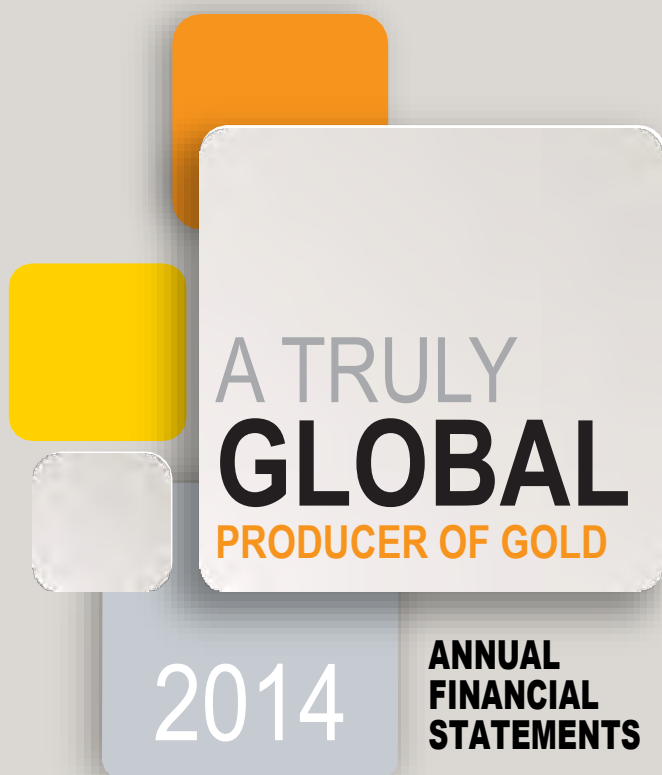




OUR MISSION

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.



OUR VISION

To be the
LEADING
mining company

OUR VALUES

People are the Business... Our Business is people



Safety is our first value.

We place people first and correspondingly put the highest priority on safe practices and systems of work. We are responsible for seeking out new and innovative ways to prevent injury and illness in our business and 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 are honest with ourselves and others, and we deal ethically with all of our business and social partners. We seek to preserve people's 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 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.



We want the communities and societies in which we operate to 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 a legacy of enduring value.



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.

GUIDE TO REPORTING

AngloGold Ashanti Limited (AngloGold Ashanti) publishes a suite of reports to record its overall performance annually. The Annual Financial Statements 2014 addresses our statutory reporting requirements.

The 2014 suite of reports includes:

- Integrated Report 2014, the primary report;
- Annual Financial Statements 2014;
- Sustainable Development Report 2014⁽¹⁾;
- Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2014;
- Operational profiles 2014⁽²⁾; and
- Notice of Annual General Meeting and Summarised Financial Information 2014 (Notice of Meeting).

In compliance with the rules governing its listing on the New York Stock Exchange, AngloGold Ashanti prepares a report on Form 20-F which is filed annually with the United States' Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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;
- Unless otherwise stated, \$ or dollar refers to US dollars throughout this suite of reports;
- Group and company are used interchangeably, except for in the group and company annual financial statements; and
- Statement of financial position and balance sheet are used interchangeably.

⁽¹⁾ This report is an online report. A summary report is available as a pdf.

⁽²⁾ The operational profiles will be available on the website by the end of April 2015.

CONTENTS

P4-14

GOVERNANCE

- 4 Audit and Risk Committee - Chairman's letter

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION

- 8 CFO Review

P15-179

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 15 Directors' approval
- 15 Secretary's certificate
- 15 Affirmation of financial statements
- 16 Directors' report
- 26 Remuneration and Human Resources Committee – Chairman's letter
- 27 Remuneration report
- 41 Independent auditor's report
- 43 Group financial statements
- 146 Company financial statements
- 178 Principal subsidiaries and operating entities
- 178 Shareholders at 31 December 2014
- 179 Shareholder spread at 31 December 2014

P180-187

OTHER

- 180 Shareholders' information
- 184 Glossary of terms and abbreviations
- 187 Administrative information

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this document, other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, all-in costs, cost savings and other operating results, return on equity, productivity improvements, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, individually or in the aggregate, including the achievement of project milestones, commencement and completion of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects and the completion of acquisitions, dispositions or joint venture transactions, AngloGold Ashanti's liquidity and capital resources and capital expenditures and the outcome and consequence of any potential or pending litigation or regulatory proceedings or environmental health and safety issues, are forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti's operations, economic performance and financial condition. These forward-looking statements or forecasts involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and forecasts are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic, social and political and market conditions, the success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, including environmental approvals, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, the outcome of pending or future litigation proceedings, and business and operational risk management. For a discussion of such risk factors, refer to AngloGold Ashanti's annual reports on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause AngloGold Ashanti's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. Consequently, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by applicable law. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to AngloGold Ashanti or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein.

This communication may contain certain "Non-GAAP" financial measures. AngloGold Ashanti utilises certain Non-GAAP performance measures and ratios in managing its business. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative for, the reported operating results or cash flow from operations or any other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures other companies may use. AngloGold Ashanti posts information that is important to investors on the main page of its website at www.anglogoldashanti.com and under the "Investors" tab on the main page. This information is updated regularly. Investors should visit this website to obtain important information about AngloGold Ashanti.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE – CHAIRMAN’S LETTER

ROLE AND FOCUS

The Audit and Risk Committee (the Audit Committee) is an independent statutory committee. The committee members were appointed by the AngloGold Ashanti shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 May 2014. The Audit Committee has decision-making authority with regards to its statutory duties and is accountable in this regard to both the board and the shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti.

The Audit Committee presents this report in accordance with the company’s Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI), the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended, (the Companies Act), the recommendations contained in the third King Report on Governance for South Africa (King III), as well as its formally approved charter that is in line with the JSE Listings Requirements which is reviewed and approved annually.

It is the Audit Committee’s principal regulatory duty to oversee the integrity of the group’s internal control environment and to ensure that financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and fairly present the financial position of the group and company and the results of their operations.

Management has established and maintains internal controls and procedures, which are reviewed by the Audit Committee and reported on through regular reports to the board. These internal controls and procedures are designed to identify and manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of control malfunction and aims to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that these risks are well managed and that material misstatements and/or loss will not materialise.

The board assumes ultimate responsibility for the functions performed by the Audit Committee, relating to the safeguarding of assets, accounting systems and practices and internal control processes.

Composition and Duties

The Audit Committee comprises four independent Non-Executive Directors who collectively possess the skills and knowledge to oversee and assess the strategies and processes developed and implemented by management to manage the business within a continually evolving mining environment.

I, Rhidwaan Gasant, was elected as Chairman of the Audit Committee from May 2014 taking over from Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu who was appointed as Lead Independent Director of AngloGold Ashanti.

As part of a reorganisation of the governance structures within AngloGold Ashanti, the accountability for oversight of risk management and information technology (IT) governance became part of the mandate of the Audit Committee during 2014.

The Audit Committee’s duties as required by section 94(2) of the Companies Act, King III and JSE Listing requirements are set out in its board-approved terms of reference which is reviewed and updated annually. These duties were discharged as follows:

- confirmed the integrity of the group’s integrated reporting and annual financial statements;
- nominated for appointment of independent external auditors by the shareholders;
- reviewed and approved the terms of engagement as contained in the engagement letter of the external auditors;
- approved the remuneration of the external auditors;
- pre-approved all non-audit services in line with a formal policy on non-audit services;
- assessed the internal and external auditors’ independence;
- assessed the effectiveness of the group’s internal and external audit function;
- approved the internal audit plan and subsequent changes to the approved plan;
- reviewed the expertise, experience and performance of the finance function and Chief Financial Officer;
- ensured that a combined assurance model is applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities;
- reviewed developments in reporting standards, corporate governance and best practice;
- reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the group’s enterprise wide risk management policies, processes and mitigating strategies;
- monitored the governance of IT and the effectiveness of the group’s information systems; and
- evaluated the effectiveness of the committee through a self-assessment.

Proceedings and Performance Review

During 2014, the Audit Committee formally met 6 times and attendance at these meetings is set out in the table below:

	13 February	17 March ⁽¹⁾	2 April ⁽¹⁾	8 May	5 August	28 October
R Gasant ⁽²⁾	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prof LW Nkuhlu ⁽³⁾	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NP January-Bardill ⁽⁴⁾	✓	✓	✓			
MJ Kirkwood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R Ruston ⁽⁵⁾				✓	✓	✓

✓ In attendance

⁽¹⁾ Special meeting

⁽²⁾ Chairman of the Audit Committee from May 2014

⁽³⁾ Chairman of the Audit Committee up to April 2014

⁽⁴⁾ Resigned from the Audit Committee April 2014

⁽⁵⁾ Appointed May 2014

The Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Group General Counsel and Company Secretary, Senior Vice President: Group Internal Audit, Group Tax Manager, Group Risk Manager, Chief Information Officer, the external auditors, as well as other assurance providers are invited to attend committee meetings in an ex officio capacity and provide responses to questions raised by committee members during meetings. The Audit Committee meets separately with management, internal audit and external audit at every scheduled quarterly meeting. The CEO and CFO meet with the auditors before the meeting and attends a debrief session with the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee assessed its effectiveness through the completion of a self-assessment process, results were discussed, actions taken and processes put in place to address areas identified for improvement.

Subsequent to year-end, Albert Garner and Maria Richter were appointed to the Audit Committee.

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2014

In addition to the execution of the Audit Committee's statutory duties, set out below are some highlights from 2014:

Focus area	Actions
Financial Statements	
Quarterly and annual IFRS reports	Reviewed and recommended the quarterly and annual IFRS financial statements to the board for approval and subsequent submission to the JSE, SEC and other stock exchanges as applicable, after: - ensuring that complex accounting areas comply with IFRS; - carefully evaluating significant accounting judgements, including but not limited to environmental rehabilitation provisions, taxation provisions and the valuation of the portfolio of assets (including impairments) and estimates; - discussing the accounting treatment of significant and unusual transactions with management and the external auditors; - reviewing, assessing and approving adjusted and unadjusted audit differences reported by the external auditors; and - considering and approving management's documented assessment of the company's going concern status including key assumptions.
Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report	
Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report	Reviewed and recommended for approval the annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report prepared in accordance with the minimum standards described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 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), after: - discussing the internal control environment associated with the mineral resource and ore reserve estimation process; - receiving confirmation that the Competent Persons appointed approved the mineral resources and ore reserves; and - reviewing and assessing for reasonableness the year-on-year reconciliation of the mineral resources and ore reserves.

Focus area	Actions
Corporate Governance	
External auditors	Approved the appointment of the external auditors to provide independent limited assurance on certain sustainability indicators as included in the Sustainable Development Report 2014. The Audit Committee also monitored the lead engagement partner rotation during 2014.
King III	Monitored the progress and ensured implementation of the requirements of King III. A register detailing compliance with the principles of King III in 2014 can be found on our website, www.anglogoldashanti.com .
Subsidiary audit committees	Monitored the proceedings of relevant statutory subsidiary audit committees during each of its meetings.
COSO 2013	Monitored the implementation of the COSO 2013 internal control framework which is used as the basis for expressing an assessment on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.
Risk management	Reviewed and approved the risk management policies, standards and processes; received and considered reports from the Group Risk Manager in relation to the key strategic and operational risks facing the company; and received presentations on emerging risks and topics requiring an in depth analysis.
IT governance	The committee received and reviewed detailed reports from the Chief Information Officer on the group's information and technology framework. The Audit Committee also monitored the remediation of deficiencies identified during the implementation of SAP and benefits derived from the SAP implementation.
Sarbanes-Oxley Compliance (SOX)	The Audit Committee has overseen the SOX compliance efforts of management through receiving quarterly updates on controls associated with financial reporting and assessed the final conclusion reached by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer on the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting.
Compliance	Monitored the development and refinement of the global compliance governance framework that allows for a systematic risk-based approach for group, regions and operations to identify and monitor compliance to major laws, regulations, standards and codes. Received regular updates on the implementation of the framework, including e-training that was rolled out to operations globally.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Group Internal Audit is a key independent assurance and consulting business partner within AngloGold Ashanti under the leadership of the Senior Vice President: Group Internal Audit who has direct access to the chairmen of both the Audit Committee and the board. The Audit Committee has assessed the performance of the Senior Vice President: Group Internal Audit in terms of the annually reviewed and approved internal audit charter and is satisfied that the internal audit function is independent and appropriately resourced, and that the Senior Vice President: Group Internal Audit has fulfilled the obligations of the position by performing the following functions:

- evaluating ethical leadership and corporate citizenship within AngloGold Ashanti;
- assessing the governance of risk within AngloGold Ashanti;
- reviewing the governance of Information Technology;
- assessing compliance with laws, rules, codes and standards;
- evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and internal controls in general;
- reporting findings to management and the Audit Committee and monitoring the remediation of all significant deficiencies reported; and
- implementing a Combined Assurance Framework for the group.

The Audit Committee considered the internal control heat-map for AngloGold Ashanti as presented by Group Internal Audit and monitored the implementation of significant audit recommendations through a formal tracking process.

Group Internal Audit is subjected to an independent quality assessment review as required by the Institute of Internal Auditors' Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit every 5 years, the last of which was concluded during 2012. The independent assessment conducted by PwC which included a benchmark conducted against international peers yielded a favourable result.

The Audit Committee is of the opinion, having considered the written assurance statement provided by Group Internal Audit, that the group's system of internal financial controls is effective and provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied upon for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

FINANCE FUNCTION AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Audit Committee received feedback on an internal assessment conducted on the skills, expertise and resourcing of the finance function and was satisfied with the overall adequacy and appropriateness of the function. The Audit Committee further reviewed the expertise and experience of the previous and current Chief Financial Officers, Richard Duffy and Christine Ramon and was satisfied with the appropriateness thereof.

WHISTLEBLOWING

The Audit Committee received quarterly updates on AngloGold Ashanti's whistle-blowing process. Reports received and investigated did not reveal any malpractice relating to the accounting practices, internal financial controls, internal audit function and the content of the company's financial statements.

LOOKING FORWARD

The effectiveness of the risk management process and the integration with the combined assurance process within AngloGold Ashanti remains a key focus area for the Audit Committee to help ensure that value is derived through the various assurance processes.

The Audit Committee will continue to closely monitor the impact of the staff reductions on the internal control environment during 2015.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Based on the assessment by the Audit Committee of the results of the formal documented review conducted by Group Internal Audit and other identified assurance providers in terms of the evolving combined assurance model of the company's system of internal controls and risk management, including the design, implementation and effectiveness of the internal financial controls and considering information and explanations given by management and discussions with both the internal and external auditors on the results of their audits, nothing has come to the attention of the board that caused it to believe that the company's system of internal controls and risk management is not effective and that the internal financial controls do not form a sound basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements.

The opinion of the board is supported by the Audit Committee.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audit Committee has evaluated the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and concluded that they comply, in all material aspects, with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in the English language, the Financial Reporting Guides (FRG) as issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial reporting Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council, JSE listings requirements and in the manner required by the Companies Act. The Audit Committee therefore recommended the approval of the annual financial statements to the board.

CONCLUSION

The Audit Committee is satisfied that it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in accordance with its mandate and terms of reference during the year under review.

Rhidwaan Gasant

Chairman: Audit and Risk Committee
19 March 2015

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REVIEW

Delivered on consistent production and cost guidance amidst continuing adverse market conditions. Our focus remains on strengthening the balance sheet in the medium term and creating a prudent buffer for volatility.

- Production of 4.436Moz - up 8% year-on-year
- Total cash costs of \$787/oz - 5% lower year-on-year
- All-in sustaining cost of \$1,026/oz - 13% lower year-on-year
- Capital expenditure of \$1.2bn - 39% below 2013
- Exploration and evaluation costs \$144m - 44% lower year-on-year
- Adjusted EBITDA stable at \$1,665m despite a 10% drop in gold price
- Self-help measures progressed to deleverage in medium term
- Free cash outflow shows strong improvement to \$112m from \$1,058m

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year under review was marked by a further fall in the gold price for which the average price received decreased by \$137/oz or 10% over the course of the year. The impact of the drop in the gold price has been proactively managed and the 2014 results reflect consistent operational and cost performance. It is the second consecutive year of growth in gold production, with an overall 8% increase being recorded year-on-year. At the same time, all-in sustaining costs per ounce improved by 13% year-on-year.

Significantly lower year-on-year total cash and all-in sustaining costs were achieved through the combination of production and overall cost improvements reflecting the first full year of operations at our two new low-cost mines (Kibali and Tropicana). In addition, our efforts to tackle costs across a broad front underpinned the improvement in margins, through the Project 500 (P500) initiative, reductions in direct operating costs, corporate overheads and exploration costs, and strict capital allocation.

We continue to focus on 'self-help measures' in three areas:

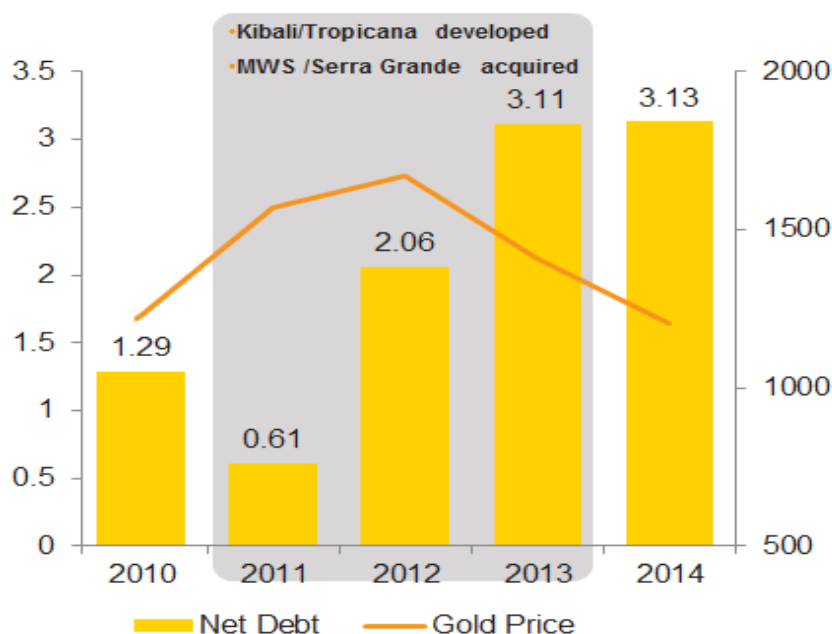
- the review of the asset portfolio while actively seeking joint-venture partnerships in Colombia and at Obuasi as well as pursuing the potential sale or joint venture of an operating asset;
- cash flow improvements through the optimisation of business plans and consolidation of regional hubs; and
- leverage to exploit weaker currencies, and the consequently higher price in terms of these currencies, and lower fuel prices.

One of our five core strategic focus areas is to 'ENSURE FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY' which means structuring our balance sheet to allow us to meet our core funding requirements and to provide a reasonable buffer for gold price volatility as well as other adverse unforeseen events. To ensure continued flexibility in the debt maturities schedule, refinancing of the group's revolving credit facilities (RCFs) was completed mid-year. The new \$1bn RCF and A\$500m RCF were agreed during July 2014 for a further five-year period. In addition, a looser financial covenant was concluded, with the net debt to adjusted EBITDA covenant at 3.5 times (previously 3 times), with one six month period waiver of up to 4.5 times, subject to certain conditions. The \$ and A\$ RCFs have also been priced tightly, to reflect the current financial market conditions. The looser covenant is also applicable to the ZAR RCF.

AngloGold Ashanti's credit rating was reviewed by both Moody's Investor Service and Standard and Poor's (S&P), to Baa3 with a negative outlook and BB+ with a negative 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. These ratings remained unchanged.

The group's balance sheet is highly geared and efficiently structured and the debt has long-dated maturities. Apart from the R750m bond maturing in 2016 and the R1.5bn RCF which matures in December 2018, the earliest international bond maturity date is in April 2020. The high-yield bond (\$1.25bn: 8.5%) issuers' call can only be exercised from July 2016 onwards, at the group's discretion, allowing sufficient time for the group to explore any 'self-help measures' ahead of any options around refinancing or early redemption being assessed. The conclusion of a potential asset sale and joint venture partnerships should help the group determine whether or not to exercise the high yield bond call option.

NET DEBT (\$bn) AND GOLD PRICE (\$/oz)



DEBT MATURITY

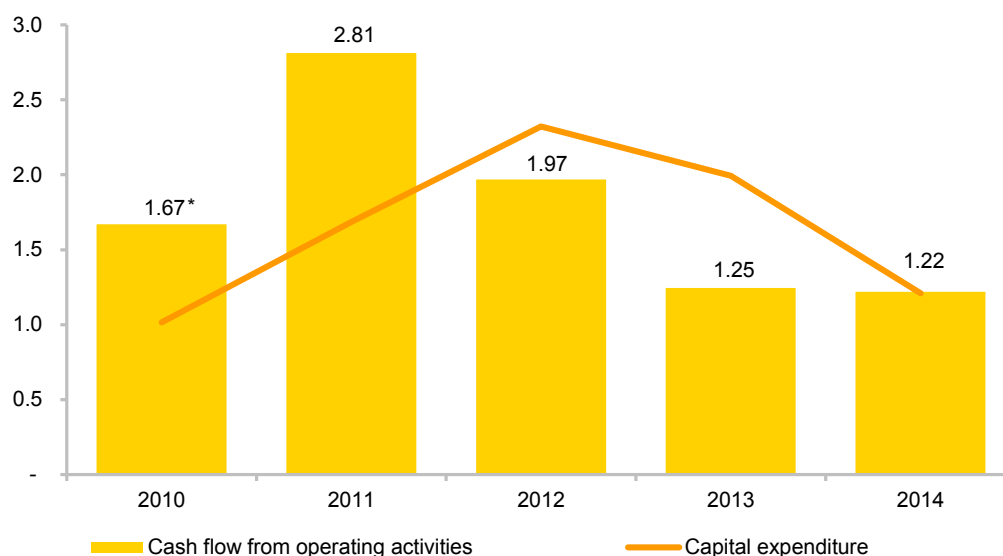
Debt Type	International Debt Facilities US\$m*		Maturity date	Base Currency
A\$ RCF*	257	408	July 2019	A\$
US\$ RCF	100	1,000	July 2019	USD
ZAR RCF*	43	130	Dec 2018	ZAR
5.375% Bond	700	700	Apr 2020	USD
8.500% Bond	1,250	1,250	Jul 2020	USD
5.125% Bond	750	750	Aug 2022	USD
6.50% Bond	300	300	Apr 2040	USD
	Facility amount Drawn amount			

* Excludes DMTNP and local bond amounts outstanding at 31 December of \$80m, ZAR calculated at R11.6/\$, A\$ facility calculated at A\$0.82.

Our medium term leverage target is 1.5 times net debt to adjusted EBITDA. We would like to reduce our debt by approximately \$1bn to take us to our comfort threshold which would include a reasonable buffer for volatility, including the gold price risk and production disruptions.

Our aim is to achieve this debt reduction through a variety of self-help measures as elaborated above. Importantly we are under no external pressure to achieve this. This is an aspirational target that can be achieved over the next few years.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES AND TOTAL CAPITAL SPEND (\$bn)



* Excludes hedge buy-back costs.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CASH FLOW

The sharp drop in the gold price since 2012, together with expenditure on growth projects (total capital expenditure \$8.3bn over the past five years), is directly related to the increase in the group's net debt levels over the past few years. Net debt levels were maintained during the year under review at \$3.1bn.

Cash inflow from operating activities of \$1,220m for the year ended 31 December 2014 was marginally down on \$1,246m achieved in 2013, despite the 10% lower gold price received, the cost of Obuasi redundancies, and the Rand Refinery loan of \$44m, all of which were partly offset by the 8% higher production. External audit procedures performed subsequent to year end confirmed the gold gap at Rand Refinery has not increased. Therefore any additional loan funding requirements from shareholders is not envisaged at this stage. Cash inflow from operating activities before the Obuasi redundancy costs and the Rand Refinery loan amounted to \$1,474m, reflecting an increase of 18% on 2013 levels. Free cash outflow of \$112m, which included the once-off redundancy costs at Obuasi, was an improvement on the outflow of \$1,058m for the year ended 31 December 2013, mainly as a result of lower capital expenditure. The sale of the Navachab mine was completed mid-year, where cash proceeds of \$105m were realised.

We are focused on strict capital allocation and capital prioritisation as reflected in the 48% reduction in capital in 2014, compared to 2012 when capital expenditure was at its peak.

We have prioritised stay in business capital to ensure the sustainability of our operations. The 20% decline in the sustaining capital from 2013 primarily relates to the down scale of Obuasi and the focus on optimising the cash flows relating to discretionary capital.

Project capital includes Mponeng Phase 1, Kibali underground, and the MLE2 expansion at CC&V.

These projects will enhance the long term optionality of our group enabling us to deliver long term shareholder returns.

LEVERAGE TO CURRENCIES AND OIL

In 2014, the drop in the gold price was offset by weaker global currencies and the sharp drop in the oil price which helped reduce the group's input costs.

Our currency basket comprises the various regions in which we operate together with the related production impacts. We are most sensitive to the South African Rand followed by the Australian dollar and the Brazilian real.

The Brent crude oil price is a derived energy input cost for our operations in Continental Africa, Australia and in the US.

Our sensitivities have been calculated at our budgeted exchange rate and commodity price assumptions as follows:

- A 1% weakening in our currency basket, will positively impact our cash costs by approximately \$6/oz; and
- For every \$10/bbl weakening in the oil price, it will positively impact our cash costs by approximately \$7/oz.

DELIVERY AGAINST 2014 FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES

1. Continue to maintain sufficient balance sheet liquidity and flexibility in a lower gold price environment

The temporary relaxation of the banking covenant of 4.5 times net debt to adjusted EBITDA expired with the June 2014 testing period, while the \$ and A\$ revolving credit facilities are set to mature within the next five-year period. The group therefore moved prudently and proactively to manage its financial flexibility and steps taken in this regard included:

- Successful re-financing in July 2014 of the group's RCFs for another five years, including the \$1bn RCF (which was due to mature in July 2017) and the A\$500m RCF (replacing the previous A\$600m RCF which was due to mature in December 2015);
- Improved financial flexibility – the new banking covenant of 3.5 times – previously 3 times net debt to adjusted EBITDA (with one six month period waiver of up to 4.5 times subject to certain conditions) – is applicable to all of the group's RCFs. This adds further flexibility to the balance sheet liquidity especially in the light of the ongoing gold price volatility and prevailing labour uncertainty in South Africa; and
- Managed net debt levels in 2014 – the group's net debt to adjusted EBITDA covenant ratio was 1.88 times at year end and was in line with the 1.86 of a year earlier, despite the reduction in the gold price, additional funding required for the Obuasi redundancies and a loan to Rand Refinery. Subsequent to year end, external audit procedures confirmed that the gold gap at Rand Refinery has not increased. Therefore any additional loan funding requirements from shareholders is not envisaged at this stage.

2. Maintaining our focus on the management of costs to deliver competitive all-in sustaining and all-in costs and continuing to target sustainable cash generation

Management's initiatives to deliver on competitive all-in sustaining and all-in costs included:

- The initial stated purpose of P500 was to deliver specific targeted cost reductions. These have now been achieved and exceeded, and are reconciled with the financial reporting systems;
- The organisational redesign was completed and corporate costs as well as exploration costs were significantly reduced from 2013's levels;
- Capital expenditure has reduced by 39% compared to 2013 reflecting project completion and capital prioritisation; and
- We delivered free cash inflow of \$142m for 2014 which excludes the proceeds of \$105m from the sale of Navachab, despite a 10% drop in the gold price compared to 2013, before taking into account the once off non-operational cash outflows relating to the Obuasi redundancy payments and the Rand Refinery loan funding.

REVIEW OF GROUP'S PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY AND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR 2014

The key financial and operational metrics for 2014, when compared to 2013 and 2012, reflect the adverse impact of the further fall in the gold price, the benefit of higher production as well as operational issues faced at certain operations.

		2014	2013	2012
Profitability and returns				
Adjusted headline earnings ⁽¹⁾	\$bn	0	0.6	1.0
	US cents per share	0	153	255
(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders	\$bn	(0.1)	(2.2)	0.9
Return on net capital employed ⁽¹⁾	%	4	12	15
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	%	0	18	19
Dividends declared per ordinary share	SA cents per share	-	50	300
	US cents per share	-	5	35
Liquidity, cash flow and net debt				
Net debt at year end ⁽¹⁾	\$bn	3.1	3.1	2.1
Free cash outflow ⁽¹⁾	\$bn	(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.7)
Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortisation (adjusted EBITDA) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	\$bn	1.7	1.7	2.5
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Times	1.88	1.86	0.81
Operational metrics				
Gold produced	Moz	4.44	4.11	3.94
Price received	\$/oz	1,264	1,401	1,664
Total cash costs ⁽¹⁾	\$/oz	787	830	829
All-in sustaining costs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$/oz	1,026	1,174	1,251
All-in costs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$/oz	1,148	1,466	1,589
All-in sustaining cost margin ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%	19	16	25

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP measures

⁽²⁾ Excludes stockpile write-offs

⁽³⁾ The adjusted EBITDA calculation is based on the formula included in the Revolving Credit Agreements for compliance with the debt covenant formula as specified in the Revolving Credit Agreement.

Profitability and returns

Full-year higher (8%) gold production of 4.436Moz, highlighted the impact of the first full year of production from Kibali and Tropicana.

Operational challenges continued at the South African operations and production declined by 6%, predominantly as a consequence of safety-related stoppages, the aftermath of the earthquake experienced on 5 August 2014 and infrastructural damage at Mponeng that constrained operations.

In Continental Africa, the first full year of production at Kibali, helped by strong performances at Geita and Siguiri, more than offset the declines at Yatela and Iduapriem, as well as the sale of Navachab. The decline at Iduapriem was mainly the result of a change in the mine plan to treat the surface ore stockpile.

In Australia, Tropicana also had its first full year of production, while at Sunrise Dam production was marginally reduced as grades declined below planned levels, mitigated in part by the higher volumes of ore treated.

The year under review was also challenging for the Americas as overall production in the region declined marginally. Increased production at AGA Mineração and at Cerro Vanguardia failed to offset declines at Cripple Creek & Victor and Serra Grande caused by those two mines' low grades and adverse stockpile movements. The high-grade mill at Cripple Creek & Victor is nearing completion and is expected to be commissioned early in 2015 with the ramp-up to full production during 2015.

Management initiatives and strong focus on all-in sustaining costs and overheads, resulted in total cash costs reducing by 5% from \$830/oz in 2013 to \$787/oz in 2014 and all-in sustaining costs reducing by 13% to \$1,026/oz (2013: \$1,174/oz). The cost reductions highlight the impact of the higher production, lower-cost producing operations (Kibali and Tropicana) delivering their first full year of operations, the P500 savings coupled with the removal of high-cost and unprofitable ounces, strict capital discipline, weaker local currencies, which were in part offset by inflation. All-in cost reduced by 22% to \$1,148/oz (2013: \$1,466/oz) reflecting the impact of the lower investment in new growth projects with the completion of Kibali and Tropicana.

At the adjusted headline earnings level, there was a loss of \$1m in 2014 against 2013's \$599m or 153 US cents per share. Earnings in 2014 were affected by the 10% decline in the average gold price received and the cost of redundancies at Obuasi, while the prior year included the benefit of a once-off gain of \$567m relating to the settlement of the mandatory convertible bond. Thus, on a comparative or normalised basis, earnings declined from \$411m in 2013 to \$328m in 2014. The decline of \$83m in the normalised adjusted headline earnings is principally the result of the 10% reduction in the average gold price received and annual inflationary cost increases.

During 2014, a loss attributable to equity shareholders of \$58m was recorded compared to a loss of \$2.2bn in 2013. The significant loss in 2013 was mainly attributable to the significant impairment of mining assets, equity-accounted investments and inventories of \$2.5bn post-taxation, as well as to deferred taxation asset impairments of \$330m. 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 and continued investment in capital growth projects (Mponeng phase 1, Kibali underground and MLE2 expansion at Cripple Creek & Victor), no dividends were declared in 2014 (2013: 50 SA cents per share; 2012: 300 SA cents per share).

Liquidity, cash flow and statement of financial position

Debt levels were under pressure due to the lower gold price, funding requirements of the cost of the Obuasi operational down-scaling and a loan to Rand Refinery. By reducing costs, overheads and capital expenditure the group managed to contain the net debt at a level only marginally above that of 2013 as well as significantly reduce the free cash outflow:

- Adjusted EBITDA: \$1.665bn (2013: \$1.667bn);
- Cash inflow from operating activities: \$1.220bn (2013: \$1.246bn);
- Free cash outflow: \$112m (2013: \$1,058m); and
- Free cash inflow: \$142m (2013: outflow \$1,058m), excluding Obuasi redundancy costs and the Rand Refinery loan.

Net debt as at 31 December 2014 was \$3.133bn, marginally higher than the level of \$3.105bn at 31 December 2013.

Principal factors accounting for the movements in net debt levels were:

Principal movements in net debt	US Dollar million
Net debt 2013	3,105
Free cash inflow	(142)
Proceeds from the sale of Navachab	(105)
Sub-total	2,858
Cost of Obuasi redundancies	210
Loan to Rand Refinery	44
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	17
Other	4
Net debt 2014	3,133

Turning to the statement of financial position and the financing facilities available, the group's principal US dollar and Australian dollar debt facilities are listed below:

- Fully drawn rated bonds – \$1.75bn in aggregate – that mature in April 2020 (\$700m: 5.375%), August 2022 (\$750m: 5.125%) and April 2040 (\$300m: 6.5%);
- Fully drawn \$1.25bn, 8.5% bonds that mature in July 2020;
- \$1bn revolving credit facility that matures in July 2019, which is currently \$100m drawn to fund part of the costs relating to the Obuasi redundancies;
- A\$500m base rate plus 2% credit facility earmarked for the construction of the Tropicana project that matures in July 2019, of which A\$315m had been drawn at year-end;
- R750m JIBAR-plus – 1.75% South African, floating-rate bond that matures in 2016; and
- R1.5bn JIBAR-plus – 1.2% South African revolving credit facility that matures in December 2018.

More detailed notes and analyses of the group's income statement, statement of financial position and statement of cash flow for 2014 are available in the group financial statements for 2014.

Looking ahead to 2015, the key financial objectives are to:

- Continue to focus on self-help measures (including the potential sale or joint venture of an operating asset) to deleverage the balance sheet in order to maintain sufficient liquidity and flexibility in a lower gold price environment;
- Focus on financial and project risk mitigation by seeking joint venture partners for Colombia and Obuasi;
- Review the asset portfolio with a view to rebalancing the portfolio with more-profitable ounces;
- Maintain our focus on cost and capital discipline to deliver competitive all-in sustaining costs and all-in costs; and
- Continue to target sustainable cash generation. For 2015, significant cost reductions have been included in the annual business plans.

For the year ahead, production is guided at between 4.0Moz and 4.3Moz, reflecting Obuasi's limited operations, the sale of Navachab and production declines in Mali. Total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs are estimated at \$770/oz to \$820/oz and \$1,000/oz to \$1,050/oz, respectively, assuming weaker average exchange rates and a lower oil price. Total capital expenditure is estimated at \$1,000m to \$1,100m, corporate and marketing costs at \$95m to \$110m, amortisation and depreciation at \$860m, exploration including equity accounted investments at \$155m to \$175m and interest and finance costs \$270m (income statement) and \$240m (cash flow). Production and cost estimates do not take into account the impacts of any unforeseen operational disruptions, changes to the projects, or changes to the asset portfolio/operating mines. The forecast is based on the following assumptions: R11.60/\$; \$/A\$0.85; BRL 2.60/\$; AP9.50/\$; Brent crude at \$70 per barrel.

We are expecting our debt levels to remain steady at the end of 2015, taking into account our estimated production, planned expenditures at budgeted exchange rates and commodity and fuel price assumptions, although it may increase slightly in the first half due to free cash flow profiling in South Africa from production and capital expenditure fluctuations. This excludes any proceeds from asset sales or joint venture partnerships that we may consider pursuing or the impact of any operational or other disruptions.

In addition to a strong leverage to the gold price, a number of our group's operations are also leveraged to both the weaker average global currencies and the lower average oil price, which benefits our cash costs. In 2014, the drop in the gold price was partially offset by weaker global currencies and the lower average oil price. In addition, the contribution of just over 70% of the group's adjusted EBITDA from our international operations emphasises our geographical diversification and resilience to unforeseen production disruptions in the South African region.

Subsequent events

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers joint venturing or selling its interest in Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine

The company has initiated a plan to identify a joint venture partner or a purchaser in respect of its interest in the Cripple Creek & Victor mine in Colorado in the United States for full value. The CC&V gold mine is a surface mining operation which provides oxidised ore to a crusher and valley leach facility, one of the largest in the world. It is included in the Americas reporting segment and was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 1999. The mine produced 211,000 ounces of gold in 2014. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for this transaction will be entered into or that any sales transaction will be completed.

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers selling its interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. (Sadiola) and Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Yatela S.A. (Yatela)

The company currently intends to dispose of its 41% stake in Sadiola and its 40% stake in Yatela. The mines are both situated in western Mali and are included in the Continental Africa reporting segment. The Sadiola and Yatela mines produced 85,000 and 11,000 attributable ounces of gold, respectively, in 2014.

Management was approached by a potential buyer for both mines who meets management's qualifying criteria and has asked for a binding bid. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for these transactions will be entered into or that any sales transactions will be completed.

Acknowledgement

I took over the role of Chief Financial Officer at AngloGold Ashanti Limited with effect from 1 October 2014. The transition from my predecessor Richard Duffy was seamless, thanks to a strong and diligent financial team in the group. Our team, through their understanding of the challenging economic and financial pressures, has helped us proactively manage the financial position of the company. In addition, we have been able to deliver quality financial information to our stakeholders which reflects our objectives and values for long term success. I would like to thank our strong and enthusiastic financial team in the group for their ongoing support and look forward to the year ahead.

Best regards

Christine Ramon
Chief Financial Officer
19 March 2015

DIRECTOR'S APPROVAL

In accordance with Section 30(3)(c) of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended, the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 were approved by the board of directors on 19 March 2015 and are signed on its behalf by:

DIRECTORS

SM Pityana, Chairman

S Venkatakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer

KC Ramon, Chief Financial Officer

R Gasant, Chairman: Audit and Risk Committee

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

In terms of Section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended, I certify that the company has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all such returns and notices as are required of a public company in terms of the Act, and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up-to-date.

ME Sanz Perez

Company Secretary

Johannesburg

19 March 2015

AFFIRMATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with Section 30(2) and 30(3) of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended, the annual financial statements for AngloGold Ashanti Limited, registration number 1944/017354/06, for the year ended 31 December 2014, have been audited by Ernst & Young Inc., the company's independent external auditors, whose unqualified audit opinion can be found under Independent Auditor's Report, on page 41.

The financial statements have been prepared by the corporate reporting staff of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, headed by John Edwin Staples (BCompt (Hons); CGMA), the group's Chief Accounting Officer. This process was supervised by Kandimathie Christine Ramon (CA (SA)), the group's Chief Financial Officer and Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan, (BCom; ACA (ICAI)) the group's Chief Executive Officer.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2014

NATURE OF BUSINESS

AngloGold Ashanti conducts mining operations in Africa, North and South America and Australia, and undertakes exploration activities in some of these jurisdictions. In addition, the company is involved in the manufacturing, marketing and selling of gold products, as well as the development of markets for gold. At certain of its operations, AngloGold Ashanti produces uranium, silver and sulphuric acid as by-products in the course of producing gold.

A review of the unaudited performance of the various operations is available in the operational profiles on AngloGold Ashanti's annual report website www.aga-reports.com.

Shareholders holding 10% or more of AngloGold Ashanti's issued share capital

As at 31 December 2014, there were no shareholders holding 10% or more of the company's issued share capital. This does not take cognisance of the shares held by the Bank of New York Mellon as depositary for the AngloGold Ashanti ADR programme.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised

The authorised share capital of AngloGold Ashanti as at 31 December 2014 was made up as follows:

	SA rands
• 600,000,000 ordinary shares of 25 South African cents each	150,000,000
• 4,280,000 E ordinary shares of 25 South African cents each ⁽¹⁾	1,070,000
• 2,000,000 A redeemable preference shares of 50 South African cents each	1,000,000
• 5,000,000 B redeemable preference shares of 1 South African cent each	50,000

⁽¹⁾ There are no E ordinary shares in issue. The authorised E ordinary shares are being cancelled – see Special Resolution No. 5 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting.

The following are the movements in the issued and unissued share capital from 1 January 2014 to 28 February 2015:

Issued

Ordinary shares	Number of Shares	Value SA rands	Number of shares	Value SA rands
	2014		2013	
At 1 January	402,628,406	100,657,102	383,320,962	95,830,241
Issued during year:				
Conversion of E ordinary shares				
– Bokamoso ESOP	154,299	38,575	145,018	36,254
– Izingwe	149,733	37,433	91,683	22,921
Exercise of options by participants in the AngloGold Ashanti Share Incentive Scheme	1,077,922	269,480	930,743	232,686
Conversion of Mandatory Convertible Bond issued in 2010 and matured on 15 September 2013	-	-	18,140,000	4,535,000
At 31 December ⁽¹⁾	404,010,360	101,002,590	402,628,406	100,657,102
At 31 December ⁽¹⁾	404,010,360	101,002,590	402,628,406	100,657,102
Issued subsequent to year-end				
– Exercise of options by participants in the AngloGold Ashanti Share Incentive Scheme	265,346	66,337		
At 28 February 2015	404,275,706	101,068,927		

⁽¹⁾ Share capital of \$16m (2013: \$16m) is translated at historical rates of exchange at the reporting dates. Refer to group financial statements note 26.

E ordinary shares

On 11 December 2006, shareholders in general meeting authorised the creation of a maximum of 4,280,000 E ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) and a black economic empowerment transaction with Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited (Izingwe) (collectively, the BEE transaction).

All the E ordinary shares have vested and were cancelled in exchange for ordinary shares in accordance with the amended cancellation formula during the 2014 financial year. There are as at 31 December 2014 no E ordinary shares in issue.

The table below indicates the shares issued at 31 December 2014 and the shares that vested during 2014.

Ordinary shares	Number of Shares	Value SA rands	Number of shares	Value SA rands
	2014		2013	
At 1 January	712,006	178,001	1,617,752	404,438
Cancelled in exchange for ordinary shares in terms of the cancellation formula:				
– Bokamoso ESOP	(362,006)	(90,501)	(555,746)	(138,937)
– Izingwe	(350,000)	(87,500)	(350,000)	(87,500)
At 31 December	-	-	712,006	178,001

Share capital is translated at historical rates of exchange at the reporting dates. Refer to group financial statements note 26.

Redeemable preference shares

The A and B redeemable preference shares, all of which are held by the wholly owned subsidiary, Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited, may not be transferred and are redeemable from the realisation of the assets relating to the Moab lease area after the cessation of mining operations in the area. The shares carry the right to receive dividends equivalent to the profits (net of royalty, ongoing capital expenditure and taxation) from operations in the area. No further A and B redeemable preference shares will be issued.

Further details of the authorised and issued shares, as well as the share premium, are given in group financial statements note 26.

Unissued

	Number of ordinary shares	
	2014	2013
At 1 January	197,371,594	216,679,038
Issued during the year	(1,381,954)	(19,307,444)
At 31 December	195,989,640	197,371,594
Issues subsequent to year-end	(265,346)	
At 28 February 2015	195,724,294	

Ordinary shares under the control of the directors

Pursuant to the authority granted by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 May 2014, 5% of the shares in issue, from time to time, are placed under the control of the directors to allot and issue, for such purposes and on such terms as the directors, in their discretion, may determine. At 31 December 2014, the total number of shares placed under the control of the directors was 20,200,518. No shares were issued during 2014 by the directors in terms of this authority, which will expire at the close of the next Annual General Meeting, unless renewed.

Shareholders will therefore be asked at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 6 May 2015, to renew this authority by placing 5% of the number of shares in issue, from time to time, under the control of the directors to allot and issue, for such purposes and on such terms as the directors, at their discretion, may determine.

In terms of the Listings Requirements of the JSE, shareholders may, subject to certain conditions, authorise the directors to issue the ordinary shares held under their control for cash other than by means of a rights offer to shareholders. To enable the directors of the company to take advantage of favourable business opportunities which may arise for the issue of such ordinary shares for cash, without restriction, for the benefit of the company, shareholders will be asked to consider an ordinary resolution to this effect at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 6 May 2015.

Shareholders will also be asked to approve as a general authority, the acquisition by the company, or a subsidiary of the company, of its own shares from its issued ordinary share capital for certain specific housekeeping reasons.

Depository interests

American Depositary Shares

At 31 December 2014, the company had in issue, through The Bank of New York Mellon as Depositary and listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) 194,944,027 (2013: 185,581,840), American Depositary Shares (ADSs). Each ADS is equal to one ordinary share. At 28 February 2015, there were 196,988,924 ADSs in issue and listed on the NYSE.

CHESS Depositary Interests

At 31 December 2014, the company had in issue, through the Clearing House Electronic Sub-register System (CHESS), and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), 89,783,295 (2013: 89,789,845) CHESS Depositary Interests (CDI). The number of CDIs in issue at 28 February 2015 was 89,783,295. Every five CDIs is equivalent to one AngloGold Ashanti ordinary share and carry the right to one vote.

Ghanaian Depositary Shares

At 31 December 2014, the company had in issue, through NTHC Limited as Depositary and listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE), 16,275,735 Ghanaian Depositary Shares (GhDSs) (2013: 16,556,655). The register as at 28 February 2015 remained unchanged. Every 100 GhDSs has one underlying AngloGold Ashanti ordinary share and carries the right to one vote.

CREST Depositary Interests

The trading on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) through a Depositary Interest (DI) facility was terminated by AngloGold Ashanti. The shares were delisted on 22 September 2014 with a closing of 307,037 DIs. As at 31 December 2014, no shares were in issue.

ANGLOGOLD SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEME

AngloGold Ashanti operates a share incentive scheme through which Executive Directors, members of the Executive Committee and other management groups of the company and its subsidiaries are given the opportunity to acquire shares in the company. The objective is to incentivise such employees to identify themselves more closely with the fortunes of the group, support its continued growth, and to promote the retention of such employees.

Non-Executive Directors are not eligible to participate in the share incentive scheme.

Employees participate in the share incentive scheme to the extent that they are granted options or rights to acquire shares and accept them. All options or rights which have not been exercised within ten years from the date of grant, automatically expire.

The incentives offered by AngloGold Ashanti are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain globally competitive, so as to attract, reward and retain managers of the highest caliber. As a result, several types of incentives, each with their own issue and vesting criteria, have been granted to employees. These are collectively known as the 'AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme' or 'Share Incentive Scheme'.

Although the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee has the discretion to incentivise employees through the issue of shares, only options or awards have so far been granted.

The type and vesting criteria of the options or awards granted are:

Performance-related options

The granting of performance-related options was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 April 2002 and amended at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 April 2005 when it was agreed that no further performance-related options would be granted. Performance-related options granted, terminated on 1 November 2014, being the date on which the last options granted hereunder could be exercised before expiry.

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

The granting of awards in terms of the BSP was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 April 2005 and amended at the General Meeting held on 6 May 2008 when shareholders approved an increase in the maximum level of the bonus payable to eligible participants, as well as shortening of the vesting period. Executive Directors, executives and other management groups are eligible for participation. Each award made in respect of the BSP entitles the holder to acquire one ordinary share at 'nil' cost. In respect of all awards granted to and including 2007, these awards vest in full, three years from the date of grant, provided that the participant remains in the employ of the company at the date of vesting unless an event, such as death, retirement or redundancy occurs, which may result in an earlier vesting date. In respect of awards granted in 2008 and thereafter, the vesting period has been shortened to two years, with 40% of awards granted vesting in year one and 60% in year two from the date of grant or, in the event that a participant exercises his awards in year three, then 120% of awards granted will be available to such participant.

Certain changes were approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on 11 March 2013. The 20% uplift for the retention of shares for three years fell away, but was added to the initial 100% resulting in an allocation of 120% share matching for all categories of management. The Executive Committee members received an increased allocation from 120% to 150%. The vesting period has been shortened to two years with 50% vesting 12 months after the date of issue and the remaining 50% vesting 24 months after the date of issue.

Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The granting of awards in terms of the LTIP was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 29 April 2005. Executive Directors and selected senior management are eligible for participation. Each award made in respect of the LTIP entitles the holder to acquire one ordinary share at 'nil' cost. Awards granted vest three years from the date of grant, to the extent that the set company performance targets, under which the awards were made, are met, and provided that the participant remains in the employ of the company at the date of vesting, unless an event, such as death, retirement or redundancy occurs, which may result in an earlier vesting date.

In 2013, the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee approved a new retention bonus scheme comprising both cash (40% of total base pay) and shares (60% of base pay) which was implemented on 1 March 2013 for the Executive Committee members (LTIP Retention bonus). This was implemented over the short term to support a strategy of retaining the top management for a minimum period of 18 months to ensure delivery on key business imperatives, while the new Chief Executive Officer was inducted. The share award comprised of performance-based share (LTIP) granted in March 2013, subject to the performance conditions, which were met and vested at the end of August 2014. In line with the LTIP vesting, the cash portion was paid at the end of August 2014, based on the achievement of the performance conditions.

The CEO did not receive the cash portion of the LTIP retention bonus. This has been converted to restricted shares which are deferred to retirement, retrenchment, any corporate activity resulting in a change of control, resignation, death or 5 years from date of grant, whichever is earliest.

Following a change in Schedule 14 of the JSE Listings Requirements (Share Incentive Schemes) on 15 October 2008 the maximum number of shares attributable to the scheme was changed from 2.75% of issued share capital from time to time to a fixed figure of 17,000,000. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be acquired by any one participant in the scheme is 5% of the shares attributable to the scheme, being 850,000 ordinary shares in aggregate.

Also, as a result of the change to the JSE Listings Requirements, as aforementioned, the recycling of options/awards that have vested and which have been delivered, and for which AngloGold Ashanti shares have been issued, is no longer allowed. This has resulted in a diminishing pool of shares which will be addressed with the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of 6 May 2015.

The table below reflects the total number of options/awards that are unissued in terms of the share incentive scheme, as a result of this rule change:

Details	Options/Awards
Total number of options/awards attributable to the scheme at 31 December 2014	17,000,000
Less:	
• Total number of options/awards granted and outstanding at 31 December 2014	(7,420,177)
• Total number of options/awards exercised:	
• During the period 15 October to 31 December 2008	(101,013)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2009	(1,131,916)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2010	(823,411)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2011	(889,593)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2012	(945,641)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2013	(930,743)
• During the period 1 January to 31 December 2014	(1,077,922)
Total options/awards available, but unissued at 31 December 2014	3,679,584

Co-Investment Plan (CIP)

To assist executives in meeting their Minimum Shareholding Requirements (MSR's) with effect from February 2013, they were given the opportunity, on a voluntary basis, to participate in the Co-Investment Plan (CIP), and this has been adopted based on the following conditions: Executives will be allowed to take up to 50% of their after tax cash bonus to participate in a further matching scheme by purchasing shares in AngloGold Ashanti, and the company will match their initial investment into the scheme at 150%, with vesting over a two-year period in equal tranches.

Changes in options and awards

In accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements and the rules of the AngloGold Share Incentive Scheme, the changes in options and awards granted and the ordinary shares issued as a result of the exercise of options and awards during the period 1 January 2014 to 28 February 2015 are disclosed below:

	Performance-related	Bonus Share Plan ⁽¹⁾	Long-Term Incentive Plan ⁽¹⁾	Total Share Incentive Scheme
At 1 January 2014	56,882	2,598,887	3,032,614	5,688,383
Movement during year				
– Granted	-	1,983,469	2,217,675	4,201,144
– Exercised	(419)	(868,350)	(209,153)	(1,077,922)
– Lapsed – terminations	(56,463)	(408,491)	(926,474)	(1,391,428)
At 31 December 2014	-	3,305,515	4,114,662	7,420,177
Subsequent to year-end				
– Granted ⁽¹⁾	-	127,441	3,103,155	3,230,596
– Exercised	-	(223,000)	(42,346)	(265,346)
– Lapsed – terminations	-	(18,410)	(325,054)	(343,464)
At 28 February 2015	-	3,191,546	6,850,417	10,041,963

⁽¹⁾ BSP and LTIP awards are granted at no cost to participants.

Total shares issued on the exercise of options and awards from the inception of the scheme:

	Total number of shares issued
At 1 January 2014	9,689,808
– Exercised 2014	1,077,922
At 31 December 2014	10,767,730
Subsequent to year-end	
– Exercised January and February 2015	265,346
At 28 February 2015	11,033,076

DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividends are proposed by, and approved by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti, based on the company's financial performance. AngloGold Ashanti has not paid dividends since the first quarter of 2013, but it expects to resume to pay dividends, although there can be no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future or as to the particular amounts that will be paid from year to year. The payment of future dividends will depend upon the board's ongoing assessment of AngloGold Ashanti's earnings, after providing for long-term growth, cash/debt resources, compliance with the solvency and liquidity requirements of the Companies Act, the amount of reserves available for a dividend based on the going-concern assessment, any restrictions placed on AngloGold Ashanti by debt facilities, protection of existing credit rating and other factors.

The last dividend declared was interim dividend number 117 on 10 May 2013 of 50 cents per ordinary share in South African currency, 3.458 pence per ordinary share in the United Kingdom currency, 10.28 cedis per ordinary in the Ghanaian currency, 5.375 cents per CDI ("CHESS Depository Interest") in Australian currency (each CDI is equal to one-fifth of one ordinary share), 0.1028 cedis per GhDS (Ghanaian Depository Share) in Ghanaian currency (each GhDS Ghanaian Depository share is equal to one-hundredth of one ordinary share), 5.02 cents per ADS (American Depository Share) in United States currency (each ADS is equal to one ordinary share and 25 cents per E ordinary share in South African currency).

Dematerialised shareholders on the South African share register will receive payment of their dividends electronically, as provided for by STRATE. Certificated shareholders, who have elected to receive their dividends electronically, will be paid via the company's electronic funds transmission service. Certificated shareholders who have not yet elected to receive dividend payments electronically, are encouraged to mandate this method of payment for all future dividends.

Withholding tax

On 1 April 2012, the South African government imposed a 15% withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders.

BORROWINGS

The company's borrowing powers are unlimited pursuant to the company's Memorandum of Incorporation. As at 31 December 2014, the group's gross borrowings totaled \$3,721m (2013: \$3,891m).

Significant events during the year under review

Announcement of strike: On 20 January 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union has served notice that it intends to call a strike by its members at the company's South Africa operations on 23 January 2014. The strike was also going to affect some mines owned and operated by other large, South African gold producers covered by the industry's collective bargaining structure. On 30 January 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that the threatened strike was declared unprotected by an interim interdict granted by South Africa's Labour Court. The interim interdict remained in force until 5 June 2014, on which date it was made permanent.

Agreement to sell Navachab Mine: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 10 February 2014 that it has signed a binding agreement to sell its entire interest in AngloGold Ashanti Namibia (Pty) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary which owns the Navachab gold mine (Navachab), to a wholly owned subsidiary of QKR Corporation Limited (QKR). The company announced on 1 July 2014 that it completed its sale of Navachab to QKR.

Changes to the Board of Directors: On 17 February 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Tito Mboweni has decided not to stand for re-election as Non-Executive Director at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 May 2014. Sipho Pityana a Non-Executive Director, was unanimously elected as Chairman by the board. Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu assumed the new role of Lead Independent Director of the board.

Change to the Board of Directors: On 25 March 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced the appointment of David Hodgson as Independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 25 April 2014.

Rating action by Standard & Poor's rating agency: On 7 April 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it confirms that Standard & Poor's rating agency has affirmed AngloGold Ashanti's BB+ long-term corporate credit rating, placed it on negative outlook, and also removed the company from CreditWatch Negative.

Appointment of Christine Ramon as incoming Chief Financial Officer: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 7 July 2014 that Christine Ramon will be taking the post of Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director of the board from 1 October 2014. She replaced Richard Duffy, who stepped down from the board and Executive Committee on 30 September 2014.

Rand Refinery: On 25 July 2014, Shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti were referred to the announcement by Rand Refinery regarding a loan facility extended to it by certain of its shareholders (including AngloGold Ashanti which owns 42.4%), as a precautionary measure. It follows challenges encountered in the implementation of a new Enterprise Resource Planning system at the refinery. AngloGold Ashanti confirmed its participation in the loan facility.

Update on South African earthquake: On 6 August 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it confirmed that each one of the 3,300 people working underground at its Great Noligwa and Moab Khotsoeng mines early the previous afternoon were safely hoisted to surface when a 5.3 magnitude earthquake struck South Africa's North West province. Twenty-eight employees who sustained minor injuries as a result of the event received medical treatment.

Update on the restart of operations following the earthquake: On 11 August 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it was in the process of safely restarting its Great Noligwa and Moab Khotsoeng mines which were halted following a 5.3 magnitude earthquake that originated in the vicinity of the town of Stilfontein on 5 August 2014.

Intended delisting and cancellation of securities from the London Stock Exchange: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 18 August 2014 that its board of directors had resolved to request the cancellation of the listing of the Company's ordinary shares and depository interests of ZAR0.25 each on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and the cancellation of the admission to trading of the securities on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange plc (LSE).

AngloGold Ashanti proposed a corporate restructure and a capital raising and cautionary announcement: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 10 September 2014 that it had received approval from the South African Reserve Bank to restructure its international mining operations under a new UK holding company. This restructuring was subject to approval of the shareholders of the company. The new UK holding company intended to seek a premium listing on the LSE.

AngloGold Ashanti provided an update on the proposed restructure and withdrew cautionary announcement: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 15 September 2014 that it had decided not to proceed with the restructuring and capital raising as proposed on 10 September 2014.

Delisting and cancellation of securities from the LSE: AngloGold Ashanti announced on 26 September 2014 that the listing of the company's ordinary shares and depository interests on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority was cancelled with effect from 22 September 2014.

Release of maiden resource for Nuevo Chaquiro deposit: On 3 November 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced the first Mineral Resource for the Nuevo Chaquiro deposit in the Quebradona Project Area. The Quebradona Project is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and B2Gold.

AngloGold appointed Deutsche as JSE Sponsor: On 3 November 2014, shareholders were advised that UBS South Africa (Pty) Ltd's services as sponsor to AngloGold Ashanti ended by mutual consent with effect from 31 October 2014. Deutsche Securities (SA) (Pty) Ltd was appointed sponsor to the company with effect 1 November 2014. Shareholders were also advised that Deutsche Securities (SA) (Pty) Ltd and Barclays Bank PLC were appointed joint corporate brokers to AngloGold Ashanti.

Changes to the Board of Directors: On 27 November 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced the appointment of Albert Garner and Maria Richter as Non-Executive Directors to its Board of Directors with effect from 1 January 2015.

Significant events subsequent to year-end

Albert Garner and Maria Richter were appointed Non-Executive Directors with effect from 1 January 2015.

On 10 March 2015, AngloGold Ashanti announced the appointment of Chris Sheppard as incoming Chief Operating Officer: South Africa, effective 1 June 2015. Mike O'Hare, the current Chief Operating Officer of South Africa, will take early retirement during 2015.

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers joint venturing or selling its interest in Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine

The company has initiated a plan to identify a joint venture partner or a purchaser in respect of its interest in the Cripple Creek & Victor mine in Colorado in the United States for full value. The CC&V gold mine is a surface mining operation which provides oxidised ore to a crusher and valley leach facility, one of the largest in the world. It is included in the Americas reporting segment and was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 1999. The mine produced 211,000 ounces of gold in 2014. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for this transaction will be entered into or that any sales transaction will be completed.

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers selling its interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. (Sadiola) and Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Yatela S.A. (Yatela)

The company currently intends to dispose of its 41% stake in Sadiola and its 40% stake in Yatela. The mines are both situated in western Mali and are included in the Continental Africa reporting segment. The Sadiola and Yatela mines produced 85,000 and 11,000 attributable ounces of gold, respectively, in 2014.

Management was approached by a potential buyer for both mines who meets management's qualifying criteria and has asked for a binding bid. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for these transactions will be entered into or that any sales transactions will be completed.

Material change

There has been no material change in the financial results or trading position of the AngloGold Ashanti group since the publication of the report for the fourth quarter and year ended 31 December 2014 on 23 February 2015 and the date of this report. These results were audited by Ernst & Young Inc. who issued an unqualified audit report on 19 March 2015.

Annual general meetings

At the 70th Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 14 May 2014, shareholders passed resolutions relating to the:

- re-appointment of Ernst & Young Inc. as auditors of the company;
- election of RN Duffy as an Executive Director;
- re-election of R Gasant as Non-Executive Director;
- re-election of SM Pityana as a Non-Executive Director;
- appointment of Prof LW Nkuhlu as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the company;
- appointment of MJ Kirkwood as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the company;
- appointment of R Gasant as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the company;
- appointment of RJ Ruston as a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the company;
- renewal of the general authority placing 5% of the number of ordinary shares of the company in issue from time to time under the control of the directors;
- advisory endorsement of the AngloGold Ashanti remuneration policy;
- approved, as a special resolution, the granting of a general authority to directors to issue for cash those ordinary shares which the directors are authorised to allot and issue, subject to certain limitations of the Listings Requirements of the JSE;
- approved, as a special resolution, increase in Non-Executive Directors' remuneration for their service as directors;
- approved, as a special resolution, approval of the increase in Non-Executive Directors' fees for board and committee meetings;
- approved, as a special resolution, the amendment of the company's Memorandum of Incorporation;
- approved, as a special resolution, the amendment of the rules of the company's Long Term Incentive Plan;
- approved, as a special resolution, the amendment of the rules of the company's Bonus Share Plan;
- approved, as a special resolution a general authority to acquire the company's own shares;
- approval, as a special resolution, the granting of financial assistance by the company in terms of Sections 44 and 45 of the Companies Act; and
- approved by ordinary resolution the election of DL Hodgson as a Non-Executive Director.

Notice of the 71st Annual General Meeting to be held in the Auditorium, 76 Jeppe Street, Newtown, Johannesburg at 11:00 (South African time) on 6 May 2015, will be printed as a separate document and distributed to shareholders in accordance with the Companies Act.

Directorate and secretary

The following changes to the board of directors took place during the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 and subsequent to year-end:

Executive Directors

Richard Duffy resigned as an Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer on 30 September 2014 and Christine Ramon was appointed Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer on 1 October 2014.

Non-Executive Directors

- On 17 February 2014, Tito Mboweni stepped down as Chairman of the Board and resigned as Non-Executive Director. Siphon Pityana was elected as Chairman by the Board. Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu assumed the new role of Lead Independent Director of the board and of Deputy Chairman in March 2014.
- David Hodgson was appointed as Independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 25 April 2014.
- Albert Garner and Maria Richter were appointed as Independent Non-Executive Directors with effect from 1 January 2015.

The following directors retired at the Annual General Meeting held on 14 May 2014: Rhidwaan Gasant, Siphon Pityana and Tito Mboweni. Tito Mboweni did not make himself available for re-election.

In terms of the company's Memorandum of Incorporation, the following directors will retire at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 6 May 2015: Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu, Nozipho January-Bardill and Rodney Ruston, and are eligible for re-election. The names and biographies of the directors of the company are listed in the Integrated Report 2014.

Company Secretary

There was no change to the office of Company Secretary during 2014. The name, business and postal address of the Company Secretary are set out under Administrative Information on page 187.

Directors' and Prescribed Officers' interests in AngloGold Ashanti shares

The interests of directors, prescribed officers and their associates in the ordinary shares of the company at 31 December 2014, individually did not exceed 1% of the company's issued ordinary share capital are disclosed in note 35 of the group financial statements.

Details of service contracts of directors and prescribed officers

In accordance with Section 30(4)(e) of the Companies Act the salient features of the service contracts of directors and prescribed officers have been disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

Annual Financial Statements

The financial statements set out fully the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group and the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

The directors of AngloGold Ashanti are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation of the annual financial statements and related information in a manner that fairly presents the state of affairs of the company, in conformity with the Companies Act and in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements.

The directors are also responsible for the maintenance of effective systems of internal control which are based on established organisational structures and procedures. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the annual financial statements, and to prevent and detect material misstatement and loss.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the group has complied with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and used appropriate accounting policies supported by pragmatic judgements and estimates.

AngloGold Ashanti, through its Executive Committee, reviews its short-, medium- and long-term funding, treasury and liquidity requirements and positions monthly. The board of directors also reviews these on a quarterly basis at its meetings.

Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdraft, at 31 December 2014 amounted to \$468m (2013: \$628m), and together with cash budgeted to be generated from operations in 2014 and the net incremental borrowing facilities available, are in management's view, adequate to fund operating, mine development, capital expenditure and financing obligations as they fall due for at least the next 12 months.

Taking these factors into account, the directors of AngloGold Ashanti have formed the judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Based on the results of a formal documented review of the company's system of internal controls and risk management, covering both the adequacy in design and effectiveness in implementation, performed by the internal audit function during the year 2014:

- information and explanations provided by line management;
- discussions held with the external auditors on the results of the year-end audit; and
- the assessment by the Audit and Risk Committee,

the board has concluded that nothing has come to its attention that caused it to believe that the company's system of internal controls and risk management are not effective and that the internal financial controls do not form a sound basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements.

The directors are of the opinion that these financial statements fairly present the financial position of the company and group at 31 December 2014 and the results of their operations and cash flow information for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS.

The external auditor, Ernst & Young Inc., is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the financial statements in conformity with International Standards on Auditing and the Companies Act of South Africa. Their unqualified opinion on these financial statements appears in the Independent Auditor's Report, on page 41 of this report.

The company will file a set of financial statements in accordance with IFRS in its annual report on Form 20-F as must be filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission by no later than 30 April 2015. Copies of the annual report on Form 20-F will be made available once the filing has been made, on request, from the Bank of New York Mellon, or from the company's corporate office detailed in the section Administrative Information.

Investments

Particulars of the group's Principal subsidiaries and operating entities are presented in this report on page 178.

REMUNERATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE – CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board I am pleased to present you with the directors' remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2014. The Remuneration and Human Resources Committee, (the "Committee"), in its deliberations took into consideration the particular context of the business in 2014.

AngloGold Ashanti has over the past year continued to take decisive action to weather persistent weakness in the gold price, which was 10% lower year-on-year and 24% off its peak reached in 2012. Active management of the portfolio to improve margins included the sale of the Navachab mine in June; significantly increased productivity through the change to bulk underground mining at Sunrise Dam; the announcement of the closure of unprofitable mines; progress to plan at the Cripple Creek & Victor expansion project; successful ramp-up of the new, low-cost Tropicana and Kibali mines; and the successful transition to limited operation phase at the loss-making Obuasi mine in parallel with advancement of the feasibility study into its redevelopment as a productive, high-grade mechanised mine.

The company achieved an 8% growth in production over 2013 levels, together with a 22% reduction in all-in costs. Cash flow from operations and adjusted EBITDA were steady at \$1,220m and \$1,665m respectively, despite the lower gold price, while free cash outflow from operations improved markedly from \$1,058m to \$112m. Were the retrenchments of the Obuasi workforce and the Rand Refinery loan to be excluded, free cash inflow would have risen to \$142m. The slate of operational and cash flow improvements were achieved alongside AngloGold Ashanti's best ever safety performance.

The Committee has measured performance in line with the guidance and feedback received from our shareholder engagements, which, led to the implementation of new incentive scheme metrics. The performance metrics for both our long term incentive ("LTI") and short term incentive ("STI") are clearly aligned with our strategy. This can be seen in the diagrams on pages 38 and 39. The change assists in enhancing the protection and creation of shareholder value. In addition to this, from shareholder recommendations, we have reviewed and adjusted our comparator groups to better match the market in which we operate.

The Committee has noted and/ or been involved with the following events and decisions over the past year:

- The Executive Directors for 2014 receiving long term incentives that have paid out below target (just over a third of their maximum potential) which is reflective of sub-optimal results on adjusted headline earnings per share, total shareholder return and the generation of reserves, despite excellent safety results.
- Short term incentives that capture the year's success in terms of production, the improvement in free cash flow and safety.
- The Chief Executive Officer has again, for the second year running informed the Board that he will not accept an annual increase and has elected to take his 2015 cash bonus in deferred shares.
- The departure of Yedwa Simelane, an Executive Committee member, from AngloGold Ashanti in the middle of 2014.
- The replacement of Richard Duffy, the interim Chief Financial Officer with the appointment of Christine Ramon, who brings the right skills to the business at a time when cost management is of the utmost importance.

With respect to Non-Executive Directors fees:

- The equalisation of the remaining differentiation between the South African and off-shore Directors has been completed.
- The board has elected not to take a fee increase for 2015.

The Remuneration Report has been compiled with the intent to provide greater consistency and transparency which will be the Committee's focus going forward. The Remuneration Report covers the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014.

Michael Kirkwood

Chairman: Remuneration and Human Resources Committee
19 March 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT

Throughout this report the term “Executive Directors” is used to refer to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), whilst the remaining members of the Executive Committee are referred to as EXCO or Prescribed Officers. The full Executive Committee is also referred to as the Executive Management team or executives. The Committee is responsible for the pay governance associated with these roles and will talk to all three categories or separately highlight individual roles where it is appropriate.

REMUNERATION POLICY

Remuneration Philosophy

“People are our business...Our business is people” is our core leadership philosophy which drives the remuneration approach to ensure an ongoing focus on retaining our employees during turbulent times through fair, transparent and competitive remuneration in the appropriate market.

Key principles of the Remuneration Policy

In order to continue to support our remuneration philosophy we have a remuneration policy, which is based on the following key principles:

- Remunerate to drive and reward behaviours and performance of our employees and executives which align the organisation, shareholder and employee strategic goals.
- Ensure that performance metrics are demanding, sustainable and cover all aspects of the business including both the key financial and non-financial drivers.
- Structure remuneration ensuring that our values are maintained and the correct governance frameworks are applied across our remuneration decisions and practices.
- Apply the appropriate remuneration benchmarks.
- Provide competitive rewards to attract, motivate and retain highly skilled executives and staff vital to the success of the organisation.

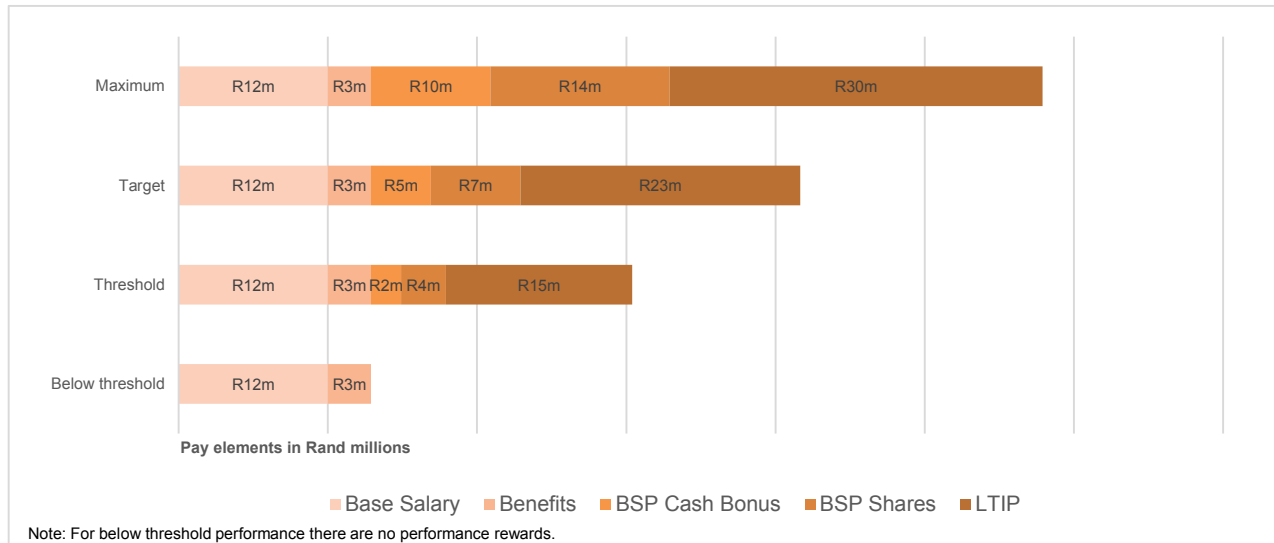
Remuneration design and pay mix

When determining appropriate remuneration the Committee considers:

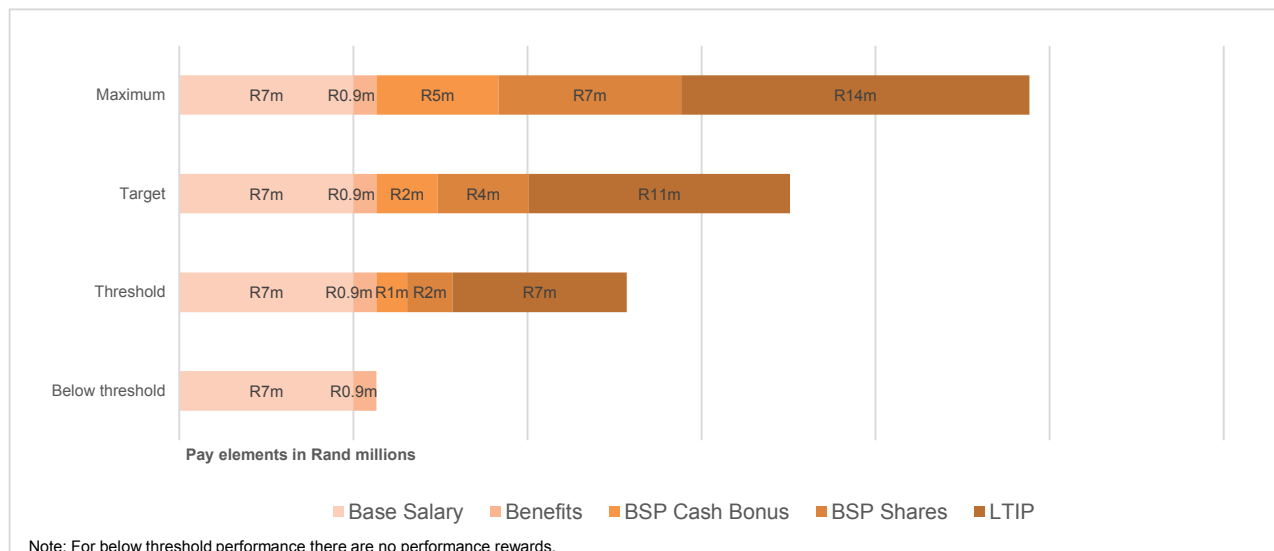
1. The potential maximum total remuneration that each executive could earn related to performance.
2. External influences primarily being:
 - shareholder views and recommendations associated to executive remuneration;
 - economic trends;
 - competitive pressure; and
 - the labour market and the pay-gap between the Executive Management team and the rest of the employee population in the company.
3. Market benchmarks, choosing the appropriate benchmarks in a market with similar attributes including; complexity, size and geographic spread.

The graphs that follow provide the pay mix for the Executive Management team at below expected performance, threshold, target and maximum:

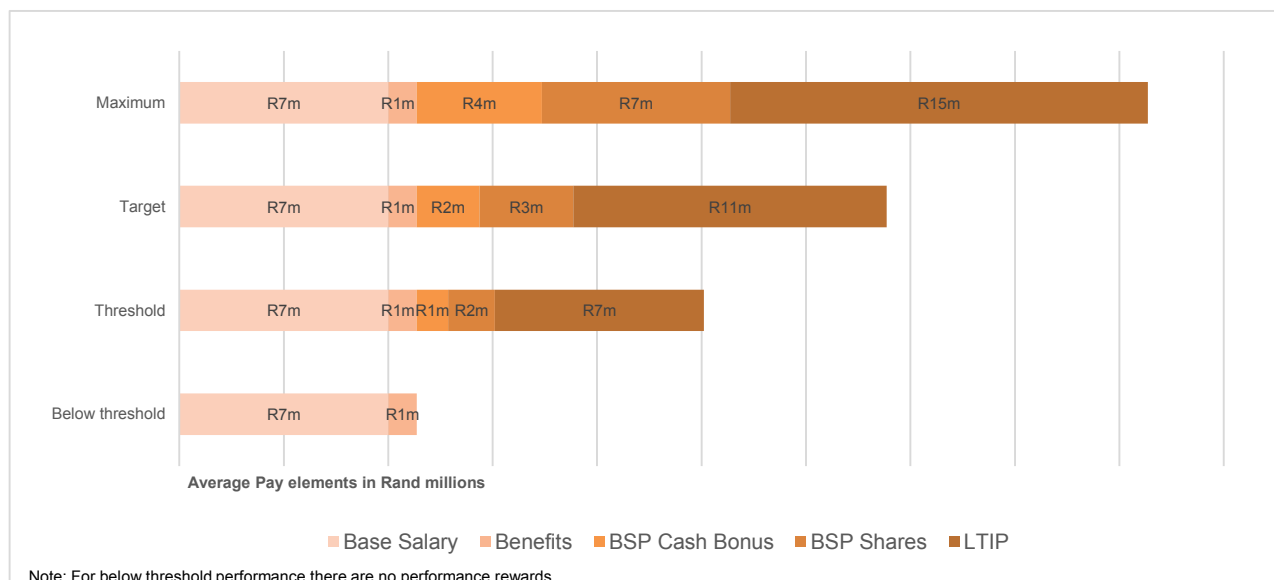
Chief Executive Officer



Chief Financial Officer



EXCO



Components of remuneration

The table below details the remuneration policy for 2015 as it relates to the components of remuneration. The table details each component's link to the company strategy, objective, measurement and the maximum performance associated with each component:

Remuneration element and link to strategy	Operation and objective	Maximum opportunity	Performance measures
Base Salary			
A competitive salary provided to executives to ensure that their experience, contribution and appropriate market comparisons are fairly reflected	Base salaries are reviewed annually and are effective 1 January each year The executive base salaries are determined by considering their performance; market conditions against companies with a similar geographic spread, market complexity, size and industry; and internal peer comparisons The CEO makes recommendations on the rest of the team but does not make recommendations on his own base salary which is reviewed by the Committee	Executive base salary increases and increases for all non-bargaining unit employees are aligned and this is informed by inflation, which has an upward or downward adjustment to recognise individual performance	Individual performance on a scale of 1 to 5, measured against specific Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) reviewed by the Committee. In high inflation countries the 1-5 performance rating determines the percentage of the CPI increase pool an executive will receive. In low inflation countries a flat CPI is applied to all executives and employees
Pension			
Provides a post retirement benefit aligned to the schemes in the respective country in which he or she operates	The funds vary depending on jurisdiction and legislation Defined benefit funds are not available for new employees in line with company policy	24.75% of base salary for the CEO and lower contributions for others dependent on their scheme	Not applicable
Medical Insurance			
Provides medical aid assistance aligned to the schemes in the respective country in which he or she operates	Provided to all executives through either a percentage of fee contribution, reimbursement or company provided healthcare providers	In line with approved policy	Not applicable
Benefits			
Provided to ensure broad competitiveness in the respective markets	Benefits are provided based on local market trends and can include items such as life assurance, disability and accidental death insurance, assistance with tax filing, cash in lieu of untaken leave (above legislated minimum leave requirements) and occasional spousal travel as per the executive travel guidelines	In line with approved policy	Not applicable
Short Term Incentive (STI)			
The short term incentive is known as the Bonus Share Plan (BSP) and is designed to focus the executives on delivering the key priorities for the year through achieving the defined company objectives	BSP metrics are defined annually and weightings are applied to each of the measures. The metrics are defined against the objectives that most strongly drive company performance and are heavily weighted to production, cost and safety	CEO: Maximum award - 200% of base salary (cash 80% + deferred equity award 120%) Target award - 100% (cash 40% + deferred equity award 60%) Threshold award - 50%	CEO: Performance Measures: 70% company objectives 30% individual KPIs (as reviewed by the Committee) Both company and individual performance are assessed over the financial year

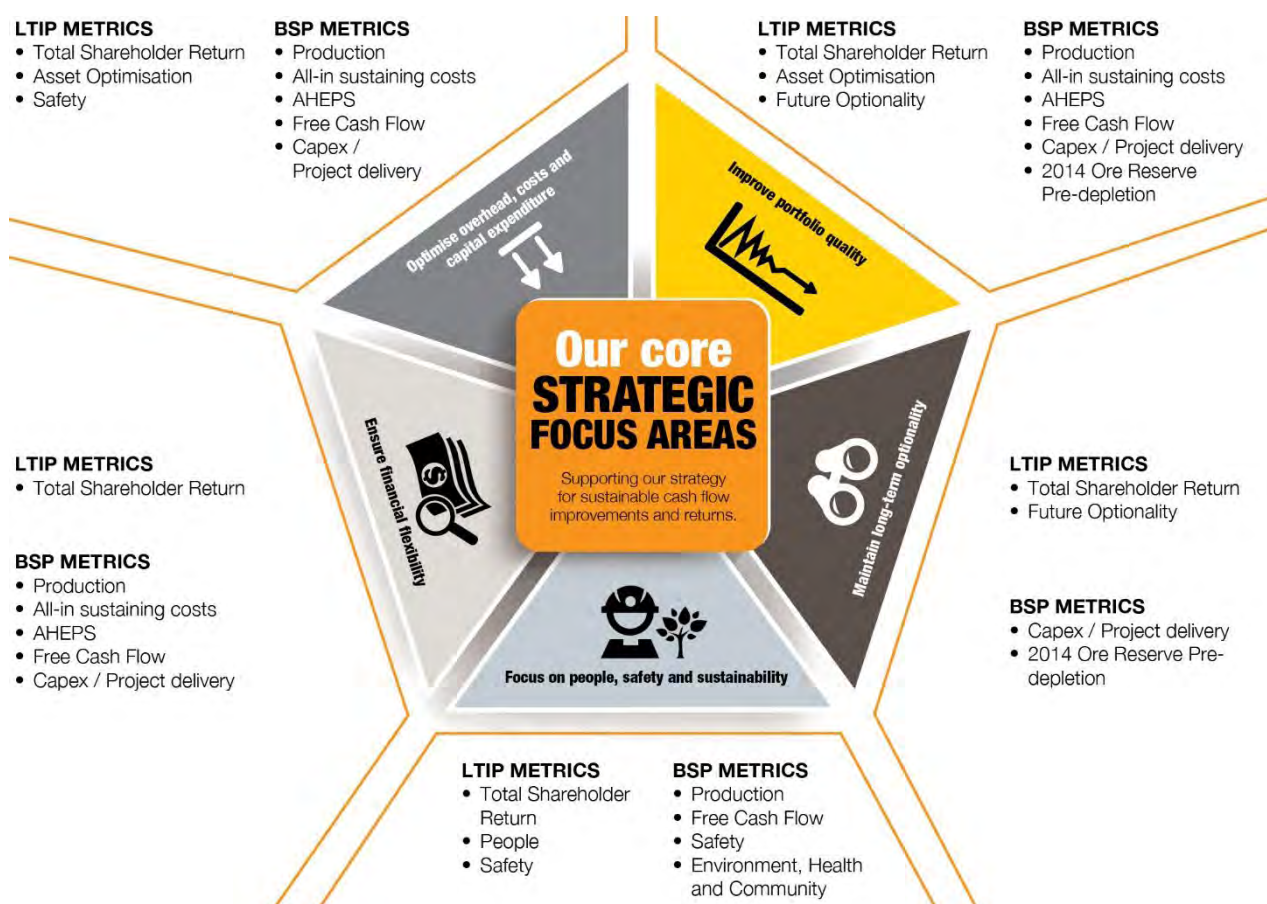
Remuneration element and link to strategy	Operation and objective	Maximum opportunity	Performance measures
The performance objectives are reviewed and selected annually based on their short to medium term impact on the company	Each metric is weighted and has a threshold, target and stretch definition based on the company budget and the desired stretch targets for the year	(cash 20% + deferred equity award 30%) Below threshold achievement results in a 0% payment	CFO and EXCO: Performance Measures: 60% company objectives 40% individual KPIs (as reviewed by the CEO and the Committee) Both company and individual performance are assessed over the financial year
The BSP has a deferral element granted in equity awards to ensure that the shareholders and executive focus remains aligned	The BSP is delivered as a cash element and a deferred equity element which is fully realised after 24 months At the end of each financial year the Company and the CEO's performance are assessed by the Committee and the Board against the defined metrics to determine the award granted The deferral can be delivered in equity, or the Committee has the discretion to deliver in cash	CFO: Maximum award - 175% (cash 70% + deferred equity award 105%) Target award – 87.5% (cash 35% + deferred equity award 52.5%) Threshold award – 43.75% (cash 17.5% + deferred equity award 26.25%) Below threshold achievement results in a 0% payment EXCO: Maximum award - 150% (cash 60% + deferred equity award 90%) Target award - 75% (cash 30% + deferred equity award 45%) Threshold award – 37.5% (cash 15% + deferred equity award 22.5%) Below threshold achievement results in a 0% payment	The company metrics measured are: - Adjusted headline earnings per share (AHEPS) - Production - All-in sustaining costs - Free cash flow - Safety, health and environment - Ore reserve pre-depletion - Project delivery/ capital expenditure
Co-Investment Plan (CIP)			
The Co-Investment Plan is a retention plan designed to assist executives to achieve their minimum shareholding requirements. This is accomplished through encouraging them to invest their cash bonus in equity which will be matched by the company in the short to medium term	The CIP is offered annually to create shareholding with the executives to meet the requirements of the minimum shareholding requirements (implemented in 2013). These were implemented to achieve the alignment of the shareholder and executives interests The executive invests up to 50% of their net cash bonus in company shares, after a 12 and 24 month period the company then offers an equity match provided the executive remains in employment and retains the original investment	150% of the originally invested equity over a 24 month deferred period	Quantum based on STI achievement

Remuneration element and link to strategy	Operation and objective	Maximum opportunity	Performance measures
Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)			
The primary intention of the Long Term Incentive Plan is to ensure that the medium to long term interest of the executive and the shareholders are aligned, providing reward to the executive and wealth creation to the shareholders when the strategic performance drivers are achieved The strategic drivers are used in defining the LTIP metrics. These are depicted in the strategy diagram that follows	The LTIP metrics are reviewed and defined annually in accordance with the strategy. Weightings are provided to the metrics which must be achieved over a three year period The Total Shareholder Return (TSR) was recommended as the most appropriate measure by shareholders and is measured against a carefully selected peer group of 10 comparators that was recommended by the Committee and approved by the board. The relative TSR performance metric has the highest weighting contributing to 50% of the final LTIP score The score against all the relevant measures will determine what percentage of the total awards will vest at the end of the three-year (cliff-vesting) period	CEO : Range of award – 160 - 250% of base salary CFO: Range of award – 140 - 200% of base salary EXCO: Range of award – 140 - 200% of base salary	TSR accounts for 50% of the LTIP. It is calculated by the growth in capital from purchasing a share in the company assuming that the dividends are reinvested each time they are paid The TSR is then used to rank the performance of the company against its competitors The remaining 50% performance measurement includes: - Operational performance - Future optionality (measured through technology innovation and resource and reserves) - Development and attraction of people (measured through succession cover ratio and talent retention) - A safety multiplier applied to the total score which can either enhance or detract from the final score by 20% The safety multiplier cannot however increase the maximum pay-out above the defined caps

Linking Strategy, Performance and Remuneration

The individual executive KPIs used to determine the individual portion of short-term incentives are aligned with the company's strategic focus areas through the following deliverables:

- (1) **Focus on people, safety and sustainability** – Safety: Improve safety performance and reduce fatalities; People: Develop and retain the people who are the business; and Sustainability: ensure that we retain our social licenses to operate
- (2) **Ensure financial flexibility** – Being prudent and proactive in balance sheet management by improving earnings, returns and free cash flow; ensuring liquidity and headroom; and mitigating refinancing risks
- (3) **Optimise overhead, costs and capital expenditure** – Reduce direct operating costs, overheads and indirect spend and optimise annual total capital spend
- (4) **Improve portfolio quality** – A strong focus on selecting only key projects that add value to the portfolio
- (5) **Maintain long-term optionality, albeit at a reasonable cost** – Ramp-up the greenfield exploration programmes at selected international sites



Recruitment Policy

When recruiting executives, a comparative benchmarking exercise will be done to determine the size, nature and complexity of the role and also the skills availability in the market prior to making a competitive offer. For new appointments the Committee may compensate for remuneration forfeited. The intention is to not grant more than what the executive would have received from the Company in a 12 month period. However, the Committee does have the discretion to compensate higher values if through a fair value valuation it can be demonstrated that the forfeited amounts exceed the grants. The Committee will compensate the forfeits through a combination of equity and cash.

Termination Policy

The Executive Management team all have open ended contracts (except where prescribed retirement ages apply), but do have termination periods defined in their contracts. In addition the incentive scheme rules are very clear on the termination provisions by termination category. In the event of a termination the company has the discretion to allow the executive to either work out their notice or to pay the base pay for the stipulated notice period in lieu of the notice.

Reason for termination				
	Voluntary resignation	Dismissal/ termination for cause	Normal & early retirement, retrenchment and death	Mutual separation
Base salary	Paid over the notice period or as a lump sum	No payment	Base pay is paid for a defined period based on cause and local policy as executives have different employment entities	Paid over the notice period or as a lump sum
Pension	Pension contributions for the notice period will be paid; the lump sum would not include pension contributions unless it is contractually agreed	No payment	Pension will be paid until such time that employment ceases	Pension contributions for the notice period will be paid; the lump sum would not include pension contributions unless it is contractually agreed

Reason for termination				
	Voluntary resignation	Dismissal/ termination for cause	Normal & early retirement, retrenchment and death	Mutual separation
Medical provisions	Where applicable medical provision for the notice period will be paid; the lump sum would not include contributions unless it is contractually agreed	No payment/ provision	Medical provision/ payment will be provided until such time that employment ceases	Where applicable medical provision for the notice period will be paid; the lump sum would not include contributions unless it is contractually agreed
Benefits	Applicable benefits may continue to be provided during the notice period but will not be paid on a lump sum basis	No payment	Benefits will fall away at such time that employment ceases	Applicable benefits may continue to be provided during the notice period but will not be paid on a lump sum basis
BSP	Unvested shares lapse	Lapse all shares (both vested, unexercised and unvested)	Pro-rata unvested shares based on the length of employment from date of offer	The Committee determines whether a pro-rata portion may be granted
LTIP	Unvested shares lapse	Lapse all shares, (both vested, unexercised and unvested)	Pro-rata unvested shares based on the length of employment from date of offer by applying the last two years' average performance results (death has no performance criteria applied)	The Committee determines whether a pro-rata portion may be granted
CIP	Unvested matching portion lapses	Forfeit matching portion of shares	Matching shares based on the length of employment from date of purchase	The Committee determines whether a pro-rata portion may be granted

Minimum shareholding requirements

With effect from March 2013, a Minimum Shareholding Requirement (MSR) was applied to the Executive Management team. The Committee is of the opinion that share ownership by Executive Management team demonstrates their commitment to the success of the company, and serves to reinforce the alignment between executive and shareholder interests.

For the purpose of the calculation only fully owned and vested awards will count towards the determination of the MSR.

	Within 3 years of appointment/ from introduction of the MSR	Within 6 years of appointment/ from introduction of the MSR	Holding requirement
CEO and CFO	100% of net annual base salary	200% of net annual base salary	Indefinite
EXCO	75% of net annual base salary	150% of net annual base salary	Indefinite

Service contracts

All members of the Executive Management team have permanent employment contracts which entitle them to standard group benefits as defined by their specific region and participation in the company's Bonus Share Plan, and the Long Term Incentive Plan. All recently updated executive contracts include details on participation in the Co-Investment Plan and the applicable Minimum Share Holding Requirement.

South African executives (with the exception of the CEO and the newly appointed CFO who are remunerated 100% in South Africa) have an off-shore retainer which is detailed under a separate contract. This reflects the percentage of their time focused on offshore business requirements. The off-shore pay is capped at a maximum of 15% of base pay and as it is a retainer, it is not pensionable.

Change of control and notice periods

The Executive Management team contracts are reviewed annually and currently continue to include a change of control provision. The change of control is subject to the following triggers:

- The acquisition of all or part of AngloGold Ashanti; or
- A number of shareholders holding less than 35% of the company's issued share capital consorting to gain a majority of the board and make management decisions; and
- The contracts of Executive Management team are either terminated or their role and employment conditions are curtailed.

In the event of a change of control becoming effective, the executive will in certain circumstances be subject to both the notice period and the change of control contract terms. The notice period applied per category of executive and the change of control periods as at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

Executive Committee member	Notice period	Change of control
CEO	12 months	12 months
CFO	6 months	6 months
EXCO	6 months	6 months

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS REMUNERATION POLICY

Remuneration Policy

The company's Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) are paid in accordance with the King III governance principles:

- The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Lead Independent Director and Committee members are all paid on the same basis.
- A board fee is paid for the 6 annual board meetings and the Committee members receive annual committee fees for participation. Details can be seen on page 40.
- Fees are reviewed annually and increases implemented in July. They are set using a global comparator group which is derived from companies with similar size, complexity and geographic spread.
- The NEDs receive a travel allowance when they travel outside of their home country to compensate for the burden placed on them.

Remuneration and Human Resources Committee

The Remuneration and Human Resources Committee activities are governed by the Terms of Reference (these were recently reviewed and approved on the 30 October 2014). The primary purpose of the Committee is to operate in an independent role as an overseer of remuneration and human resources matters with the accountability to the board. In performing this function, the Committee discharges its oversight responsibilities relating to all compensation, including annual base salary, annual incentive compensation, long-term incentive compensation, employment contracts, severance pay and on-going perquisites or special benefit items and equity compensation of the company's Executive Management team and management, including the CEO as well as retention strategies, the design and application of material compensation programmes, and share ownership guidelines. The committee also has oversight of talent management and succession planning strategies; transformation and localisation strategies and any other human resources issues considered strategic in nature. This is accomplished by:

- Reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Executive Management team;
- Evaluating the performance of the Executive Management team in light of these goals and objectives annually and setting each executive's compensation based on such evaluation;
- Ensuring that the mix of fixed and variable pay, in base pay, shares and other elements of compensation meets the company's requirements and strategic objectives;
- Linking individual pay with operational and company performance in relation to strategic objectives;
- Considering the sentiments and views of the company's investors;
- Overseeing and reviewing all aspects of any share option scheme operated by or to be established by the company;
- Regularly reviewing incentive schemes to ensure continued contribution to shareholder value and ensure that these are administered in terms of the rules; and
- Regularly reviewing human resources strategy aimed at ensuring the supply and retention of sufficient skilled resources to achieve the company's objectives.

The current members of the Committee are:

Remuneration and Human Resource Committee Members	MJ Kirkwood (Chairman and independent NED) NP January-Bardill (Independent NED) Prof LW Nkuhlu (Independent NED) SM Pityana (Board Chairman)
Number of meetings held from January to December 2014	Four
Other individuals who regularly attended meetings	S Venkatakrishnan (CEO) I Boninelli (EVP: People and Organisational Development) M Hopkins representing PwC (Independent Advisor to the Committee) C van Dyk (VP: Remuneration and Benefits and Secretary to the Committee)

Remuneration Consultants

Where appropriate, the Committee obtains advice from independent remuneration consultants. The consultants are employed directly by the Committee and engage directly with them to ensure independence.

The Committee has appointed PwC to provide specialist, independent remuneration advice on all forms of executive and non-executive pay.

GRS Mercer Consulting (South Africa) Pty Limited performs an independent bespoke executive survey and their advice is primarily around salary benchmarking for both executive and non-executive pay.

PART 2 - REMUNERATION JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2014

Part 2 of the Policy is to provide detail in terms of the actual implementation of our policies through summarising the remuneration paid to the Executive and Non-Executive Directors for the period ended 31 December 2014.

Executive Pay

Increases for 2014 were set in the climate where, in South Africa there had been large labour unrest in 2013, there had been a focus on the wage gap and the CEO had decided not to take a pay increase for the pay period. AngloGold Ashanti faced some difficult challenges that were successfully navigated by the Executive Team who were allocated CPI increases aligned with those of general employees.

Market pay is benchmarked through the AngloGold Ashanti bespoke survey conducted by GRS Mercer Consulting (South Africa) Pty Limited. For the 2014 data this survey comprised of the following peer group; Anglo American, Barrick Gold, Kinross Gold, Sibanye, Gold Fields, Newmont, SAB Miller, Sasol, Glencor Xstrata, Mondi, Freeport McMoran and Goldcorp.

The peer group has subsequently been revised for the 2015 salary review process to ensure that it remains accurate and provides the correct market comparison. As a result of this review, the following companies Yamana, Randgold Resources, Harmony, Lonmin and Impala Platinum replaced Anglo American, SAB Miller, Glencor Xstrata, and Freeport McMoran.

The table below summarises the Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration for the remuneration period. It comprises of a full overview of all of the pay elements available to the executive in the 12 month period:

		Appointed with effect from	Resigned/ retired with effect from	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Performance related payments ⁽²⁾	Pension	Other benefits and encashed leave ⁽³⁾	Exercised BSP Share Award Value	Exercised LTIP Share Award Value	Sub total	Total	Total
Figures in thousand											SA Rands	US Dollars ⁽⁴⁾
Executive Directors												
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽⁹⁾	2014	Full year		12,000	-	2,970	1,149	-	-	16,119	16,119	1,488
	2013	Full year		13,135	-	2,704	2,117	-	-	17,956	17,956	1,866
RN Duffy ⁽⁸⁾	2014	30-Sep-14		7,033	2,533	1,441	142	-	-	11,149	11,149	1,030
	2013	Full year		6,589	2,659	1,341	152	-	-	10,741	10,741	1,116
KC Ramon ⁽¹⁰⁾	2014	01-Oct-14		1,750	1,284	219	14	-	-	3,267	3,267	302
Prescribed Officers												
I Boninelli	2014	Full year		5,720	2,870	608	99	-	-	9,297	9,297	858
	2013	Full year		5,200	3,691	553	58	-	-	9,502	9,502	987
CE Carter ⁽⁵⁾	2014	Full year		6,891	3,043	732	1,046	-	864	12,576	12,576	1,161
	2013	Full year		6,457	2,234	686	487	1,913	1,135	12,912	12,912	1,342
GJ Ehm ⁽¹¹⁾	2014	Full year		8,038	7,247	293	10,975	1,002	-	27,555	27,555	2,544
	2013	Full year		7,349	4,433	232	85	-	-	12,099	12,099	1,257
RW Largent ⁽⁷⁾	2014	Full year		12,503	6,615	211	5,388	968	-	25,685	25,685	2,372
	2013	Full year		10,037	4,358	1,662	2,647	1,789	1,163	21,656	21,656	2,251
DC Noko	2014	Full year		5,590	5,162	594	744	-	-	12,090	12,090	1,116
	2013	Full year		4,792	1,802	509	10	-	-	7,113	7,113	739
MP O' Hare	2014	Full year		7,367	3,475	1,509	109	-	-	12,460	12,460	1,151
	2013	Full year		6,697	2,719	1,363	117	-	517	11,413	11,413	1,186
ME Sanz Perez	2014	Full year		5,700	3,999	606	157	-	-	10,462	10,462	966
	2013	Full year		4,864	3,573	517	53	-	-	9,007	9,007	936
YZ Simelane ⁽⁶⁾	2014	31-Jul-14		2,229	-	501	11,602	2,114	2,068	18,514	18,514	1,710
	2013	Full year		3,865	909	787	214	-	-	5,775	5,775	600

⁽¹⁾ Salaries are disclosed only for the period from or to which office is held.

⁽²⁾ The performance related payments are calculated on the year's financial results. They are the cash portion of the BSP.

⁽³⁾ Includes health care, separation payments, cash in lieu of dividends and personal travel. Surplus leave days accrued are automatically encashed unless work requirements allow for carry over.

⁽⁴⁾ Values have been converted using the average annual exchange rate for 2014 of R10.8295:\$1 (2013: R9.6231:\$1).

⁽⁵⁾ Other benefits of CE Carter include pay in lieu of leave on transfer.

⁽⁶⁾ Other benefits of YZ Simelane include separation payments of a severance package and pay in lieu of leave.

⁽⁷⁾ Other benefits of RW Largent include sale of BSP shares.

⁽⁸⁾ RN Duffy resigned as an executive director on 30 September 2014, however pay disclosure is for full year.

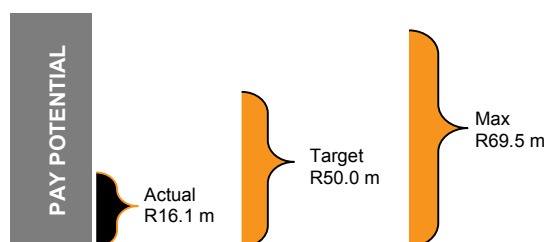
⁽⁹⁾ S Venkatakrishnan's BSP cash bonus will be delivered in restricted shares that will be deferred to retirement or employment termination or any corporate activity resulting in a change of control.

⁽¹⁰⁾ KC Ramon was appointed on 1 October 2014 and reflects 3 months of the year.

⁽¹¹⁾ G Ehm - other benefits is inclusive of surplus leave sale.

As per the emolument table above for 2014 the below diagram reflects the CEO's actual earnings against his earning potential:

CEO Actual earnings against Target and Max



At the time of the resignation of the then CEO Mark Cutifani in 2013 and prior to the appointment of the current CEO, Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan, there were concerns around the retention of the Executive Team. The Committee considered the 18 months post Mark Cutifani's resignation to be the most critical and as a result implemented a performance based retention scheme which comprised of both a cash and share element. They offered this to all of the members of the Executive Team at the time. The 18 month retention period came to an end in August 2014 and the payments are as per the table that follows:

Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' once off retention bonus payment

	Appointed with effect from	Resigned/ retired with effect from	Cash Retention Bonus ZAR	Cash Retention Bonus expressed in US dollars	Long Term Incentive Plan - Retention Bonus Share Awards Number of Shares
Figures in thousand			2014		
Executive Directors					
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽²⁾	Full year	30-Sep-14	-	-	23,687
RN Duffy			2,636	243	17,458
			2,636	243	41,145
Prescribed Officers					
I Boninelli	Full year		2,080	192	13,777
CE Carter	Full year		2,583	239	17,106
GJ Ehm	Full year		2,688	248	15,469
RW Largent	Full year		4,027	372	20,185
DC Noko	Full year		1,917	177	12,697
MP O'Hare	Full year		2,679	247	17,744
ME Sanz Perez	Full year		1,838	170	12,177
			17,812	1,645	109,155
			20,448	1,888	150,300 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Long Term Incentive Plan retention bonus shares are included in the note 35 to the group financial statements as a separate table.

⁽²⁾ S Venkatakrishnan received the LTIP share portion and no cash as this will be delivered in deferred restricted shares in the second quarter of 2015.

Short Term Incentive Performance Outcomes (Bonus Share Plan - BSP)

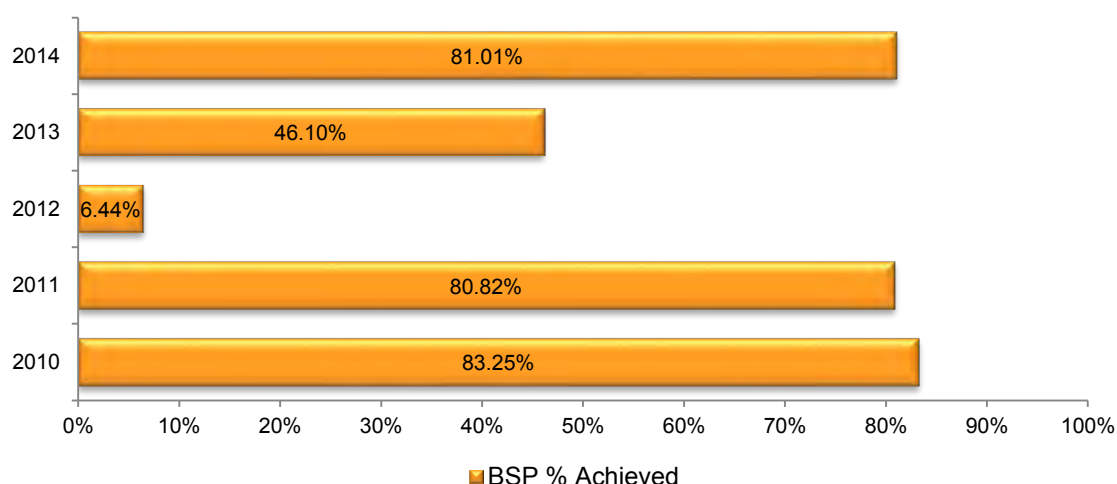
On the short term incentives the table below summarises the AngloGold Ashanti metrics, weighting and performance against these metrics for 2014:

BSP company performance measure 2014	Weighting	Achievement	Threshold	Target	Stretch
Production (koz)	15%	14.28%			●
All-in Sustaining Costs (\$m)	15%	15.00%			●
AHEPS – Group Level (UScps)	10%	8.21%		●	
Free Cash Flow (\$m)	10%	10.00%			●
Project Delivery/Capex (000 oz)	15%	11.33%			●
2014 Ore Reserve pre-depletion (koz)	10%	0.00%			
Safety, Health and Environment	25%	22.19%			●
Total	100%	81.01%			

As displayed, the performance against the BSP metrics for the 2014 financial year exceeded expectations with a growth in production, record safety improvements, the sale of Navachab in Namibia, delivery of a large gold deposit in Colombia and great headway being accomplished in managing the cost and implementing a revised plan for the Ghanaian Obuasi operation. These contributing factors resulted in the positive financial results against the budgeted targets.

The results have equated to a final STI company performance outcome of 81.01% for the BSP group result. This is the second highest company achievement in the short term incentive scheme over the past 5 years as per the graph that follows.

BSP percentage achieved for the last 5 years



For 2015 the Committee has decided that the focus should be on production and all-in sustaining costs, being the two principle drivers of earnings. To effect this revised focus, AHEPS has been removed as a performance metric and the weighting of production and all-in sustaining costs has been increased given that these two inputs are the single largest drivers of AHEPS.

The table below summarises the BSP 2015 metrics.

	Performance measure	Weighting
Operational	Production	18%
	All-in sustaining costs	22%
	Free cash flow	10%
Maintain/future optionality	Project delivery/Capex	15%
	2015 Ore Reserve pre depletion	10%
Core value/business foundation	Safety, health and environment	25%
Total		100%

Long Term Incentive (LTIP)

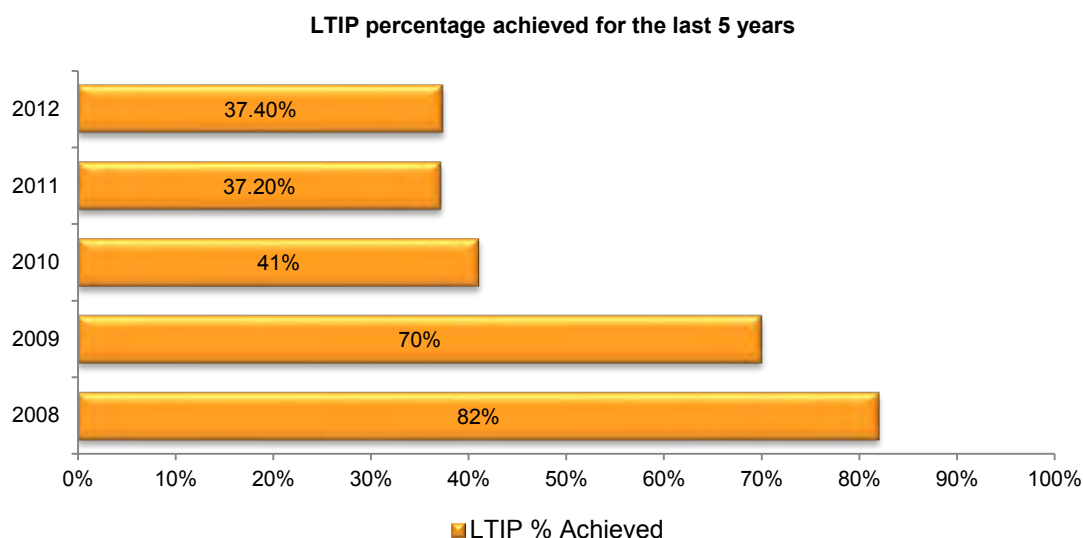
The LTIP being a three year scheme had metrics implemented in 2012 in line with the company strategy at the time.

Performance measure	Weighting
Adjusted headline earnings per share (AHEPS)	30%
Total shareholder return (TSR)	30%
Safety	20%
Generation of resources	10%
Generation of reserves	10%
Total achievement	100%

The performance against these metrics for the 2012 LTIP awards that vested on 21 February 2015 (for the period 2012 to 2014) is summarised in the table below:

Performance measure	Performance criteria	Achievement	Allocation 2012 - % awarded
Adjusted headline earnings per share (AHEPS)	AHEPS growth of at least 2% net of US inflation per year for three years on a sliding scale	Growth was not met	0.0%
Total shareholder return (TSR)	Ranking against 4 competitor companies	Ranked third	12.0%
Safety	A 20% year on year improvement in Fatal Injuries Frequency Rate (FIFR) and All Injuries Frequency Rate (AIFR) for the 3 year period	Stretch performance was achieved	20.0%
Generation of resources	Between 21 – 27Moz (3x7-9Moz) measured/indicated resources	21.5Moz	5.4%
Generation of reserves	9 – 15Moz (3x3-5Moz) published reserves achieved over a three year period	No reserve increases	0.0%
Total LTIP award percentage			37.4%

The LTIP reflects ongoing poor performance over the three year period providing results that are aligned to those delivered in 2013 but lower than the previous years:



The proposed 2015 LTIP is aligned to both the Strategy and the metrics that were introduced in 2014. Both financial and non-financial measures have been introduced and are summarised in the table below:

2015 LTIP Metric Table

2015 LTIP PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
Measurement	Weighting
Total Shareholder Return (TSR)	50%
Operational Performance	20%
Future Optionality	20%
Core Value (business foundation) – People	10%
Total	100%
Core Value (business foundation) – Safety Multiplier	+20%
Total Maximum (capped at maximum earning level)	120%

The CEO will receive 250% of his base pay as an LTIP award in 2015 while the remainder of the Executive Team members will receive 200% of their base pay as an LTIP award in respect of 2015. These awards are all subject to meeting the above performance conditions.

An application for 3 million additional shares will be made at the 2015 Annual General Meeting to meet the share allocation requirements under both the STI and the LTI. Page 19 of the Directors' Report provides details of the total share allocations and remaining shares available for future allocations.

Non-Executive Directors' fees and allowances

In 2014 with the appointment of a new Chairman, a review of the board structure and meeting attendance was conducted; this resulted in a revision of the board committees consolidating them from seven to five sub-committees and introducing the role of the Lead Independent Director and Deputy Chairman. These changes resulted in a review of the board and board committee fees and a move in the market positioning.

The table below summarises the directors' fees for the period as well as the comparative totals for 2013 and 2012:

Non-Executive Directors' fees and allowances

Figures in thousand ⁽¹⁾	Director fees	Committee fees	Travel allowance	Total	Total	Total
US Dollars	2014				2013	2012
SM Pityana ⁽²⁾	334	86	10	430	186	175
TT Mboweni - Retired on 14 May 2014 ⁽³⁾	50	25	-	75	344	357
FB Arisman	-	-	-	-	120	251
R Gasant	117	63	8	188	131	118
NP January-Bardill	117	60	10	187	140	146
MJ Kirkwood	121	91	51	263	266	94
F Ohene-Kena	-	-	-	-	54	118
LW Nkuhlu ⁽⁴⁾	148	90	8	246	184	178
WA Nairn	-	-	-	-	71	178
RJ Ruston	117	81	42	240	251	189
DL Hodgson	88	27	10	125	-	-
Total	1,092	523	139	1,754	1,747	1,804

⁽¹⁾ Directors' compensation is disclosed in US dollars.

⁽²⁾ On 17 February 2014, Sipho Pityana was appointed chairman of the board.

⁽³⁾ Fees are disclosed only for the period to which office is held.

⁽⁴⁾ Prof. Nkuhlu assumed the role of Lead Independent Director in February 2014, and Deputy Chairman in March 2014.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited set out on pages 43 to 179, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of AngloGold Ashanti as at 31 December 2014, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

OTHER REPORTS REQUIRED BY THE COMPANIES ACT

As part of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, we have read the Directors' Report, the Audit and Risk Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

Ernst & Young Inc

Director – Roger Hillen
Registered Auditor
Chartered Accountant (SA)
102 Rivonia Road,
Sandton, Johannesburg

19 March 2015

GROUP – INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars		
Revenue	3	5,378	5,708	6,632
Gold income	2,3	5,218	5,497	6,353
Cost of sales	4	(4,190)	(4,146)	(3,964)
Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	37	15	94	(35)
Gross profit	2	1,043	1,445	2,354
Corporate administration, marketing and other expenses	5	(92)	(201)	(291)
Exploration and evaluation costs		(144)	(255)	(395)
Other operating expenses	6	(28)	(19)	(47)
Special items	7	(260)	(3,410)	(402)
Operating profit (loss)		519	(2,440)	1,219
Dividends received	3	-	5	7
Interest received	3	24	39	43
Exchange (loss) gain		(7)	14	8
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	8	(278)	(296)	(231)
Fair value adjustment on \$1.25bn bonds		(17)	(58)	-
Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bonds		-	9	83
Fair value adjustment on mandatory convertible bonds		-	356	162
Share of associates and joint ventures' loss	9	(25)	(162)	(30)
Profit (loss) before taxation		216	(2,533)	1,261
Taxation	12	(255)	333	(346)
(Loss) profit for the year		(39)	(2,200)	915
<i>Allocated as follows</i>				
Equity shareholders		(58)	(2,230)	897
Non-controlling interests		19	30	18
		(39)	(2,200)	915
Basic (loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents)	13	(14)	(568)	232
Diluted (loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents)	13	(14)	(631)	177

GROUP – STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
(Loss) profit for the year	(39)	(2,200)	915
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(201)	(433)	(92)
Net loss on available-for-sale financial assets	-	(23)	(27)
Release on impairment of available-for-sale financial assets (note 7)	2	30	16
Release on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	(1)	(1)	-
Cash flow hedges	-	1	-
Deferred taxation thereon	(1)	2	6
	-	9	(5)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Actuarial (loss) gain recognised	(22)	69	(14)
Deferred taxation rate change thereon	-	-	(9)
Deferred taxation thereon	6	(20)	3
	(16)	49	(20)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(217)	(375)	(117)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax	(256)	(2,575)	798
<i>Allocated as follows</i>			
Equity shareholders	(275)	(2,605)	780
Non-controlling interests	19	30	18
	(256)	(2,575)	798

GROUP – STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars				
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Tangible assets	15	4,863	4,815	7,776
Intangible assets	16	225	267	315
Investments in associates and joint ventures	18	1,427	1,327	1,047
Other investments	19	126	131	167
Inventories	20	636	586	610
Trade and other receivables	22	20	29	79
Deferred taxation	30	127	177	97
Cash restricted for use	23	36	31	29
Other non-current assets	21	25	41	7
		7,485	7,404	10,127
Current assets				
Other investments	19	-	1	-
Inventories	20	888	1,053	1,213
Trade and other receivables	22	278	369	472
Cash restricted for use	23	15	46	35
Cash and cash equivalents	24	468	648	892
		1,649	2,117	2,612
Non-current assets held for sale	25	-	153	-
		1,649	2,270	2,612
Total assets		9,134	9,674	12,739
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital and premium	26	7,041	7,006	6,742
Accumulated losses and other reserves		(4,196)	(3,927)	(1,269)
Shareholders' equity		2,845	3,079	5,473
Non-controlling interests		26	28	21
Total equity		2,871	3,107	5,494
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	27	3,498	3,633	2,724
Environmental rehabilitation and other provisions	28	1,052	963	1,238
Provision for pension and post-retirement benefits	29	147	152	221
Trade, other payables and deferred income	31	15	4	10
Derivatives	37	-	-	10
Deferred taxation	30	567	579	1,084
		5,279	5,331	5,287
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	27	223	258	859
Trade, other payables and deferred income	31	695	820	979
Bank overdraft	24	-	20	-
Taxation	32	66	81	120
		984	1,179	1,958
Non-current liabilities held for sale	25	-	57	-
		984	1,236	1,958
Total liabilities		6,263	6,567	7,245
Total equity and liabilities		9,134	9,674	12,739

GROUP – STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers		5,351	5,709	6,523
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,978)	(4,317)	(4,173)
Cash generated from operations	33	1,373	1,392	2,350
Dividends received from joint ventures		-	18	72
Taxation refund	32	41	23	54
Taxation paid	32	(194)	(187)	(507)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,220	1,246	1,969
Cash flows from investing activities				
Capital expenditure				
- project capital		(289)	(594)	(779)
- stay-in-business capital		(724)	(907)	(1,146)
Interest capitalised and paid		(1)	(5)	(12)
Expenditure on intangible assets		(5)	(68)	(79)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets		31	10	5
Other investments acquired		(79)	(91)	(97)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		73	81	86
Investments in associates and joint ventures		(65)	(472)	(349)
Proceeds from disposal of associates and joint ventures		-	6	20
Loans advanced to associates and joint ventures		(56)	(41)	(65)
Loans repaid by associates and joint ventures		20	33	1
Dividends received		-	5	7
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary	25, 34	105	2	6
Cash in subsidiary acquired	34	-	-	5
Cash in subsidiary disposed	34	-	-	(31)
Cash balances in assets held for sale		2	(2)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary and loan	34	-	-	(335)
Decrease (increase) in cash restricted for use		24	(20)	(3)
Interest received		21	23	36
Loans advanced		-	-	(45)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(943)	(2,040)	(2,775)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	-	2
Proceeds from borrowings		611	2,344	1,432
Repayment of borrowings		(761)	(1,486)	(217)
Finance costs paid		(245)	(200)	(145)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	-	(215)
Revolving credit facility and bond transaction costs		(9)	(36)	(30)
Dividends paid		(17)	(62)	(236)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities		(421)	560	591
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(144)	(234)	(215)
Translation		(16)	(30)	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		628	892	1,112
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24	468	628	892

GROUP – STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Figures in million	Equity holders of the parent							Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital and premium	Other capital reserves ⁽¹⁾	Accumulated losses ⁽²⁾	Cash flow hedge reserve ⁽³⁾	Available-for-sale reserve ⁽⁴⁾	Actuarial (losses) gains	Foreign currency translation reserve			
US Dollars										
Balance at 31 December 2011	6,689	171	(1,351)	(2)	18	(73)	(469)	4,983	137	5,120
Profit for the year	897							897	18	915
Other comprehensive loss	(5) (20) (92)							(117)		(117)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	897	-	(5)	(20)	(92)	780	18	798
Shares issued	53							53		53
Share-based payment for share awards net of exercised		15						15		15
Acquisition of non-controlling interest ⁽⁵⁾			(144)					(144)	(71)	(215)
Disposal of subsidiary ⁽⁶⁾								-	(45)	(45)
Dividends paid (note 14)			(215)					(215)		(215)
Dividends of subsidiaries								-	(17)	(17)
Translation		(9)	7			3		1	(1)	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	6,742	177	(806)	(2)	13	(90)	(561)	5,473	21	5,494
Loss for the year	(2,230)							(2,230)	30	(2,200)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1 8 49 (433)							(375)		(375)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	(2,230)	1	8	49	(433)	(2,605)	30	(2,575)
Shares issued ⁽⁷⁾	264							264		264
Share-based payment for share awards net of exercised ⁽⁸⁾		(13)						(13)		(13)
Dividends paid (note 14)			(40)					(40)		(40)
Dividends of subsidiaries								-	(23)	(23)
Translation		(28)	15		(3)	16		-		-
Balance at 31 December 2013	7,006	136	(3,061)	(1)	18	(25)	(994)	3,079	28	3,107
Loss for the year	(58)							(58)	19	(39)
Other comprehensive loss	(16) (201)							(217)		(217)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(58)	-	-	(16)	(201)	(275)	19	(256)
Shares issued	35							35		35
Share-based payment for share awards net of exercised		6						6		6
Dividends of subsidiaries								-	(21)	(21)
Translation		(10)	10		(1)	1		-		-
Balance at 31 December 2014	7,041	132	(3,109)	(1)	17	(40)	(1,195)	2,845	26	2,871

⁽¹⁾ Other capital reserves includes a surplus on disposal of company shares held by companies prior to the formation of AngloGold Ashanti Limited of \$12m (2013: \$14m; 2012: \$17m), surplus on equity transaction of joint venture of \$36m (2013: \$36m; 2012: \$36m), share of associates and joint ventures' other comprehensive loss of \$1m (2013: \$2m; 2012: \$1m), equity items for share-based payments of \$82m (2013: \$85m; 2012: \$123m) and other reserves.

⁽²⁾ Included in accumulated losses are retained earnings totaling \$184m (2013: \$83m; 2012: \$181m) arising at equity accounted investments which may not be remitted without third party consent.

⁽³⁾ Cash flow hedge reserve represents the effective portion of fair value gains or losses in respect of cash flow hedges that expired in prior periods. The cash flow hedge reserve shall remain in equity and will unwind over the life of Serra Grande mine.

⁽⁴⁾ Available-for-sale reserve represents fair value gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets.

⁽⁵⁾ On 28 June 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited acquired the remaining 50% shareholding in the Serra Grande mine from Kinross Gold Corporation for \$220m less \$5m for dividends declared and paid to minorities.

⁽⁶⁾ In early December 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited disposed of a 5% interest in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited, resulting in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited being reported as an associate.

⁽⁷⁾ Includes share awards exercised and delivery of 18,140,000 shares to settle the outstanding 6% Mandatory Convertible Subordinated Bonds.

⁽⁸⁾ Includes reassessment of estimated vesting profile related to the accelerated share options.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 DECEMBER

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The consolidated and company financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in the English language, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial reporting Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council, JSE listings requirements and in the manner required by the South African Companies Act, 2008.

New standards and interpretations issued

The financial statements have been drawn up on the basis of accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective at the beginning of the accounting period on 1 January 2014. The new standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2014 had no impact on the group.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited is in the process of assessing the significance of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards in issue that are not yet adopted.

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments to fair value. The group's accounting policies as set out below are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous year.

The group financial statements are presented in US dollars.

The group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company, its subsidiaries and its interests in joint ventures and associates. The financial statements of all material subsidiaries, the Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund and joint ventures, are prepared for the same reporting period as the holding company, using the same accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Control would generally exist where the group owns more than 50% of the voting rights, unless the group and other investors collectively control the entity where they must act together to direct the relevant activities. In such cases, as no investor individually controls the entity the investment is accounted for as an equity method investment or a joint operation. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases. The group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

The acquisition of non-controlling interests is reflected as an equity transaction. The entire difference between the cost of the additional interest and the non-controlling interests' fair value of its share at the date of acquisition is reflected as a transaction between owners.

Disclosures for non-controlling interests are assessed by reference to consolidated non-controlling interest.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies, including any resulting tax effect are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the group's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and in some cases actuarial techniques. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to Ore Reserve that are the basis of future cash flow estimates and unit-of-production depreciation, depletion and amortisation calculations; environmental, reclamation and closure obligations; estimates of recoverable gold and other materials in heap leach pads; asset impairments/ reversals (including impairments of goodwill); and write-downs of inventory to net realisable value. Other estimates include post-employment, post-retirement and other employee benefit liabilities and deferred taxation.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

As a global company, the group is exposed to numerous legal risks. The outcome of currently pending and future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Thus, an adverse decision in a lawsuit could result in additional costs that are not covered, either wholly or partly, under insurance policies and that could significantly influence the business and results of operations.

The judgements that management has applied in the application of accounting policies, and the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets

The majority of mining assets are amortised using the units-of-production method where the mine operating plan calls for production from a well-defined proved and probable Ore Reserve.

For mobile and other equipment, the straight-line method is applied over the estimated useful life of the asset which does not exceed the estimated mine life based on proved and probable Ore Reserve as the useful lives of these assets are considered to be limited to the life of the relevant mine.

The calculation of the units-of-production rate of amortisation could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on proved and probable Ore Reserve. This would generally arise when there are significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating Ore Reserve.

These factors could include:

- changes in proved and probable Ore Reserve;
- the grade of Ore Reserve may vary significantly from time to time;
- differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;
- unforeseen operational issues at mine sites; and
- changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and reclamation costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates.

Changes in proved and probable Ore Reserve could similarly impact the useful lives of assets amortised on the straight-line method, where those lives are limited to the life of the mine.

The group has a number of surface mining operations that are in the production phase for which production stripping costs are incurred. The benefits that accrue to the group as a result of incurring production stripping costs include (a) ore that can be used to produce inventory and (b) improved access to further quantities of material that will be mined in future periods.

The production stripping costs relating to improved access to further quantities in future periods are capitalised as a stripping activity asset, if and only if, all of the following are met:

- It is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the orebody) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the group;
- The group can identify the component of the orebody for which access has been improved; and
- The costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component or components can be measured reliably.

Components of the various orebodies at the operations of the group are determined based on the geological areas identified for each of the orebodies and are reflected in the Ore Reserve reporting of the group. In determining whether any production stripping costs should be capitalised as a stripping activity asset, the group uses three operational guidance measures; two of which relate to production measures, while the third relates to an average stripping ratio measure.

Once determined that any portion of the production stripping costs should be capitalised, the group uses the average stripping ratio of the component or components to which the production stripping costs relate to determine the amount of the production stripping costs that should be capitalised. Stripping activity assets are amortised on the units-of-production method based on the Ore Reserve of the component or components of the orebody to which these assets relate.

This accounting treatment is consistent with that for stripping costs incurred during the development phase of a mine, before production commences, except that stripping costs incurred during the development phase of a mine, before production commences, are amortised on the units-of-production method based on the Ore Reserve of the life of the mine as a whole.

Deferred stripping costs are included in 'Mine development costs', within tangible assets. These costs form part of the total investment in the relevant cash-generating unit, which is reviewed for impairment if events or a change in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Amortisation of stripping activity assets is included in operating costs.

An individual operating mine is not a typical going-concern business because of the finite life of its reserves. The allocation of goodwill to an individual mine will result in an eventual goodwill impairment due to the wasting nature of the mine reporting unit. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the group performs its annual impairment review of assigned goodwill during the fourth quarter of each year.

The group reviews and tests the carrying value of tangible assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time and impact the recoverable amounts. The cash flows and value in use are significantly affected by a number of factors including published reserves, resources, exploration potential and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot and future gold prices, discount rates, foreign currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure. Refer note 15 for estimates and assumptions used to calculate recoverable amounts. In addition the group considers the reversal of previously recognised impairments at each reporting date. At the reporting date the group assesses whether any of the indicators which gave rise to previously recognised impairments have changed such that the impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased. The impairment loss is then assessed on the original factors for reversal and if indicated, such reversal is recognised.

The recoverable amount is estimated based on the positive indicators. If an impairment loss has decreased, the carrying amount is recorded at the recoverable amount as limited in terms of IAS 36.

The carrying amount of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2014 was \$142m (2013: \$154m; 2012: \$195m). The carrying amount of tangible assets at 31 December 2014 was \$4,863m (2013: \$4,815m; 2012: \$7,776m). The impairment and derecognition of goodwill and tangible assets recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 was nil (2013: \$15m; 2012: nil) and \$4m (2013: \$2,978m; 2012: \$356m) respectively.

Production start date

The group assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined by the unique nature of each mine construction project and include factors such as the complexity of a plant and its location. The group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use and moves into the production stage. Some of the criteria would include but are not limited to the following:

- the level of capital expenditure compared to the construction cost estimates;
- completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment;
- ability to produce gold in saleable form (within specifications and the de minimis rule); and
- ability to sustain ongoing production of gold.

When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for capitalisable costs related to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development, deferred stripping activities, or Ore Reserve development.

Income taxes

The group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The group recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the group to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the group operates could limit the ability of the group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Carrying values of the group at 31 December 2014:

- deferred tax asset: \$127m (2013: \$177m; 2012: \$97m);
- deferred tax liability: \$567m (2013: \$579m; 2012: \$1,084m);
- taxation liability: \$66m (2013: \$81m; 2012: \$120m); and
- taxation asset: \$25m (2013: \$51m; 2012: \$54m).

Unrecognised value of deferred tax assets: \$563m (2013: \$414m; 2012: \$89m).

Provision for environmental rehabilitation obligations

The group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The group recognises management's best estimate for decommissioning and restoration obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates, inflation rates, foreign currency exchange rates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

The carrying amount of the rehabilitation obligations for the group at 31 December 2014 was \$851m (2013: \$728m; 2012: \$841m).

Stockpiles, metals in process and ore on leach pad

Costs that are incurred in or benefit the production process are accumulated as stockpiles, metals in process and ore on leach pads. Net realisable value tests are performed at least annually and represent the estimated future sales price of the product, based on prevailing and long-term metals prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Stockpiles and underground metals in process are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile and from underground, the number of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Stockpile and underground ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Estimates of the recoverable gold on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the pads based on measured tonnes added to the leach pads, the grade of ore placed on the leach pads based on assay data and a recovery percentage based on metallurgical testing and ore type.

Although the quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore to the quantities of gold actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time.

Variations between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to net realisable value are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The carrying amount of inventories (excluding finished goods and mine operating supplies) for the group at 31 December 2014 was \$1,106m (2013: \$1,125m; 2012: \$1,309m).

Recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties

In a number of countries, particularly in Continental Africa, AngloGold Ashanti Limited is due refunds of indirect tax which remain outstanding for periods longer than those provided for in the respective statutes.

In addition, AngloGold Ashanti Limited has unresolved tax disputes in a number of countries, particularly in Continental Africa and in Brazil. If the outstanding input taxes are not received and the tax disputes are not resolved in a manner favourable to AngloGold Ashanti Limited, it could have an adverse effect upon the carrying value of these assets.

The carrying value of recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties for the group at 31 December 2014 was \$169m (2013: \$229m; 2012: \$243m).

Pension plans and post-retirement medical obligations

The determination of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's obligation and expense for pension and provident funds, as well as post-retirement health care liabilities, depends on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries to calculate amounts. These assumptions include, among others, the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return of plan assets, health care inflation costs, rates of increase in compensation costs and the number of employees who reach retirement age before the mine reaches the end of its life. While AngloGold Ashanti Limited believes that these assumptions are appropriate, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect pension and other post-retirement obligations as well as future expenses, which may result in an impact on earnings in the periods that the changes in these assumptions occur.

The carrying value of the defined benefit plans (including the net asset position disclosed under non-current assets) at 31 December 2014 was \$122m (2013: \$111m; 2012: \$221m).

Ore Reserve estimates

An Ore Reserve estimate is an estimate of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the group's properties. In order to calculate the Ore Reserve, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, transport costs, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantity and/or grade of the Ore Reserve requires the size, shape and depth of orebodies to be determined by analysing geological data such as the logging and assaying of drill samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgements and calculations to interpret the data.

The group is required to determine and report its Ore Reserve in accordance with the SAMREC code.

Because the economic assumptions used to estimate changes in the Ore Reserve from period to period, and because additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, estimates of the Ore Reserve may change from period to period. Changes in the reported Ore Reserve may affect the group's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including the following:

- asset carrying values may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- depreciation, depletion and amortisation charged in the income statement may change where such charges are determined by the units-of-production method, or where the useful economic lives of assets change;
- overburden removal costs, including production stripping activities, recorded on the statement of financial position or charged in the income statement may change due to changes in stripping ratios or the units-of-production method of depreciation;
- decommissioning site restoration and environmental provisions may change where changes in the estimated Ore Reserve affect expectations about the timing or cost of these activities; and
- the carrying value of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in estimates of the likely recovery of the tax benefits.

Development expenditure

Development activities commence after project sanctioning by the appropriate level of management. Judgement is applied by management in determining when a project has reached a stage at which economically recoverable reserves exist such that development may be sanctioned. In exercising this judgement, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions similar to those described above for capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having started the development activity, a judgement is made that a development asset is impaired, the appropriate amount will be written off to the income statement.

Share-based payments

The group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees and third parties outside the group. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed as services are rendered over the vesting period, based on the group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The income statement charge for the year was \$39m (2013: \$30m; 2012: \$66m).

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, tax matters and losses resulting from other events and developments.

Firstly, when a loss is considered probable and reasonably estimable, a liability is recorded in the amount of the best estimate for the ultimate loss. The likelihood of a loss with respect to a contingency can be difficult to predict and determining a meaningful estimate of the loss or a range of loss may not always be practicable based on the information available at the time and the potential effect of future events and decisions by third parties that will determine the ultimate resolution of the contingency. It is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information is continuously evaluated to determine both the likelihood of any potential loss and whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of possible losses. When a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, disclosure is provided.

In determining the threshold for disclosure on a qualitative and quantitative basis, management considers the potential for a disruptive effect on the normal functioning of the group and/or whether the contingency could impact investment decisions. Such qualitative matters considered are reputational risks, regulatory compliance issues and reasonable investor considerations. For quantitative purposes an amount of \$20m, has been considered.

Litigation and other judicial proceedings as a rule raise difficult and complex legal issues and are subject to uncertainties and complexities including, but not limited to, the facts and circumstances of each particular case, issues regarding the jurisdiction in which each suit is brought and differences in applicable law. Upon resolution of any pending legal matter, the group may be forced to incur charges in excess of the presently established provisions and related insurance coverage. It is possible that the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the group could be materially affected by the unfavourable outcome of litigation.

1.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equity-accounted investments

Joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity in which the group holds a long-term interest and which the group and one or more other ventures jointly control under a contractual arrangement, that provides for strategic, financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities requiring unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The group's interests in joint arrangements classified as joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Profits and losses realised in connection with transactions between the group and joint ventures are eliminated in proportion to share ownership. Such profits and losses are deducted from the group's equity and related statement of financial position amount and released in the group accounts when the assets are effectively realised outside the group. Dividends received from joint ventures are included in operating activities in the cash flow statement.

Joint ventures are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

Associates

The equity method of accounting is used for an investment over which the group exercises significant influence and normally owns between 20% and 50% of the voting equity. Associates are equity-accounted from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal. If necessary, impairment losses on loans and equity are reported under share of profit and loss from investments accounted for using the equity method.

Profits and losses realised in connection with transactions between the group and associated companies are eliminated in proportion to share ownership. Such profits and losses are deducted from the group's equity and related statement of financial position amount and released in the group accounts when the assets are effectively realised outside the group. Dividends received from associates are included in investing activities in the cash flow statement.

As the group only has significant influence, it is unable to obtain reliable information at reporting period on a timely basis. The results of associates are equity-accounted from their most recent audited annual financial statements or unaudited interim financial statements, all within three months of the year end of the group. Adjustments are made to the associates' financial results for material transactions and events in the intervening period.

Associates are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company financial statements.

Joint ventures and associates

Any losses of equity-accounted investments are brought to account in the consolidated financial statements until the investment in such investments is written down to zero. Thereafter, losses are accounted for only insofar as the group is committed to providing financial support to such investees.

The carrying value of equity-accounted investments represents the cost of each investment, including goodwill, balance outstanding on loans advanced if the loan forms part of the net investment in the investee, any impairment losses recognised, the share of post-acquisition retained earnings and losses, and any other movements in reserves. The carrying value of equity-accounted investments is reviewed when indicators arise and if any impairment in value has occurred; it is recognised in the period in which the impairment arose.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Unincorporated joint ventures – joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the use of assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangement. The group accounts for activities under joint operations by recognising in relation to the joint operation, the assets it controls and the liabilities it incurs, the expenses it incurs and the revenue from the sale or use of its share of the joint operations output.

Foreign currency translation

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency').

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the approximate exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the reporting period exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except for hedging derivative balances that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". Translation differences on these balances are reported as part of their fair value gain or loss.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in other comprehensive income within equity.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- share capital and premium are translated at historical rates of exchange at the reporting date;
- retained earnings are converted at historical average exchange rates;
- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each income statement presented are translated at monthly average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction);
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity (foreign currency translation); and
- other reserves, other than those translated above, are converted at the official closing rate at each reporting date. These resulting exchange differences are recognised in retained earnings.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to other comprehensive income on consolidation. For the company, the exchange differences on such monetary items are reported in the company income statement.

When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a business activity whose results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to it and to assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The chief operating decision maker has been determined to be the Executive Committee.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments/reversals. Cost includes pre-production expenditure incurred during the development of a mine and the present value of related future decommissioning costs.

Interest on borrowings relating to the financing of major capital projects under construction is capitalised during the construction phase as part of the cost of the project. Such borrowing costs are capitalised over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalisation ceases when construction is interrupted for an extended period or when the asset is substantially complete. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

If there is an indication that the recoverable amount of any of the tangible assets is less than the carrying value, the recoverable amount is estimated and an allowance is made for the impairment in value.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the group, and the cost of the addition can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

To the extent a legal or constructive obligation to a third party exists, the acquisition cost includes estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site. A change in estimated expenditures for dismantling, removal and restoration is added to and/or deducted from the carrying value of the related asset. To the extent that the change would result in a negative carrying amount, this effect is recognised as income. The change in depreciation charge is recognised prospectively.

For assets amortised on the units-of-production method, amortisation is calculated to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life.

For those assets not amortised on the units-of-production method, amortisation is calculated over their estimated useful life as follows:

- buildings up to life of mine;
- plant and machinery up to life of mine;
- equipment and motor vehicles up to five years;
- computer equipment up to three years; and
- leased assets over the shorter of the period of the lease and the useful life.

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is sooner.

Assets are amortised to residual values. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the beginning of each financial year.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net sale proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

Mine development costs

Capitalised mine development costs include expenditure incurred to develop new orebodies, to define further mineralisation in existing orebodies and, to expand the capacity of a mine. Mine development costs include acquired proved and probable Ore Reserve at cost at the acquisition date. These costs are amortised from the date on which commercial production begins.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of mine development costs are computed by the units-of-production method based on estimated proved and probable Ore Reserve. The proved and probable Ore Reserve reflects estimated quantities of reserves which can be recovered economically in the future from known mineral deposits.

Capitalised mine development costs also include stripping activity assets relating to production stripping activities incurred in the production phase of open-pit operations of the group. Once determined that any portion of the production stripping costs should be capitalised, the group uses the average stripping ratio and the average mine costs per tonne of the component to which the production stripping costs relate to determine the amount of the production stripping costs that should be capitalised. Stripping activity assets are amortised on a units-of-production method based on the Ore Reserve of the component of the orebody to which these assets relate.

The average stripping ratio is calculated as the number of tonnes of waste material expected to be removed during the life of the component per tonne of ore mined from the component or components. The average mine cost per tonne of the component is calculated as the total expected costs to be incurred to mine the relevant component of the orebody, divided by the number of tonnes expected to be mined from the component. The average mine stripping ratio and the average mine cost per tonne of the component to which the stripping activity asset relates are recalculated annually in the light of additional knowledge and changes in estimates.

Mine infrastructure

Mine plant facilities, including decommissioning assets, are amortised using the lesser of their useful life or units-of-production method based on estimated proved and probable Ore Reserve. Other tangible assets comprising vehicles and computer equipment are depreciated by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

Land and assets under construction

Land and assets under construction are not depreciated and are measured at historical cost less impairments.

Mineral rights and dumps

Mineral rights are amortised using the units-of-production method based on the estimated proved and probable Ore Reserve. Dumps are amortised over the period of treatment.

Exploration and evaluation assets

All exploration costs are expensed until it is concluded that a future economic benefit will more likely than not be realised. In evaluating if expenditures meet this criterion to be capitalised, several different sources of information are used depending on the level of exploration. While the criterion for concluding that expenditure should be capitalised is always probable, the information used to make that determination depends on the level of exploration.

- Costs on greenfields sites, being those where the group does not have any mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, are expensed as incurred until the group is able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable, which generally will be the establishment of proved and probable Ore Reserve at this location.
- Costs on brownfields sites, being those adjacent to mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, are expensed as incurred until the group is able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable, which generally will be the establishment of increased proved and probable Ore Reserve after which the expenditure is capitalised as a mine development cost.
- Costs relating to extensions of mineral deposits, which are already being mined or developed, including expenditure on the definition of mineralisation of such mineral deposits, are capitalised as a mine development cost.

Costs relating to property acquisitions are capitalised within development costs.

Intangible assets

Acquisition and goodwill arising thereon

Where an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or an associate is made, any excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the attributable Mineral Resource including value beyond proved and probable, exploration properties and net assets is recognised as goodwill. Goodwill in respect of subsidiaries is disclosed as goodwill. Goodwill relating to equity-accounted joint ventures and associates is included within the carrying value of the investment which is tested for impairment when indicators exist.

Goodwill relating to subsidiaries is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Royalty rate concession

The royalty rate concession with the government of Ghana was capitalised at fair value at agreement date. Fair value represents a present value of future royalty rate concessions over 15 years. The royalty rate concession has been assessed to have a finite life and is amortised on a straight-line method over a period of 15 years, the period over which the concession runs. The related amortisation expense is charged through the income statement. This intangible asset is tested for impairment when there is an indicator of impairment.

Software

Software purchased, including direct costs associated with customisation and installation of the software, is capitalised.

Internally-developed software is capitalised when it meets the criteria for capitalisation. Other software development expenditure is charged to the income statement when incurred. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life which is determined to be the lesser of the license period of the software; the manufacturer's announced upgrade that management intends to implement; or 3 years. Useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, annually.

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and separately recognised goodwill are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment and whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that are subject to amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Leased assets

Assets subject to finance leases are capitalised at the lower of their fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments measured at inception of the lease with the related lease obligation recognised at the same amount. Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term. Finance lease payments are allocated using the rate implicit in the lease, which is included in finance costs, and the capital repayment, which reduces the liability to the lessor.

Operating lease rentals are charged against operating profits in a systematic manner related to the period the assets concerned will be used.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as having been met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Exploration and research expenditure

Pre-license costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Exploration and research expenditure is expensed in the year in which it is incurred. These expenses include: geological and geographical costs, labour, Mineral Resource and exploratory drilling costs.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after appropriate allowances for redundant and obsolete items. Cost is determined on the following bases:

- metals in process are valued at the average total production cost at the relevant stage of production;
- gold doré/bullion is valued on an average total production cost method;
- ore stockpiles are valued at the average moving cost of mining and stockpiling the ore. Stockpiles are classified as a non-current asset where the stockpile exceeds current processing capacity;
- by-products, which include uranium oxide and sulphuric acid, are valued using an average total production cost method. By-products are classified as a non-current asset where the by-products on hand exceed current processing capacity;
- mine operating supplies are valued at average cost; and
- heap leach pad materials are measured on an average total production cost basis. The cost of materials on the leach pad from which metals are expected to be recovered in a period longer than 12 months is classified as a non-current asset.

A portion of the related depreciation, depletion and amortisation charge is included in the cost of inventory.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, because of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The amount to be reimbursed is recognised as a separate asset. Where the group has a joint and several liability with one or more other parties, no provision is recognised to the extent that those other parties are expected to settle part or all of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Litigation and administrative proceedings are evaluated on a case-by-case basis considering the information available, including that of legal counsel, to assess potential outcomes. Where it is considered probable that an obligation will result in an outflow of resources, a provision is recorded for the present value of the expected cash outflows if these are reasonably measurable. These provisions cover the estimated payments to plaintiffs, court fees and the cost of potential settlements.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited does not recognise a contingent liability on its statement of financial position except in a business combination where the contingent liability represents a possible obligation.

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

A defined contribution plan is a pension scheme under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future contribution payments is available.

The asset/liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The value of any defined benefit asset recognised is restricted to the sum of any past service cost and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are immediately recorded in other comprehensive income.

Other post-employment benefit obligations

Some group companies provide post-retirement health care benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using an accounting methodology on the same basis as that used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in other comprehensive income immediately. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. An entity shall recognise a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits. The group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

Profit-sharing and bonus plans

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the group's shareholders after certain adjustments. The group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Share-based payments

The group's management awards certain employee bonuses in the form of equity-settled share-based payments on a discretionary basis.

The fair value of the equity instruments granted is calculated at measurement date, for transactions with employees this is at grant date. For transactions with employees, fair value is based on market prices of the equity instruments granted, if available, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity instruments were granted. If market prices of the equity instruments granted are not available, the fair value of the equity instruments granted is estimated using an

appropriate valuation model. Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of shares or share options at measurement date.

Over the vesting period, the fair value at measurement date is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves based on the group's estimate of the number of instruments that will eventually vest. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period. Vesting assumptions for non-market conditions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations.

When options are exercised or share awards vest, the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

Where the terms of an equity settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of the modification.

In the company financial statements, share-based payment arrangements with employees of other group entities are recognised by charging that entity its share of the expense and a corresponding increase in other capital reserves. When options are exercised or share awards vest, the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

Environmental expenditure

The group has long-term remediation obligations comprising decommissioning and restoration liabilities relating to its past operations which are based on the group's environmental management plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements. Provisions for non-recurring remediation costs are made when there is a present obligation, it is probable that expenditure on remediation work will be required and the cost can be estimated within a reasonable range of possible outcomes. The costs are based on currently available facts, technology expected to be available at the time of the clean-up, laws and regulations presently or virtually certain to be enacted and prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites.

Contributions for the South African operations are made to Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Funds, created in accordance with local statutory requirements where applicable, to fund the estimated cost of rehabilitation during and at the end of the life of a mine. The amounts contributed to the trust funds are accounted for as non-current assets in the company. Interest earned on monies paid to rehabilitation trust funds is accrued on a time proportion basis and is recorded as interest income. For group purposes, the trusts are consolidated.

Decommissioning costs

The provision for decommissioning represents the cost that will arise from rectifying damage caused before production commences. Accordingly, a provision and a decommissioning asset is recognised and included within mine infrastructure. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices. The unwinding of the decommissioning obligation is included in the income statement. Estimated future costs of decommissioning obligations are reviewed regularly and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances or changes in law or technology. Changes in estimates are capitalised or reversed against the relevant asset. Estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Gains or losses from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account when determining the provision.

Restoration costs

The provision for restoration represents the cost of restoring site damage after the start of production. Changes in the provision are recorded in the income statement as a cost of production.

Restoration costs are estimated at the present value of the expenditures expected to settle the obligation, using estimated cash flows based on current prices and adjusted for risks specific to the liability. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the group and revenue and costs can be reliably measured. The following criteria must also be present:

- the sale of mining products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer;
- dividends and royalties are recognised when the right to receive payment is established;
- interest is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group; and
- where a by-product is not regarded as significant, revenue is credited against cost of sales, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer.

Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on all qualifying temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at future anticipated tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or a business combination that is an acquisition.

Current tax is measured on taxable income at the applicable statutory rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Interest and penalties, if any, are recognised in the income statement as part of taxation expense.

Special items

Items of income and expense that are material and require separate disclosure, in accordance with IAS 1.97, are classified as special items on the face of the income statement. Special items that relate to the underlying performance of the business are classified as operating special items and include impairment charges and reversals. Special items that do not relate to underlying business performance are classified as non-operating special items and are presented below operating profit (loss) on the income statement.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti Limited.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value when the group becomes a party to their contractual arrangements. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of financial instruments, except financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The subsequent measurement of financial instruments is dealt with below.

A financial asset is derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the group has transferred its rights to receive cash and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the proceeds received or receivable and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the amount paid is included in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of all financial assets and liabilities are accounted for at settlement date.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

The group enters into derivatives to ensure a degree of price certainty and to guarantee a minimum revenue on a portion of future planned gold production. In addition, the group enters into derivatives to manage interest rate and currency risk.

The method of recognising fair value gains and losses depends on whether derivatives are classified as held for trading or are designated as hedging instruments, and if the latter, the nature of the risks being hedged. The group designates derivatives as either hedges of the variability in highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a forecast transaction (cash flow hedges); or hedges of the fair value of recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment (fair value hedges).

For cash flow hedges, the effective portions of fair value gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income until the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or when the hedge transactions affect earnings. Any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction is recognised in the income statement. If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the associated cumulative gains and losses that were recognised directly in other comprehensive income are reclassified into earnings in the same periods during which the asset acquired or the liability assumed affects earnings for the period.

When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the income statement. The ineffective portion of fair value gains and losses is reported in earnings in the period to which they relate. For fair value hedges, the gain or loss from changes in fair value of the hedged item is reported in earnings, together with the offsetting gains and losses from changes in fair value of the hedging instrument.

All other derivatives are classified as held for trading and are subsequently measured at their estimated fair value, with the changes in estimated fair value in the statement of financial position as either a derivative asset or derivative liability, including translation differences, at each reporting date being reported in earnings in the period to which it relates. Fair value gains and losses on these derivatives are included in gross profit in the income statement.

Commodity-based (normal purchase or normal sale) derivative contracts that meet the requirements of IAS 39 are recognised in earnings when they are settled by physical delivery.

The estimated fair values of derivatives are determined at discrete points in time based on the relevant market information. These estimates are calculated with reference to the market rates using industry standard valuation techniques.

Other investments

Listed equity investments and unlisted equity investments, other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates, are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and subsequently measured at fair value. Listed investments' fair values are calculated by reference to the quoted selling price at the close of business on the reporting date. Fair values for unlisted equity investments are estimated using methods reflecting the economic circumstances of the investee. Equity investments for which fair value cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These amounts are removed from equity and reported in income when the asset is derecognised or when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired based on a significant or prolonged decrease in the fair value of the equity instrument below its cost.

Investments which management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is evidence that held-to-maturity financial assets are impaired, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced and the loss recognised in the income statement.

Other non-current assets

- Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is evidence that loans and receivables are impaired, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced and the loss recognised in the income statement.
- Post-retirement assets are measured according to the employee benefits policy.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment. Impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence as a result of a loss event that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Objective evidence includes failure by the counterparty to perform in terms of contractual arrangements and agreed terms. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairments relate to specific accounts whereby the carrying amount is directly reduced. The impairment is recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. They are measured at amortised cost which is deemed to be fair value as they have a short-term maturity.

Cash restricted for use

Cash which is subject to legal or contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as cash restricted for use.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than derivatives and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities permitted to be designated on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as they arise. Fair value of a financial liability that is quoted in an active market is the current offer price times the number of units of the instrument held or issued.

Financial guarantee contracts are accounted for as financial instruments and measured initially at estimated fair value. They are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", and the amount initially recognised less (when appropriate) cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18 "Revenue".

Convertible bonds

Convertible bonds, except equity components, are accounted for as liabilities. Option components are treated as derivative liabilities and carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in the income statement as a separate instrument and reported separately except where the host contract is carried at fair value. The bond component is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Where the fair value option is elected, the bonds are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the income statement.

Treasury shares

The group's own equity instruments, which are reacquired or held by subsidiary companies (treasury shares), are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the group's own equity instruments.

Fair value measurements

The group measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date where relevant. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Accounting for BEE transactions

Where equity instruments are issued to a BEE party at less than fair value, these are accounted for as share-based payments.

Any difference between the fair value of the equity instrument issued and the consideration received is accounted for as an expense in the income statement.

A restriction on the BEE party to transfer the equity instrument subsequent to its vesting is not treated as a vesting condition, but is factored into the fair value determination of the instrument.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

2 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's operating segments are being reported based on the financial information provided to the Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Committee, collectively identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Individual members of the Executive Committee are responsible for geographic regions of the business.

Group analysis by origin is as follows:

Figures in million	Net operating assets			Total assets ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾		
US Dollars	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
South Africa ⁽¹⁾	1,754	1,941	2,619	2,124	2,325	3,082
Continental Africa ⁽⁴⁾	1,424	1,339	3,184	3,239	3,391	4,846
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	672	776	684	906	1,108	1,045
Americas ⁽¹⁾	1,838	1,627	2,315	2,409	2,203	2,878
Other, including non-gold producing subsidiaries	37	39	60	456	647	888
	5,725	5,722	8,862	9,134	9,674	12,739

Non-current assets considered material, by country are:

South Africa	1,908	*2,098	*2,786
Foreign entities	5,263	*4,927	*7,041
DRC	1,369	1,241	
Ghana			*1,388
Tanzania			1,058
Australia	743	878	
Brazil	730	*726	*1,059
United States	805		
Other	1,616	2,082	3,536

* The comparatives have been amended to exclude post-employment benefit assets and cash restricted for use.

Figures in million	Amortisation			Capital expenditure		
US Dollars	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
South Africa	258	253	302	264	451	583
Continental Africa ⁽²⁾	281	254	285	454	839	925
Australasia	150	98	36	91	285	369
Americas ⁽²⁾	192	201	213	394	410	409
Other, including non-gold producing subsidiaries	8	8	9	6	8	36
	889	814	845	1,209	1,993	2,322
Equity-accounted investments included above	(103)	(15)	(10)	(191)	(411)	(303)
	786	799	835	1,018	1,582	2,019

2 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION continued

	Gold production (attributable) (000oz)		
	2014	2013	2012
South Africa	1,223	1,302	1,212
Continental Africa	1,597	1,460	1,521
Australasia	620	342	258
Americas	996	1,001	953
	4,436	4,105	3,944

Figures in million	Gold income		
US Dollars	2014	2013	2012
Geographical analysis of gold income by origin is as follows:			
South Africa	1,527	1,810	2,013
Continental Africa ⁽²⁾	2,105	2,111	2,609
Australasia	785	441	426
Americas	1,270	1,425	1,656
	5,687	5,787	6,704
Equity-accounted investments included above (note 3)	(469)	(290)	(351)
	5,218	5,497	6,353
Foreign countries included in the above and considered material are:			
Brazil	684	758	851
Ghana		642	772
Tanzania	605	640	906
Geographical analysis of gold income by destination is as follows:			
South Africa	3,065	2,944	3,600
North America	704	1,064	1,197
Australia	775	435	426
Asia	414	399	387
Europe	429	355	404
United Kingdom	300	590	690
	5,687	5,787	6,704
Equity-accounted investments included above (note 3)	(469)	(290)	(351)
	5,218	5,497	6,353

Figures in million	Gross profit (loss) ⁽⁵⁾		
US Dollars	2014	2013	2012
South Africa	216	510	651
Continental Africa ⁽²⁾	469	475	959
Australasia	125	(9)	78
Americas ⁽²⁾	309	516	736
Corporate and other	-	-	41
	1,119	1,492	2,465
Equity-accounted investments included above	(76)	(47)	(111)
	1,043	1,445	2,354

⁽¹⁾ Total assets includes allocated goodwill of \$10m (2013: \$10m; 2012: \$13m) for South Africa, \$124m (2013: \$136m; 2012: \$159m) for Australasia and \$8m (2013: \$8m; 2012: \$23m) for Americas (note 16).

⁽²⁾ Includes equity-accounted investments.

⁽³⁾ In 2014, pre-tax impairments, derecognition of goodwill, tangible assets and intangible assets of \$10m were accounted for in Continental Africa, whilst in 2013, \$3,029m were accounted for in South Africa (\$311m), Continental Africa (\$1,776m) and the Americas (\$942m).

⁽⁴⁾ As at 31 December 2013, total assets included assets held for sale in respect of Navachab Mine of \$153m (note 25).

⁽⁵⁾ The group's segment profit measure is gross profit, which excludes the results of associates and joint ventures. For a reconciliation of gross profit to profit before taxation, refer to the group income statement.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
3 REVENUE			
Revenue consists of the following principal categories:			
Gold income (note 2)	5,218	5,497	6,353
By-products (note 4)	132	149	206
- silver income	69	80	95
- uranium income	47	54	90
- sulphuric acid income	15	13	19
- other	1	2	2
Dividends received	-	5	7
Royalties received (note 7)	4	18	23
Interest received (note 33)	24	39	43
- loans and receivables ⁽¹⁾	9	23	13
- available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments	6	8	5
- cash and cash equivalents	9	8	25
	5,378	5,708	6,632
⁽¹⁾ Interest received from loans and receivables comprises:			
- related parties	2	1	1
- unwinding of long-term receivables	-	5	4
- other loans	7	17	8
	9	23	13
4 COST OF SALES			
Cash operating costs ⁽¹⁾	3,240	3,247	3,129
Insurance reimbursement	-	-	(30)
By-products revenue (note 3)	(132)	(149)	(206)
	3,108	3,098	2,893
Royalties	131	129	164
Other cash costs	33	43	35
Share scheme and related costs	20	27	43
Total cash costs	3,292	3,297	3,135
Retrenchment costs	24	69	10
Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs	94	18	67
Production costs	3,410	3,384	3,212
Amortisation of tangible assets (notes 15 and 33)	750	775	830
Amortisation of intangible assets (notes 16 and 33)	36	24	5
Total production costs	4,196	4,183	4,047
Inventory change	(6)	(37)	(83)
	4,190	4,146	3,964
⁽¹⁾ Cash operating costs comprise:			
- salaries and wages	1,105	1,231	1,186
- stores and other consumables	702	747	746
- fuel, power and water	659	641	670
- contractors	531	632	560
- other	243	(4)	(33)
	3,240	3,247	3,129

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
5 CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING AND OTHER EXPENSES			
Corporate administration expenses	80	183	236
Marketing expenses	1	6	10
Share scheme and related costs	11	12	45
	92	201	291
6 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Pension and medical defined benefit provisions	6	14	37
Claims filed by former employees in respect of loss of employment, work-related accident injuries and diseases, governmental fiscal claims and care and maintenance of old tailings operations	15	5	10
Other expenses	7	-	-
	28	19	47
7 SPECIAL ITEMS			
Impairment and derecognition of goodwill, tangible and intangible assets (notes 13, 15 and 16)	10	3,029	346
Impairment of other investments (notes 13)	2	30	16
Impairment of other receivables	1	-	1
Write-down of stockpiles and heap leach to net realisable value and other stockpile adjustments (note 20)	2	216	-
Write-down of consumable stores inventories	5	-	-
Net inventory write-off at Geita due to fire	-	1	-
Net (profit) loss on disposal and derecognition of land, mineral rights, tangible assets and exploration properties (notes 13)	(25)	(2)	15
Profit on partial disposal of Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (note 13)	-	-	(14)
Royalties received (note 3) ⁽¹⁾	(4)	(18)	(23)
Indirect tax expenses and legal claims ⁽²⁾	19	43	40
Legal fees and other costs related to contract terminations and settlement costs ⁽³⁾	30	19	21
Retrenchment and related costs ⁽⁴⁾	210	24	-
Costs on early settlement of convertible bonds and transaction costs on the \$1.25bn bonds and standby facility	-	61	-
Write off of a loan (Sokimo)	-	7	-
Loss on sale of Navachab mine (note 25)	2	-	-
Write off of deferred loan fees	8	-	-
	260	3,410	402

⁽¹⁾ Includes the Tau Lekoa royalty of \$4m (2013: \$5m; 2012: \$5m) and Boddington royalty of nil (2013: \$13m; 2012: \$18m).

⁽²⁾ Indirect tax expenses and legal claims include the following:

- net impairment for non-recovery of VAT and fuel duties in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guinea, Senegal and Tanzania of \$19m (2013: \$43m; 2012: \$29m); and
- the Westchester/Africore Limited legal claim of \$11m in 2012.

⁽³⁾ Legal fees and other costs related to contract terminations and settlement cost include the following:

- Mongbwalu termination costs of \$29m (2013: \$15m; 2012: nil);
- the Mining & Building Contractors Limited (MBC) termination costs of nil (2013: \$1m; 2012: \$17m);
- contract settlement costs of \$4m in 2012; and
- other movements of \$1m (2013: \$3m; 2012: nil).

⁽⁴⁾ The Obuasi mine was transitioned to limited operations during the year, as a result, all the employees were retrenched at a cost of \$210m.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
8 FINANCE COSTS AND UNWINDING OF OBLIGATIONS			
Finance costs			
Finance costs on rated bonds and corporate notes	211	148	74
Finance costs on convertible bonds	-	18	27
Finance costs on bank loans and overdrafts	30	43	18
Finance costs on mandatory convertible bonds	-	26	37
Amortisation of fees	5	10	15
Finance lease charges	5	5	6
Other finance costs	1	2	2
	252	252	179
Amounts capitalised (note 15)	(1)	(5)	(12)
Total finance costs	251	247	167
Unwinding of obligations, accretion of convertible bonds and other discounts			
Unwinding of decommissioning obligation (note 28)	12	13	11
Unwinding of restoration obligation (note 28)	13	14	17
Unwinding of other provisions (note 28)	1	2	1
Accretion of convertible bonds discount	1	20	30
Discounting of long-term trade and other receivables	-	-	5
Total unwinding of obligations, accretion of convertible bonds and other discounts	27	49	64
Total finance costs, unwinding of obligations, accretion of convertible bonds and other discounts (note 33)	278	296	231
9 SHARE OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES' LOSS			
Revenue	519	334	383
Operating costs, special items and other expenses	(523)	(315)	(326)
Net interest received	6	4	2
Profit before taxation	2	23	59
Taxation	(22)	(21)	(30)
(Loss) profit after taxation	(20)	2	29
Impairment of investments in associates (note 18)	(22)	(14)	(20)
Impairment of investments in joint ventures (notes 13 and 18)	(6)	(181)	(39)
Loss on disposal of loan to joint venture (notes 13 and 18)	-	-	(2)
Reversal of impairment in associate (notes 13 and 18)	3	-	2
Reversal of impairment in joint venture (notes 13 and 18) (note 33)	20	31	-
	(25)	(162)	(30)

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
10 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			
Employee benefits including Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' salaries and other benefits	1,175	1,321	1,298
Health care and medical scheme costs			
- current medical expenses	70	72	77
- defined benefit post-retirement medical expenses	10	13	36
Pension and provident plan costs			
- defined contribution	60	64	69
- defined benefit pension plans	-	11	9
Retrenchment costs	234	82	10
Share-based payment expense (note 11)	39	30	66
Included in cost of sales, other operating expenses, special items and corporate administration, marketing and other expenses	1,588	1,593	1,565
Actuarial defined benefit plan expense analysis			
Defined benefit post-retirement medical			
- current service cost	-	1	1
- interest cost	10	12	13
- recognised past service cost	-	-	22
	10	13	36
Defined benefit pension plans			
- current service cost	4	6	7
- interest cost	20	24	27
- interest income	(24)	(21)	(25)
- recognised past service cost	-	2	-
	-	11	9
Actual return on plan assets			
- defined benefit pension and medical plans	26	64	45

Refer to note 35 for details of Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS			
Share incentive schemes			
No new share incentive schemes were approved by the shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti Limited during the current financial year. New awards were made under the amended BSP and LTIP plans. The total cost relating to employee share incentive schemes was \$39m (2013: \$30m; 2012: \$66m) and is made up as follows:			
Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) - Free shares	-	3	4
Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) - E ordinary shares to employees	-	2	4
Bonus Share Plan (BSP)	27	24	37
Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)	10	(1)	21
Share Retention Bonus Scheme	2	2	-
Total share-based payment expense	39	30	66

Equity-settled share incentive schemes

Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP)

On 12 December 2006, AngloGold Ashanti Limited announced the finalisation of the Bokamoso Employee Share Ownership Plan (Bokamoso ESOP) with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Solidarity and United Association of South Africa (UASA). The Bokamoso ESOP creates an opportunity for AngloGold Ashanti Limited and the unions to ensure a closer alignment of the interest between South African-based employees and the company, and the seeking of shared growth solutions to build partnerships in areas of shared interest. Participation is restricted to those employees not eligible for participation in any other South African share incentive plan.

The company also undertook an empowerment transaction with a black economic empowerment investment vehicle, Izingwe, in 2006.

In order to facilitate this transaction the company established a trust to acquire and administer the ESOP shares. AngloGold Ashanti Limited allotted and issued free ordinary shares to the trust and also created, allotted and issued E ordinary shares to the trust for the benefit of employees. The company also created, allotted and issued E ordinary shares to Izingwe. The key terms of the E ordinary shares are:

- AngloGold Ashanti Limited will have the right to cancel the E ordinary shares, or a portion of them, in accordance with the ESOP and Izingwe cancellation formulae, respectively;
- the E ordinary shares will not be listed;
- the E ordinary shares which are not cancelled will be converted into ordinary shares; and
- the E ordinary shares will each be entitled to receive a dividend equal to one-half of the dividend per ordinary share declared by the company from time to time and a further one-half is included in the strike price calculation.

On 14 April 2011, AngloGold Ashanti Limited, NUM, Solidarity, UASA, Izingwe and the Bokamoso ESOP Board of Trustees announced the modification of the empowerment transactions concluded between the company and the unions, and the company and Izingwe respectively in 2006.

This modification was motivated by the fact that share price performance since the onset of the 2008 global financial crisis led to a situation where the first two tranches of E ordinary shares vested and lapsed at no additional value to Bokamoso ESOP beneficiaries and Izingwe.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Equity-settled share incentive schemes continued

Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) continued

In order to remedy this situation in a manner that would ensure an element of value accruing to participants, though at a reasonable incremental cost to AngloGold Ashanti Limited shareholders, the scheme was modified as follows:

- all lapsed E ordinary shares that vested without value were reinstated;
- the strike (base) price was fixed at R320.00 per share for the Bokamoso ESOP and R330.00 for Izingwe;
- the notional interest charge that formed part of the original cancellation formula fell away;
- as previously, 50% of any dividends declared was used to reduce the strike price;
- as previously, the remaining 50% is paid directly to participants under the empowerment transaction; and
- the life span of the scheme was extended by an additional one year, the last vesting being in 2014, instead of 2013.

A minimum pay out on vesting of the E ordinary shares has been set at R40.00 each and a maximum pay out of R70.00 each per E ordinary share for Izingwe and R90.00 each for members of the Bokamoso ESOP (i.e. employees), including the impact of the 50% of dividend flow. While the floor price provides certainty to all beneficiaries of the empowerment transactions, the creation of a ceiling serves to limit the cost to AngloGold Ashanti Limited and its shareholders.

The total incremental fair value of awards granted was R29.14 per share and was included in earnings up to the vesting date in 2014. The company recorded a charge of \$12m in 2011 to earnings as a result of the modification.

The award of free ordinary shares to employees

The fair value of each free share awarded on 1 November each year was as follows:

Award date	2006	2007	2008	2011
Calculated fair value	R320.00	R305.99	R188.48	R306.99

The fair value was equal to the market value at the date-of-grant. Dividends declared and paid to the trust were accrued and paid to ESOP members, pro rata to the number of shares allocated to them. An equal number of shares vested from 2009 and each subsequent year up to the expiry date of 1 November 2014.

Accordingly, for the awards issued, the following information is available:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013		2012	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	5,171	-	154,757	-	326,906	-
Awards reallocated during the year	486	-	726	-	10,311	-
Awards lapsed during the year	(486)	-	(726)	-	(10,311)	-
Awards exercised during the year	(5,171)	-	(149,586)	-	(172,149)	-
Awards outstanding at end of year	-	-	5,171	-	154,757	-

During 2014, the rights to a total of 486 (2013: 726; 2012: 10,311) shares were surrendered by the participants. A cumulative total of nil (2013: 9,720; 2012: 10,968) shares were allotted to deceased, retired or retrenched employees. The income statement charge for the year was nil (2013: \$3m; 2012: \$4m).

The award of E ordinary shares to employees

Before the modification of the ESOP scheme the average fair value per share of the E ordinary shares awarded to employees on 1 November each year was as follows:

Award date	2006	2007	2008
Calculated fair value	R105.00	R79.00	R13.40

After the modification of the ESOP scheme during April 2011, the average fair value per share of the E ordinary shares was R49.57.

Dividends declared in respect of the E ordinary shares were firstly allocated to cover administration expenses of the trust, where after they accrued and were paid to ESOP members, pro rata to the number of shares allocated to them. At each anniversary over a six-year period which commenced on the third anniversary of the original 2006 award, the company cancelled the relevant number of E ordinary shares as stipulated by a cancellation formula.

Any E ordinary shares that remained in that tranche were converted to ordinary shares for the benefit of employees.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Equity-settled share incentive schemes continued

Accordingly, for the E ordinary shares issued, the following information is available:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013		2012	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	362,006	312.56	917,752	313.31	1,532,962	315.31
Awards granted during the year	-	312.56	-	-	-	-
Awards reallocated during the year	3,444	312.56	2,664	310.30	32,064	312.97
Awards lapsed during the year	(3,444)	312.56	(2,664)	310.30	(32,064)	312.97
Awards converted during the year	(362,006)	312.56	(555,746)	312.57	(615,210)	313.39
Awards outstanding at end of year	-	-	362,006	312.56	917,752	313.31

The weighted average exercise price was calculated as the initial grant price of R288.00 plus an interest factor less dividend apportionment up to April 2011. After that date, the exercise price was calculated at the modified price of R320.00 less dividend apportionment. The income statement charge for the year was less than \$1m (2013: \$2m; 2012: \$4m).

During 2013, the rights to a total of 3,444 (2013: 2,664; 2012: 32,064) shares were surrendered by participants. A total of 362,006 (2013: 555,746; 2012: 615,210) E ordinary shares were converted into 154,299 (2013: 145,018; 2012: 84,446) ordinary shares during the year. A total of nil (2013: nil; 2012: nil) shares were cancelled as the result of the exercise price exceeding the share price on conversion date.

The award of E ordinary shares to Izingwe

Before the modification of the scheme the average fair value of the E ordinary shares granted to Izingwe on 13 December 2006 was R90.00 per share. After the modification the average fair value of the E ordinary shares granted to Izingwe was R44.61 per share. Dividends declared in respect of the E ordinary shares were accrued and paid to Izingwe, pro rata to the number of shares allocated to them. At each anniversary over a six-year period which commenced on the third anniversary of the award, the company cancelled the relevant number of E ordinary shares as stipulated by a cancellation formula. Any E ordinary shares that remained in that tranche were converted to ordinary shares for the benefit of Izingwe.

Accordingly, for the awards issued, the following information is available:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013		2012	
E ordinary shares outstanding at beginning of year	350,000	322.56	700,000	323.31	1,050,000	325.31
E Ordinary shares converted during the year	(350,000)	322.56	(350,000)	322.56	(350,000)	323.31
E ordinary shares outstanding at end of year	-	-	350,000	322.56	700,000	323.31

The weighted average exercise price was calculated as the initial grant price of R288.00 plus an interest factor less dividend apportionment up to April 2011. After that date, the exercise price was calculated at the modified price of R330.00 less dividend apportionment. \$19m was expensed at inception of the scheme in 2006.

A total of 350,000 (2013: 350,000; 2012: 350,000) E ordinary shares were converted into 149,733 (2013: 91,683; 2012: 48,532) ordinary shares during the year. A total of nil (2013: nil; 2012: nil) shares were cancelled as the result of the exercise price exceeding the share price on conversion date.

The fair value of each share granted for the ESOP and Izingwe schemes was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option award and share price volatility. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's shares. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgement. In addition, the company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognise expenses for those options expected to vest. As a result, if other assumptions had been used, the recorded share-based compensation expense could have been different from that reported.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Equity-settled share incentive schemes continued

The award of E ordinary shares to Izingwe continued

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model used the following assumptions, at grant date:

Award date	2006	2007	2008	2011
Risk-free interest rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	6.63%
Dividend yield	2.30%	2.06%	1.39%	0.99%
Volatility factor of market share price	36.00%	33.00%	35.00%	33.50%

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

The BSP is intended to provide effective incentives to eligible employees. An eligible employee is one who devotes substantially the whole of his working time to the business of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, any subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti Limited or a company under the joint control of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, unless the board of directors (the board) excludes such a company. An award in terms of the BSP may be made at any date at the discretion of the board, the only vesting condition being three years' service for awards granted prior to 2008. For BSP awards granted between 2008 and 2012, 40% will vest after one year and the remaining 60% will vest after two years. An additional 20% of the original award will be granted to employees if the full award remains unexercised after three years. For BSP awards granted from 2013 onwards, 50% will vest after one year and the remaining 50% will vest after two years. The additional 20% retention award for holding the shares for 36 months falls away, and is replaced by the matching shares being a 120% as opposed to a 100%. For executives, the same principal will apply but the matching will be at 150%.

The board is required to determine a BSP award value and this will be converted to a share amount based on the closing price of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's shares on the JSE on the last business day prior to the date of grant. AngloGold Ashanti Limited's Remuneration Committee has at its discretion the right to pay dividends, or dividend equivalents, to the participants of the BSP. Having no history of any discretionary dividend payments, the fair value includes dividends and was used to determine the income statement expense.

Accordingly, for the awards issued, the following information is available:

Award date (unvested awards and awards vested during the year)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Calculated fair value	R340.00	R 328.59	R 226.46	R 198.05
Vesting date 50% (2010, 2011, 2012 at 40%)	21 Feb 2012	21 Feb 2013	13 Mar 2014	24 Feb 2015
Vesting date 50% (2010, 2011, 2012 at 60%)	21 Feb 2013	21 Feb 2014	13 Mar 2015	24 Feb 2016
Vesting date (conditional 20%)	21 Feb 2014	21 Feb 2015	-	-
Expiry date	20 Feb 2021	20 Feb 2022	12 Mar 2023	23 Feb 2024

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013		2012	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	2,598,887	-	2,156,456	-	1,825,378	-
Awards granted during the year	1,983,469	-	1,300,968	-	993,146	-
Awards lapsed during the year	(408,491)	-	(212,802)	-	(104,026)	-
Awards exercised during the year	(868,350)	-	(645,735)	-	(558,042)	-
Awards outstanding at end of year	3,305,515	-	2,598,887	-	2,156,456	-
Awards exercisable at end of year	1,328,104	-	1,217,468	-	880,774	-

During 2014, the rights to a total of 408,491 (2013: 212,802; 2012: 104,026) shares were surrendered by the participants. A cumulative total of 112,719 (2013: 158,408; 2012: 22,835) shares were allotted to deceased, retired or retrenched employees. The income statement charge for the year was \$27m (2013: \$24m; 2012: \$37m).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Equity-settled share incentive schemes continued

Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The LTIP is intended to provide effective incentives for executives to earn shares in the company based on the achievement of stretched company performance conditions. Participation in the LTIP will be offered to Executive Directors and selected senior management of participating companies. Participating companies include AngloGold Ashanti Limited, any subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti Limited or a company under the joint control of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, unless the board excludes such a company.

An award in terms of the LTIP may be granted at any date during the year that the board of AngloGold Ashanti Limited determine and may even occur more than once a year. The board is required to determine an LTIP award value and this will be converted to a share amount based on the closing price of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's shares on the JSE on the last business day prior to the date of grant. AngloGold Ashanti Limited's Remuneration Committee has at its discretion the right to pay dividends, or dividend equivalents, to the participants of the LTIP. Having no history of any discretionary dividend payments, the fair value includes dividends and was used to determine the income statement expense.

The main performance conditions in terms of the LTIP issued in 2012 are:

- up to 30% of an award will be determined by the performance of total shareholder returns (TSR) compared with that of a group of comparative gold-producing companies;
- up to 30% of an award will be determined by real growth (above US inflation) in adjusted earnings per share over the performance period;
- up to 40% of an award will be dependent on the achievement of strategic performance measures which will be set by the Remuneration Committee; and
- three-years' service is required.

The main performance conditions in terms of the LTIP issued in 2013 are:

- up to 50% of an award will be determined by the performance of total shareholder returns (TSR) compared with that of a group of comparative gold-producing companies;
- up to 35% of an award will be dependent on the achievement of strategic performance measures that has been set by the Remuneration Committee;
- up to 15% of an award will be dependent on meeting the free cash flow generated from operations (before project capital) budget; and
- three-years' service is required.

The main performance conditions in terms of the LTIP issued in 2014 are:

- up to 50% of an award will be determined by the performance of total shareholder returns (TSR) compared with that of a group of comparative gold-producing companies;
- up to 50% of an award will be dependent on the achievement of strategic performance measures that has been set by the Remuneration Committee;
- a safety multiplier of 20% will be applied based on safety performance; and
- three-years' service is required.

Accordingly, for the awards made, the following information is available:

Award date (unvested awards and awards vested during the year)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Calculated fair value	R340.00	R328.59	R 226.46	R 198.05
Vesting date	21 Feb 2014	21 Feb 2015	13 Mar 2016	24 Feb 2017
Expiry date	20 Feb 2021	20 Feb 2022	12 Mar 2023	23 Feb 2024

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013		2012	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	2,872,630	-	2,330,906	-	1,982,060	-
Awards granted during the year	2,217,675	-	1,815,497	-	983,554	-
Awards lapsed during the year	(916,790)	-	(998,091)	-	(294,216)	-
Awards exercised during the year	(209,153)	-	(275,682)	-	(340,492)	-
Awards outstanding at end of year	3,964,362	-	2,872,630	-	2,330,906	-
Awards exercisable at end of year	355,524	-	357,880	-	250,932	-

The income statement expense for the year was \$10m (2013: credit of \$1m; 2012: expense of \$21m).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

11 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Equity-settled share incentive schemes continued

Share Retention Bonus Scheme

This award is specifically to address the retention of executive management. Executives received an additional ad-hoc incentive comprising an LTIP award in March 2013 and a deferred cash portion delivered in August 2014. The scheme is a performance-based share award, equivalent to 60% of the executives' base pay as at 1 January 2013. Subject to performance criteria, these shares vested during September 2014. The cash portion was 40% of the executives' base pay (80% for the CFO based on the January 2013 total base pay inclusive of off-shore payments where applicable). The scheme was subject to delivery on key business imperatives and on delivery of adjusted headline earnings above a threshold of 50% of the approved targeted adjusted headline earnings over the performance period. Failure to meet any of the performance criteria resulted in the forfeiture of the retention bonus.

Accordingly, for the awards made, the following information is available:

Award date (unvested awards and awards vested during the year)	2013			
Calculated fair value	R 226.46			
Vesting date	Aug 2014			
Expiry date	Aug 2017			

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	159,984	-	-	-
Awards granted during the year	-	-	203,863	-
Awards lapsed during the year	(9,684)	-	(34,923)	-
Awards exercised during the year	-	-	(8,956)	-
Awards outstanding at end of year	150,300	-	159,984	-
Awards exercisable at end of year	150,300	-	-	-

The income statement charge for the year was \$2m (2013: \$2m; 2012: nil).

Co-Investment Executive Share Plan (CIP)

To assist executives in meeting their Minimum Shareholding Requirements (MSR's) with effect from February 2013, they were given the opportunity, on a voluntary basis, to participate in the Co-Investment Plan (CIP), and this has been adopted on the conditions below:

- Executives will be allowed to take up to 50% of their after tax cash bonus to participate in a further matching scheme by purchasing shares in AngloGold Ashanti, and the company will match their initial investment into the scheme at 150%, with vesting over a two-year period in two equal tranches.

Accordingly, for the awards made, the following information is available:

Award date (unvested awards and awards vested during the year)	2014	2013
Calculated weighted average fair value	R193.34	R 226.46
Vesting date	2016	2015
Expiry date	2024	2023

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)
	2014		2013	
Awards outstanding at beginning of year	20,133	-	-	-
Awards granted during the year	50,083	-	20,810	-
Awards lapsed during the year	(1,287)	-	(677)	-
Awards exercised during the year	(12,226)	-	-	-
Awards outstanding at end of year	56,703	-	20,133	-
Awards exercisable at end of year	-	-	-	-

The income statement charge for the year was less than \$1m (2013: less than \$1m; 2012: nil).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
12 TAXATION			
South African taxation			
Mining tax	21	7	54
Non-mining tax ⁽¹⁾	5	1	18
Prior year under (over) provision	4	(26)	(3)
Deferred taxation			
Temporary differences ⁽²⁾	(20)	(39)	65
Unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	4	25	(10)
Change in estimated deferred tax rate ⁽³⁾	(24)	-	(9)
Change in statutory tax rate ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	(131)
	(10)	(32)	(16)
Foreign taxation			
Normal taxation	152	160	354
Prior year over provision	(17)	(8)	(9)
Deferred taxation			
Temporary differences ⁽²⁾	130	(453)	(21)
Change in statutory tax rate	-	-	38
	265	(301)	362
	255	(333)	346
Tax rate reconciliation			
A reconciliation of the effective tax rate in the income statement to the prevailing estimated corporate tax rate is set out in the following table:			
	%	%	%
Effective tax rate	118	13	27
Disallowable items			
Derivative and other commodity contracts losses and fair value gains	(2)	(3)	6
Share of associates and joint ventures' loss	(3)	2	(1)
Exploration, corporate and other disallowable expenses ⁽⁵⁾	(6)	3	(9)
Foreign income tax allowances and rate differentials	(7)	(2)	(6)
Exchange variation and translation adjustments	(14)	-	(1)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	(13)	13	-
Non-tax effective losses ⁽⁵⁾	(64)	4	(2)
Capital allowances	9	(1)	1
Change in estimated deferred tax rate ⁽³⁾	11	-	1
Change in statutory tax rate ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	8
Other	(1)	(1)	4
Estimated corporate tax rate ⁽¹⁾	28	28	28

⁽¹⁾ The South African statutory tax rates are as follows:

Non-mining statutory tax rate 28% (2013: 28%; 2012: 28%); and
Maximum statutory mining tax rate 34% (2013: 34%; 2012: 34%) - refer mining formula in footnote 4.

⁽²⁾ Included in temporary differences in South African taxation is a tax credit on the impairment, derecognition and disposal of tangible assets of nil (2013: \$86m; 2012: \$16m). Included in temporary differences of foreign taxation is a net tax credit on the impairment and disposal of tangible assets of \$8m (2013: \$499m; 2012: \$90m) and write-down of inventories of \$9m (2013: \$68m; 2012: \$90m).

⁽³⁾ In South Africa, the mining operations are taxed on a variable rate that increases as profitability increases. The tax rate used to calculate deferred tax is based on the group's current estimate of future profitability when temporary differences will reverse. Depending on the profitability of the operations, the tax rate can consequently be significantly different from year to year. The change in the estimated deferred tax rate at which the temporary differences will reverse amounts to a tax credit of \$24m (2013: nil; 2012: \$9m).

⁽⁴⁾ Mining tax on mining income in South Africa is determined according to a formula based on profit and revenue from mining operations.

⁽⁵⁾ The comparatives have been amended to separately disclose amounts related to exploration, corporate and other disallowable expenses and non-tax effective losses for improved disclosure.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

12 TAXATION continued

All mining capital expenditure is deducted to the extent that it does not result in an assessed loss and depreciation is ignored when calculating the South African mining income. Capital expenditure not deducted from mining income is carried forward as unredeemed capital to be deducted from future mining income. South Africa operates under two tax paying operations, Vaal River Operation and West Wits Operation. Under ring-fencing legislation, each operation is treated separately and deductions can only be utilised against income generated by the relevant tax operation.

The formula for determining the South African mining tax rate is:

$$Y = 34 - 170/X \text{ (2013: } Y = 34 - 170/X; \text{ 2012: } Y = 34 - 170/X)$$

where Y is the percentage rate of tax payable and X is the ratio of mining profit net of any redeemable capital expenditure to mining revenue expressed as a percentage.

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars			
Analysis of unrecognised tax losses			
Tax losses available to be utilised against future profits	-	-	5
- utilisation required within one year	235	171	-
- utilisation required between two and five years	1,635	1,221	263
- utilisation in excess of five years	1,870	1,392	268

Unrecognised value of deferred tax assets: \$563m (2013: \$414m; 2012: \$89m), mainly relating to tax losses incurred at Cripple Creek & Victor, Obuasi and Colombia.

13 (LOSS) EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

Basic (loss) earnings per ordinary share

The calculation of basic (loss) earnings per ordinary share is based on (losses) profits attributable to equity shareholders of (\$58m) (2013: (\$2,230m); 2012: \$897m) and 407,729,050 (2013: 392,625,264; 2012: 386,766,345) shares being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

Diluted (loss) earnings per ordinary share

The calculation of diluted (loss) earnings per ordinary share is based on (losses) profits attributable to equity shareholders of (\$58m) (2013: (\$2,560m); 2012: \$747m) and 407,729,050 (2013: 405,546,908; 2012: 422,131,159) shares being the diluted number of ordinary shares.

In calculating the basic and diluted number of ordinary shares outstanding for the year, the following were taken into consideration:

Ordinary shares

E ordinary shares⁽¹⁾

Fully vested options⁽²⁾

Weighted average number of shares

Dilutive potential of share options⁽³⁾

Dilutive potential of convertible bonds

Diluted number of ordinary shares

US Cents			
(14)	(568)	232	
(14)	(631)	177	
Number of shares			
403,339,562	389,184,639	382,757,790	
585,974	1,460,705	2,392,316	
3,803,514	1,979,920	1,616,239	
407,729,050	392,625,264	386,766,345	
-	-	1,840,199	
-	12,921,644	33,524,615	
407,729,050	405,546,908	422,131,159	

Figures in million	US Dollars		
In calculating the diluted (loss) earnings attributable to equity shareholders, the following were taken into consideration:			
(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders	(58)	(2,230)	897
Interest expense of convertible bonds, where dilutive	-	26	63
Amortisation of issue cost and discount of convertible bonds	-	-	32
Fair value adjustment on convertible bonds included in income	-	(356)	(245)
(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders used to calculate diluted earnings per share	(58)	(2,560)	747

The mandatory convertible bonds issued during 2010 (note 27) are not included in basic earnings per ordinary share as they contain features that could result in their settlement in cash and therefore do not meet the definition of an equity instrument. As they converted in 2013, they are partially included in that year.

⁽¹⁾ As E ordinary shares participate in the profit available to ordinary shareholders, these shares were included in basic earnings per share.

⁽²⁾ Employee compensation awards are included in basic earnings per share from the date that all necessary conditions have been satisfied and it is virtually certain that shares will be issued as a result of employees exercising their options.

⁽³⁾ Share options could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive for 2013 and 2014.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars		
13 (LOSS) EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE				
continued				
Headline (loss) earnings				
The (loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders was adjusted by the following to arrive at headline earnings:				
(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders	(58)	(2,230)	897	
Impairment and derecognition of tangible and intangible assets (notes 7, 15 and 16)	10	3,029	346	
Tax on item above	(2)	(915)	(103)	
Net amount	8	2,114	243	
Net (profit) loss on disposal and derecognition of land, mineral rights, tangible assets and exploration properties (notes 7)	(25)	(2)	15	
Tax on item above	8	-	(4)	
Net amount	(17)	(2)	11	
Impairment of other investments (notes 7 and 19)	2	30	16	
Profit on partial disposal of Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (note 7)	-	-	(14)	
Impairment of investments in associates and joint ventures (notes 9 and 18)	1	195	59	
Reversal of impairment in associates and joint ventures (notes 9 and 18)	(23)	(31)	(2)	
Loss on disposal of loan to joint venture (notes 9 and 18)	-	-	2	
Loss on sale of Navachab mine (note 7)	2	-	-	
Special items of associates and joint ventures	6	2	(4)	
	(79)	78	1,208	
Headline earnings is calculated in accordance with Circular 2/2013 as issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA).				
Headline earnings is a requirement of the JSE Limited and is not a recognised measure under IFRS. Headline earnings as defined in Circular 2/2013 issued by SAICA, separates from earnings all separately identifiable remeasurements. It is not necessarily a measure of sustainable earnings.				
		US Cents		
Basic headline (loss) earnings per share				
The calculation of basic headline (loss) earnings per ordinary share is based on basic headline (losses) earnings of (\$79m) (2013: \$78m; 2012: \$1,208m) and 407,729,050 (2013: 392,625,264; 2012: 386,766,345) shares being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.	(19)	20	312	
Diluted headline (loss) earnings per share				
The calculation of diluted headline (loss) earnings per ordinary share is based on diluted headline (losses) earnings of (\$79m) (2013: (\$252m); 2012: \$1,058m) and 407,729,050 (2013: 405,546,908; 2012: 422,131,159) shares being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.	(19)	(62)	251	
		US Dollars		
In calculating diluted headline (loss) earnings, the following were taken into consideration:				
Headline (loss) earnings	(79)	78	1,208	
Interest expense of convertible bonds, where dilutive	-	26	63	
Amortisation of issue cost and discount of convertible bonds	-	-	32	
Fair value adjustment on convertible bonds included in income	-	(356)	(245)	
Diluted headline (loss) earnings	(79)	(252)	1,058	

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars			
14 DIVIDENDS			
Ordinary shares			
No. 112 of 200 SA cents per share was declared on 14 February 2012 and paid on 16 March 2012 (26 US cents per share).	-	-	101
No. 113 of 100 SA cents per share was declared on 8 May 2012 and paid on 8 June 2012 (12 US cents per share).	-	-	45
No. 114 of 100 SA cents per share was declared on 3 August 2012 and paid on 14 September 2012 (12 US cents per share).	-	-	47
No. 115 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 6 November 2012 and paid on 14 December 2012 (6 US cents per share).	-	-	22
No. 116 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 18 February 2013 and paid on 28 March 2013 (5 US cents per share).	-	21	-
No. 117 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 10 May 2013 and paid on 14 June 2013 (5 US cents per share).	-	19	-
E ordinary shares			
No. E12 of 100 SA cents per share was declared on 14 February 2012 and paid on 16 March 2012 (13 US cents per share).	-	-	-
No. E13 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 8 May 2012 and paid on 8 June 2012 (6 US cents per share).	-	-	-
No. E14 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 3 August 2012 and paid on 14 September 2012 (6 US cents per share).	-	-	-
No. E15 of 25 SA cents per share was declared on 6 November 2012 and paid on 14 December 2012 (3 US cents per share).	-	-	-
No. E16 of 25 SA cents per share was declared on 18 February 2013 and paid on 28 March 2013 (2.5 US cents per share).	-	-	-
No. E17 of 25 SA cents per share was declared on 10 May 2013 and paid on 14 June 2013 (2.5 US cents per share).	-	-	-
	-	40	215

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

15 TANGIBLE ASSETS

Figures in million	Mine development costs	Mine infrastructure	Mineral rights and dumps	Exploration and evaluation assets	Assets under construction	Land and buildings	Total
US Dollars							
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2012	7,432	3,603	1,050	34	531	72	12,722
Additions							
- project capital	133	51	-	-	601	6	791
- stay-in-business capital	624	328	-	2	192	3	1,149
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	603	8	-	-	5	616
Disposals	(1)	(26)	-	-	-	-	(27)
Disposal of subsidiary (note 34)	-	(72)	-	-	-	(3)	(75)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	111	243	(110)	-	(239)	(1)	4
Finance costs capitalised (note 8) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Translation	(165)	(53)	(3)	(1)	(13)	(2)	(237)
Balance at 31 December 2012	8,134	4,677	945	35	1,084	80	14,955
Accumulated amortisation and impairments							
Balance at 1 January 2012	3,829	1,783	474	32	49	10	6,177
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	541	279	8	-	-	2	830
Impairment and derecognition of assets (notes 7 and 13) ⁽³⁾	254	87	-	-	15	-	356
Disposals	(1)	(25)	-	-	-	-	(26)
Disposal of subsidiary (note 34)	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	(22)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	32	(8)	(41)	-	-	-	(17)
Translation	(95)	(19)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(119)
Balance at 31 December 2012	4,560	2,075	439	31	63	11	7,179
Net book value at 31 December 2012	3,574	2,602	506	4	1,021	69	7,776
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2013	8,134	4,677	945	35	1,084	80	14,955
Additions							
- project capital	60	61	-	-	483	9	613
- stay-in-business capital	530	255	-	-	119	3	907
Disposals	(2)	(57)	-	-	(82)	-	(141)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(494)	310	17	-	(748)	(1)	(916)
Finance costs capitalised (note 8) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Translation	(800)	(280)	(24)	(1)	(112)	(8)	(1,225)
Balance at 31 December 2013	7,428	4,966	938	34	749	83	14,198
Accumulated amortisation and impairments							
Balance at 1 January 2013	4,560	2,075	439	31	63	11	7,179
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	483	282	8	-	-	2	775
Impairment and derecognition of assets (notes 7 and 13) ⁽³⁾	1,357	964	451	-	196	10	2,978
Disposals	(1)	(31)	-	-	-	-	(32)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(885)	79	12	-	(126)	(3)	(923)
Translation	(496)	(75)	(14)	1	(7)	(3)	(594)
Balance at 31 December 2013	5,018	3,294	896	32	126	17	9,383
Net book value at 31 December 2013	2,410	1,672	42	2	623	66	4,815

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

15 TANGIBLE ASSETS continued

Figures in million	Mine development costs	Mine infrastructure	Mineral rights and dumps	Exploration and evaluation assets	Assets under construction	Land and buildings	Total
US Dollars							
Cost							
Balance at 1 January 2014	7,428	4,966	938	34	749	83	14,198
Additions							
- project capital	19	-	-	-	268	2	289
- stay-in-business capital	428	116	-	1	177	2	724
Disposals	(1)	(25)	-	-	-	-	(26)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(281)	427	31	-	(405)	5	(223)
Finance costs capitalised (note 8) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Translation	(355)	(115)	(11)	-	(33)	(4)	(518)
Balance at 31 December 2014	7,238	5,369	958	35	757	88	14,445
Accumulated amortisation and impairments							
Balance at 1 January 2014	5,018	3,294	896	32	126	17	9,383
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	501	240	7	-	-	2	750
Impairment and derecognition of assets (notes 7 and 13) ⁽³⁾	1	1	-	-	2	-	4
Disposals	(1)	(23)	-	-	-	-	(24)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(249)	37	(3)	-	(47)	-	(262)
Translation	(225)	(34)	(7)	-	(2)	(1)	(269)
Balance at 31 December 2014	5,045	3,515	893	32	79	18	9,582
Net book value at 31 December 2014	2,193	1,854	65	3	678	70	4,863

Included in the amounts for mine infrastructure are assets held under finance leases with a net book value of nil (2013: nil; 2012: \$40m). Included in the amounts for land and buildings are assets held under finance leases with a net book value of \$11m (2013: \$14m; 2012: \$19m).

The majority of the leased assets are pledged as security for the related finance leases.

No assets are encumbered by project finance.

⁽¹⁾ Transfers and other movements include amounts from deferred stripping, change in estimates of decommissioning assets, asset reclassifications and amounts written off. Transfers to non-current asset held for sale comprise assets with a net book value of \$80m relating to Navachab which were transferred to non-current assets held for sale during 2013.

⁽²⁾ The weighted average capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 0.48% (2013: 5.06%; 2012: 6.54%). Interest capitalised relates to the MLE2 (Mine Life Expansion) project in North America. Interest capitalised in 2013 relates to the Tropicana project in Australia. Capitalisation of interest at Tropicana ceased in the last quarter of 2013 when the mine moved into production.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
15 TANGIBLE ASSETS continued			
<i>(3) Impairment and derecognition of assets and impairment reversal include the following:</i>			
Impairment of cash generating units			
South Africa			
Moab Khotsoeng	-	293	-
The Moab cash generating unit impairment is the result of changes to the mine plan following a revision to capital expenditure and from factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Moab's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$290m and for mine infrastructure of \$3m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 11.2% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.			
Great Noligwa mine	-	-	31
In 2012, the Great Noligwa cash generating unit impairment resulted from a revised mine plan. Factors such as reduction in Ore Reserve resulting from resource model changes, abandonment of certain areas, grade factors and an increase in the cost of extraction affected the mine plan. As a result, Great Noligwa's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$25m and mine infrastructure of \$6m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount of 13% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in his note.			
Ghana			
Iduapriem	-	74	-
The Iduapriem cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Iduapriem's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$74m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 9.6% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.			
Obuasi	-	993	-
The Obuasi cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Obuasi's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$377m, mine infrastructure of \$383m, mineral rights and dumps of \$231m and assets under construction of \$2m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 8% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.			
Guinea			
Siguiiri	-	25	-
The Siguiiri cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Siguiiri's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$25m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 18.1% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.			
Tanzania			
Geita	-	555	-
The Geita cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Geita's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$187m, mine infrastructure of \$153m and mineral rights and dumps of \$215m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 13.4% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.			

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars		
15	TANGIBLE ASSETS continued			
	Impairment of cash generating units continued			
	Americas			
	<i>Cripple Creek and Victor</i>			
	The Cripple Creek and Victor cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Cripple Creek and Victor's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$203m, mine infrastructure of \$122m, mineral rights and dumps of \$5m, assets under construction of \$105m and land \$10m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 6.2% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.	-	445	-
	<i>AngloGold Ashanti Mineração</i>			
	The AngloGold Ashanti Mineração cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, AngloGold Ashanti Mineração's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$150m and mine infrastructure of \$182m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 9.1% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.	-	332	-
	<i>Cerro Vanguardia</i>			
	The Cerro Vanguardia cash generating unit impairment is the result of factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Cerro Vanguardia's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of \$45m, mine infrastructure of \$86m and assets under construction of \$1m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 13.5% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in this note.	-	132	-
	Derecognition of assets			
	South Africa			
	<i>Vaal River Surface operations - mine infrastructure and assets under construction</i>			
	In 2013, due to changes in the mine plan the SX Replacement Project (South Uranium Plant) has been abandoned and will not generate future cash flows resulting in the derecognition of mine infrastructure of \$10m and assets under construction of \$4m.	-	14	-
	<i>Kopanang - mine development costs</i>			
	In 2012, due to changes in the mine plan, certain areas were abandoned and were not expected to generate future cash flows.	-	-	14
	Guinea			
	<i>Siguiiri - mine development costs</i>			
	In 2012, due to depleted reserves in Sintroko, Kozan and Kintinia pits, exploration and pit dewatering costs previously capitalised were not expected to generate future economic value. Certain areas were also abandoned due to safety-related concerns.	-	-	14
	Ghana			
	<i>Obuasi - mine development costs, mine infrastructure, and assets under construction</i>			
	In 2012, due to a change in the mine plan, certain areas were abandoned mainly due to depletion of reserves and assets in poor physical condition or considered obsolete were also derecognised. A loss was recognised for mine development of \$201m, mine infrastructure \$80m and assets under construction \$15m.	-	-	296

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
15 TANGIBLE ASSETS continued			
Derecognition of assets			
Democratic Republic of the Congo			
<i>Mongbwalu - mine infrastructure and assets under construction</i>	-	105	-
In 2013, the Mongbwalu project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was discontinued and will not generate future cash flows. A loss was recognised for mine infrastructure of \$21m and assets under construction \$84m.			
Other			
Derecognition of other mine development costs, mine infrastructure and assets under construction.	4	10	1
	4	2,978	356

Impairment calculation assumptions - tangible assets and goodwill

Management assumptions for the value in use of tangible assets and goodwill include:

- the gold price assumption represents management's best estimate of the future price of gold. In arriving at the estimated long-term gold price, management considered all available market information, including current prices, historical averages, and forward-pricing curves. A long-term real gold price of \$1,267/oz (2013: \$1,269/oz; 2012: \$1,584/oz) is based on a range of economic and market conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Annual life of mine plans take into account the following:

- proved and probable Ore Reserve;
- value beyond proved and probable reserves (including exploration potential) determined using the gold price assumption referred to above;
- In determining the impairment, the real pre-tax rate, per cash generating unit ranged from 7.1% to 16.3% which was derived from the group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and risk factors consistent with the basis used in 2013 and 2012. At 31 December 2014, the group WACC was 6.3% (real post-tax) which is 97 basis points lower than in 2013 of 7.3% in line with the change in market trading volatilities (2012: 5.3%), and is based on the average capital structure of the group and three major gold companies considered to be appropriate peers. In determining the WACC for each cash generating unit, sovereign and mining risk factors are considered to determine country specific risks. The country risk factor is based on the group's internal assessment of country risk relative to the issues experienced in the countries in which it operates and explores. Project risk has been applied to cash flows relating to certain mines that are deep level underground mining projects below infrastructure in South Africa and Continental Africa region;
- foreign currency cash flows translated at estimated forward exchange rates and then discounted using appropriate discount rates for that currency;
- cash flows used in impairment calculations are based on life of mine plans which range from 3 years to 46 years; and
- variable operating cash flows are increased at local Consumer Price Index rates.

The group reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each cash generating unit. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. The cash flows are significantly affected by a number of factors including reserves and production estimates, together with economic factors such as spot gold prices, discount rates, foreign currency exchange rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

Should management's estimate of the future not reflect actual events, further impairments may be identified. Factors affecting the estimates include:

- changes in proved and probable Ore Reserve as well as value beyond proved and probable reserves;
- the grade of Ore Reserve as well as value beyond proved and probable reserves may vary significantly from time to time;
- differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions;
- unforeseen operational issues at mine sites; and
- changes in capital, operating mining, processing and reclamation costs and foreign exchange rates.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Based on an analysis carried out by the group in 2014, the carrying value and value in use of cash generating units with goodwill that were most sensitive to reasonably possible changes in the above assumptions is:

Figures in million 2014	Carrying Value US Dollars	Value in use
First Uranium (Pty) Limited	369	450

As at 31 December 2014, the recoverable amount of First Uranium (Pty) Ltd exceeded its carrying amount by \$81m. The First Uranium (Pty) Limited CGU had \$10m goodwill at that date. The key assumptions, methodology used to determine each key assumption are in line with those outlined above. Other than the gold price, management believes that it is not reasonably possible that there would be a change in other key assumptions such that the carrying amount would exceed the value in use.

It is estimated that a decrease of 6% in the long term real gold price would cause the recoverable amount of this cash generating unit to equal its carrying amount. The sensitivity analysis has been provided on the basis that the key assumption changes without a change in the other assumptions. However, for a change in each of the assumptions used, it is impracticable to disclose the consequential effect of changes on the other variable used to measure the recoverable amount because these assumptions and others used in impairment testing of tangible assets and goodwill are inextricably linked. In addition, for those cash generating units with a functional currency other than the US dollar, movements in the US dollar exchange rate will also be a critical factor in determining life of mine and production plans.

Therefore it is possible that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions used in the impairment testing process for goodwill and tangible assets could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts in future periods.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Figures in million	Goodwill	Software and licenses	Royalty tax rate concession and other	Total
US Dollars				
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2012	435	16	50	501
Additions	-	78	1	79
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	14	-	-	14
Transfers and other movements ⁽³⁾	-	-	7	7
Translation	2	(2)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	451	92	58	601
Accumulated amortisation and impairments				
Balance at 1 January 2012	256	-	35	291
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	-	-	5	5
Impairment reversal (notes 7 and 13) ⁽²⁾	-	-	(10)	(10)
Balance at 31 December 2012	256	-	30	286
Net book value at 31 December 2012⁽¹⁾	195	92	28	315
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2013	451	92	58	601
Additions	-	67	1	68
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(1)
Transfers and other movements ⁽³⁾	-	(3)	2	(1)
Transfer to asset held for sale	(2)	(2)	-	(4)
Translation	(33)	(13)	-	(46)
Balance at 31 December 2013	416	141	60	617
Accumulated amortisation and impairments				
Balance at 1 January 2013	256	-	30	286
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	-	19	5	24
Impairment (notes 7 and 13)	15	33	3	51
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(1)
Transfers and other movements ⁽³⁾	-	-	1	1
Transfer to asset held for sale	(2)	-	-	(2)
Translation	(7)	(2)	-	(9)
Balance at 31 December 2013	262	50	38	350
Net book value at 31 December 2013⁽¹⁾	154	91	22	267
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2014	416	141	60	617
Additions	-	5	-	5
Transfers and other movements ⁽³⁾	-	13	-	13
Translation	(16)	(7)	-	(23)
Balance at 31 December 2014	400	152	60	612
Accumulated amortisation and impairments				
Balance at 1 January 2014	262	50	38	350
Amortisation for the year (notes 4 and 33)	-	31	5	36
Impairment (notes 7 and 13) ⁽²⁾	-	-	6	6
Transfers and other movements ⁽³⁾	-	3	(2)	1
Translation	(4)	(2)	-	(6)
Balance at 31 December 2014	258	82	47	387
Net book value at 31 December 2014⁽¹⁾	142	70	13	225

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
16 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued			
(1) Net book value of goodwill allocated to each of the cash generating units (CGUs):			
- Sunrise Dam	124	136	159
- AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	15
- First Uranium (Pty) Limited	10	10	13
- Serra Grande	8	8	8
(note 2)	142	154	195
Real pre-tax discount rates applied in impairment calculations on CGUs for which the carrying amount of goodwill is significant are as follows:			
- Sunrise Dam ⁽⁵⁾	9.7%	7.1%	6.1%

(2) As part of the stability agreement entered into in 2004, the Government of Ghana agreed to a concession on the royalty payments by maintaining a rate of 3% for 15 years from 2004. The impairment reversal during 2012 relates to the corporate tax rate concession which was granted at a rate of 30% for the Ashanti business combination in 2004. During 2005, the corporate tax rate in Ghana decreased to 25% and the tax rate concession, which expires in 2019, was fully impaired. During 2012, the corporate tax rate on mining companies was increased from 25% to 35% resulting in an impairment reversal. The 2014 business plan indicates that no tax payments are expected to be paid to the Government of Ghana until 2019, as a result the tax rate concession was fully impaired during 2014.

(3) Transfers and other movements include amounts from asset reclassifications and amounts written off.

(4) Goodwill has been allocated to its respective CGU's where it is tested for impairment as part of the CGU (note 15). The group reviews and tests the carrying value of goodwill on an annual basis for impairment. Following the impairment review in 2012, goodwill to the value of \$15m at AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração was impaired utilising a real pre-tax discount rate of 9.1% during 2013.

(5) The discount rates for 2014 were determined on a basis consistent with that of 2013 and 2012. The value in use of the CGU is \$785m (2013: \$476m; 2012: \$1,543m).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

17 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Non-controlling interest % holding			Country of incorporation and operation
	2014	2013	2012	
Cerro Vanguardia S.A. (CVSA)	7.5	7.5	7.5	Argentina
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée S.A. (Siguiri)	15.0	15.0	15.0	Republic of Guinea

On 28 June 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited acquired the remaining 50% stake in Serra Grande mine, resulting in it being a wholly owned subsidiary.

In early December 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited disposed of a 5% interest in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited, with the remaining interest being accounted for as an associate (note 18).

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Profit allocated to material non-controlling interest			
Cerro Vanguardia S.A.	6	1	12
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée S.A.	17	6	8
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests			
Cerro Vanguardia S.A.	11	7	15
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée S.A.	22	24	31

Summarised financial information of subsidiaries is as follows. The information is based on amounts including inter-company balances.

Figures in million	CVSA	Siguiri
	US Dollars	
Statement of profit or loss for 2014		
Revenue	386	439
Profit for the year	83	80
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	83	80
Attributable to non-controlling interests	6	17
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(3)	(18)
Statement of profit or loss for 2013		
Revenue	425	452
Profit for the year	14	39
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	14	39
Attributable to non-controlling interests	1	6
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(8)	(14)
Statement of profit or loss for 2012		
Revenue	485	457
Profit for the year	150	72
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	150	72
Attributable to non-controlling interests	12	8
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(10)	(6)

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

17 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES continued

Summarised financial information of subsidiaries is as follows. The information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Figures in million	CVSA	Siguri
	US Dollars	
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014		
Non-current assets	237	159
Current assets	154	155
Non-current liabilities	(100)	(91)
Current liabilities	(143)	(73)
Total equity	148	150
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013		
Non-current assets	192	151
Current assets	175	165
Non-current liabilities	(74)	(76)
Current liabilities	(181)	(51)
Total equity	112	189
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012		
Non-current assets	298	181
Current assets	207	211
Non-current liabilities	(102)	(86)
Current liabilities	(181)	(66)
Total equity	222	240
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014		
Cash inflow from operating activities	113	140
Cash outflow from investing activities	(30)	(30)
Cash outflow from financing activities	(59)	(110)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	24	-
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2013		
Cash inflow from operating activities	116	94
Cash outflow from investing activities	(69)	(30)
Cash outflow from financing activities	(107)	(92)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(60)	(28)
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2012		
Cash inflow from operating activities	300	72
Cash outflow from investing activities	(137)	(33)
Cash outflow from financing activities	(123)	(40)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	40	(1)

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars	
18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES			
Carrying value			
Investments in associates	34	62	92
Investments in joint ventures	1,393	1,265	955
	1,427	1,327	1,047

Detailed disclosures are provided for the years in which investments in associates and joint ventures are considered to be material.

Investments in material associates comprise:

Name	Effective %	Description	Country of incorporation and operation
	2014	2013	2012
Unlisted associates			
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited	42.4	42.4	48.0
		Smelting and refining of gold	South Africa
Listed associates			
Trans-Siberian Gold plc ⁽¹⁾		31.1	31.1
		Exploration and mine development	United Kingdom operating in Russia

⁽¹⁾ For the 2014, year Trans-Siberian Gold plc is considered an immaterial associate.

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars	
Carrying value of associates			
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (note 34) ⁽¹⁾	22	46	57
Trans-Siberian Gold plc ⁽²⁾		7	22
Immaterial associates	12	9	13
	34	62	92
Equity accounting of Trans-Siberian Gold plc is based on results to 30 September.			
Equity accounting of Rand Refinery is based on results from the unaudited management accounts to 30 November adjusted for the loan advanced in December 2014 as discussed below.			
Net (impairment) reversal of investments in associates			
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited ⁽¹⁾	(21)	-	-
Trans-Siberian Gold plc		(13)	(17)
Other	2	(1)	(1)
(Notes 9 and 13)	(19)	(14)	(18)

⁽¹⁾ The carrying value of Rand Refinery includes a loan of \$44m. The loan was advanced in December 2014 and is repayable in December 2016 and accrues interest at JIBAR plus 3.5%. This loan was impaired by \$21m during the fourth quarter of 2014, after considering the current financial position and operating results of Rand Refinery (Note 9).

⁽²⁾ At 31 December 2014, the fair value of the group's investment in Trans-Siberian Gold plc was \$6m (2013: \$14m; 2012: \$22m).

During the year, Rand Refinery identified a shortfall in the commodities that it warehouses for third parties and recognised the consequential expense in fulfilling its obligations to its depositors resulting in Rand Refinery financial results reporting a negative balance on shareholder's equity. As a result AngloGold Ashanti recognised its equity portion of this reported loss of \$51m, reducing its equity investment to nil. In order to fund the fulfilment of Rand Refinery's obligation to its depositors, the shareholders entered into a loan agreement. AngloGold Ashanti's share was \$44m and this was assessed for recoverability given the negative shareholders balance in the reported results of Rand Refinery. An impairment loss of \$21m was recorded on the loan. The cumulative and current year share of unrecognised losses of Rand Refinery is \$19m.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES continued

Summarised financial information of associates is as follows (not attributable):

Figures in million	Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited		
	US Dollars		
Statement of profit or loss for 2014			
Revenue	31		
Operating costs and expenses	(66)		
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	(1)		
Interest received	1		
Taxation	2		
Loss for the year	(33)		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-		
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(33)		
Statement of profit or loss for 2013			
Revenue	84		
Operating (costs and expenses) income	(67)		
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	-		
Interest received	1		
Taxation	(4)		
Profit (loss) for the year	14		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-		
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	14		
Statement of profit or loss for 2012			
Revenue	-		
Operating costs and expenses	-		
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	-		
Taxation	-		
Profit for the year	-		
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(1)		
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax	(1)		
Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Aggregate statement of profit or loss for immaterial associates (attributable)			
Revenue	26	7	13
Operating costs and expenses	(29)	(8)	(14)
Loss for the year	(3)	(1)	(1)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(3)	(1)	(1)
Dividends received from associates	-	-	1

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES continued

Summarised financial information of associates is as follows (not attributable):

Figures in million	Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited
	US Dollars
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014	
Non-current assets	40
Current assets	14
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Total assets	54
Non-current financial liabilities	2
Other non-current liabilities	-
Current financial liabilities	96
Other current liabilities	-
Total liabilities	98
Net assets	(44)
Group's share of net assets	(19)
Loan to associate	44
Impairment of loan to associate	(21)
Unrecognised losses	19
Other	(1)
Carrying amount of interest in associates	22
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013	
Non-current assets	73
Current assets	19
Cash and cash equivalents	19
Total assets	111
Non-current financial liabilities	-
Other non-current liabilities	6
Current financial liabilities	-
Other current liabilities	18
Total liabilities	24
Net assets	87
Group's share of net assets	37
Goodwill	9
Carrying amount of interest in associates	46
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012	
Non-current assets	57
Current assets	35
Cash and cash equivalents	31
Total assets	123
Non-current financial liabilities	-
Other non-current liabilities	7
Current financial liabilities	23
Total liabilities	30
Net assets	93
Group's share of net assets	45
Goodwill	12
Carrying amount of interest in associates	57

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES continued

Investments in material joint ventures comprise:

Name	Effective %		Description	Country of incorporation and operation
	2014	2013	2012	
Kibali Goldmines S.A. ⁽¹⁾	45.0	45.0	45.0	Exploration and mine development The Democratic Republic of the Congo
Société des Mines de Morila S.A. (Morila) ⁽²⁾		40.0	40.0	Commercial exploitation of gold Mali
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. (Sadiola) ⁽²⁾		41.0	41.0	Commercial exploitation of gold Mali

⁽¹⁾ AngloGold Ashanti Limited has a 50% interest in Kibali (Jersey) Limited (Kibali) which holds our effective 45% interest in Kibali Goldmines S.A.

⁽²⁾ For the 2014 year, Morila and Sadiola are considered to be immaterial joint ventures.

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Carrying value of joint ventures			
Kibali	1,369	1,241	797
Morila		8	19
Sadiola		-	136
Immaterial joint ventures	24	16	3
	1,393	1,265	955
Impairment of investments in joint ventures as included in share of associates and joint ventures' loss			
Sadiola	-	(166)	-
Morila	-	(13)	-
Other	(6)	(2)	(39)
	(6)	(181)	(39)
Loss on disposal of loan to joint venture	-	-	(2)
Recovery of a loan previously impaired	20	31	-
(Notes 9 and 13)	14	(150)	(41)

The impairment indicators considered the current financial position and operating results. Impairments of \$6m (2013: \$181m; 2012: \$39m) were recorded and an impairment reversal of \$20m (2012: \$31m; 2012: nil) was recognised in the income statement.

The cumulative unrecognised share of losses of the joint ventures for 2014:

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Sadiola	20	20	-
Yatela	-	9	-
	20	29	-

Summarised financial information of joint ventures is as follows (not attributable):

Figures in million	Kibali
	US Dollars
Revenue	650
Other operating costs and expenses	(304)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	(140)
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	(5)
Interest received	4
Taxation	(45)
Profit for the year	160
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	160
Dividends received from joint ventures	-

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES continued

Investments in material joint ventures comprise:

Figures in million	Kibali US Dollars
Statement of profit or loss for 2013	
Revenue	109
Other operating costs and expenses	(44)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	(15)
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	(1)
Interest received	4
Taxation	5
Profit for the year	58
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	58
Dividends received from joint ventures	-
Statement of profit or loss for 2012	
Revenue	-
Other operating costs and expenses	(2)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	(2)
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	-
Interest received	1
Taxation	-
Loss for the year	(3)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(3)
Dividends received from joint ventures	-

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Aggregate statement of profit or loss for immaterial joint ventures (attributable)			
Revenue	177	42	55
Other operating costs and expenses	(175)	(87)	(110)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	(34)	(2)	(3)
Taxation	-	(2)	-
Loss for the year	(32)	(49)	(58)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(32)	(49)	(58)

Figures in million	Kibali US Dollars
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014	
Non-current assets	2,697
Current assets	231
Cash and cash equivalents	21
Total assets	2,949
Non-current financial liabilities	55
Other non-current liabilities	48
Current financial liabilities	8
Other current liabilities	118
Total liabilities	229
Net assets	2,720
Group's share of net assets	1,360
Other	9
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures	1,369

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

18 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES continued

Summarised financial information of joint ventures is as follows (not attributable):

Figures in million	Kibali
	US Dollars
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013	
Non-current assets	2,353
Current assets	258
Cash and cash equivalents	5
Total assets	2,616
Non-current financial liabilities	54
Other non-current liabilities	8
Current financial liabilities	6
Other current liabilities	91
Total liabilities	159
Net assets	2,457
Group's share of net assets	1,229
Other	12
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures	1,241
Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012	
Non-current assets	1,599
Current assets	83
Cash and cash equivalents	12
Total assets	1,694
Non-current financial liabilities	53
Other non-current liabilities	5
Current financial liabilities	18
Other current liabilities	50
Total liabilities	126
Net assets	1,568
Group's share of net assets	784
Other	13
Carrying amount of interest in joint ventures	797

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
19 OTHER INVESTMENTS			
Non-current investments			
Listed investments			
Available-for-sale			
Balance at beginning of year	48	69	82
Additions	4	9	6
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	3
Disposals	(1)	(2)	-
Fair value adjustments	1	4	(12)
Impairments (notes 7 and 13) ⁽¹⁾	(2)	(26)	(8)
Transfer to current investments	-	(1)	-
Translation	(3)	(5)	(2)
Balance at end of year	47	48	69
The available-for-sale non-current investments consist of ordinary shares and collective investment schemes and primarily comprise:			
International Tower Hill Mines Limited (ITH)	5	4	24
Corvus Gold Corporation	10	13	9
Various listed investments held by Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund	23	22	22
Other	9	9	14
	47	48	69
⁽¹⁾ Impairment of investments due to a significant decline in market value			
International Tower Hill Mines Limited	-	21	-
Corvus Gold Corporation	-	2	-
First Uranium Corporation	-	-	5
Other	2	3	3
	2	26	8
Current investments			
Listed investments			
Available-for-sale			
Balance at beginning of year	1	-	-
Transfer from non-current investments	-	1	-
Disposal	(1)	-	-
Balance at end of year	-	1	-
The available-for-sale current investments consist of ordinary shares and collective investment schemes and primarily comprise:			
RoxGold Inc.	-	1	-

The group's listed available-for-sale equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future values of the investments.

At the reporting date, the majority of equity investments were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the JSE.

Based on the share price of ITH over the past year and carrying value at 31 December 2014 of \$5m, if ITH achieved the high that it achieved during 2014 of C\$1.31 per share, other comprehensive income (OCI) would increase by \$8m. If it achieved the low of C\$0.36 per share, OCI would decrease by \$2m. If the decrease was significant or prolonged, an impairment would be recorded.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

19 OTHER INVESTMENTS continued

Based on the share price of Corvus Gold Corporation over the past year and carrying value at 31 December 2014 of \$10m, if Corvus Gold Corporation achieved the high that it achieved during 2014 of C\$2.18 per share, other comprehensive income (OCI) would increase by \$12m. If it achieved the low of C\$0.78 per share, OCI would decrease by \$2m. If the decrease was significant or prolonged, an impairment would be recorded.

The exposure to listed shares held by the Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund at fair value on the JSE was \$23m. An analysis based on the assumption that the equity index (ALSI on the JSE) had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant and all the group's JSE listed equity investments moved according to the ALSI, would impact OCI by \$2.3m. If the decrease was significant or prolonged, an impairment would be recorded.

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Non-current investments			
Listed investments			
Held-to-maturity			
Balance at beginning of year	6	7	8
Additions	2	5	-
Maturities	-	(6)	-
Amortisation of bonds	-	1	-
Translation	(1)	(1)	(1)
Balance at end of year	7	6	7
The held-to-maturity investment consists of government bonds held by the Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund administered by RMB Private Bank.			
The fair value of bonds held-to-maturity is \$9m (2013: \$8m; 2012: \$11m) and has a sensitivity of less than \$1m (2013: less than \$1m; 2012: less than \$1m) for a 1% change in interest rates.			
Book value of listed investments	54	55	76
Fair value of listed investments	56	57	80
Unlisted investments			
Balance at beginning of year	-	2	9
Impairment (notes 7 and 13)	-	(2)	(7)
Balance at end of year	-	-	2
The available-for-sale investments consisted primarily of XDM Resources Limited.			
Held-to-maturity			
Balance at beginning of year	77	89	87
Additions	74	77	91
Maturities	(71)	(72)	(85)
Accrued interest	1	-	-
Translation	(9)	(17)	(4)
Balance at end of year	72	77	89

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
19 OTHER INVESTMENTS continued			
Non-current investments (continued)			
Unlisted investments (continued)			
Held-to-maturity investments (continued)			
The held-to-maturity investments include:			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund administered by RMB Private Bank	67	71	81
Nufcor Uranium Trust Fund	3	3	5
Other	2	3	3
	72	77	89
Book value of unlisted investments	72	77	91
Fair value of unlisted investments	72	77	91
Total book value of other investments (note 37)	126	132	167
Total fair value of other investments (note 37)	128	134	171

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
20 INVENTORIES			
Non-current			
Raw materials			
- heap-leach inventory	521	479	436
- ore stockpiles	115	107	174
Total metal inventories	636	586	610
Current			
Raw materials			
- ore stockpiles	288	335	432
- heap-leach inventory	104	111	128
Work in progress			
- metals in process	78	93	139
Finished goods			
- gold doré/bullion	57	87	91
- by-products	6	8	11
Total metal inventories	533	634	801
Mine operating supplies	355	419	412
	888	1,053	1,213
Total inventories ⁽¹⁾	1,524	1,639	1,823

⁽¹⁾ The amount of the write-down of ore stockpiles, metals in process, gold doré/bullion, by-products and mine operating supplies to net realisable value, and recognised as an expense in special items and cost of sales is \$31m (2013: \$291m; 2012: \$5m).

21 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund (note 29)	25	41	-
Loans and receivables			
Loan receivable at 31 December 2020 bearing interest at 8% per annum	-	-	6
Other non-interest bearing loans and receivables - receivable on various dates	-	-	1
	25	41	7

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
22 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Non-current			
Prepayments and accrued income	10	10	31
Recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties ⁽¹⁾	10	14	20
Reclamation sites trust fund	-	-	22
Deferred loan fees	-	5	6
	20	29	79
Current			
Trade and loan receivables	65	73	149
Prepayments and accrued income	39	73	86
Recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties	159	215	223
Amounts due from related parties (note 35)	1	-	2
Interest receivable	1	-	1
Deferred loan fees	-	2	2
Other receivables	13	6	9
	278	369	472
Total trade and other receivables	298	398	551
Current trade and loan receivables are generally on terms less than 90 days.			
There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, as the group has a large number of internationally dispersed customers.			
There is a concentration of risk in respect of recoverable value added tax, fuel duties and appeal deposits from the Tanzanian government. The recoverable value added tax, fuel duties and appeal deposits are summarised as follows:			
Recoverable value added tax	31	49	16
Recoverable fuel duties	-	18	35
Appeal deposits	4	4	4

⁽¹⁾ The outstanding amounts have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 10.96%.

23 CASH RESTRICTED FOR USE

Non-current			
Cash restricted by prudential solvency requirements	1	1	1
Cash balances held by Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Funds	35	30	28
	36	31	29
Current			
Cash restricted by prudential solvency requirements	13	11	11
Cash balances held by the Tropicana joint venture	1	34	23
Other	1	1	1
	15	46	35
Total cash restricted for use (notes 37 and 38)	51	77	64

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
24 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and deposits on call	374	431	595
Money market instruments	94	217	297
(notes 37 and 38)	468	648	892
For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:			
Cash and deposits on call	374	431	595
Money market instruments	94	217	297
Bank overdraft	-	(20)	-
	468	628	892
25 NON CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE			
Navachab gold mine			
The Navachab gold mine is situated close to Karibib, about 170 kilometres northwest of the Namibian capital, Windhoek. It is included in the Continental Africa reporting segment. Navachab gold mine was previously recognised as a combination of tangible assets, goodwill, current assets, current and long-term liabilities. On 10 February 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it signed a binding agreement to sell Navachab to a wholly-owned subsidiary of QKR Corporation Ltd (QKR). The purchase consideration consists of two components: an initial cash payment and a deferred consideration in the form of a net smelter return (NSR) (note 36).			
On 30 June 2014, AngloGold Ashanti Limited announced that the sale had been completed in accordance with the sales agreement with all conditions precedent being met. Proceeds of \$105m was received and a loss on disposal of \$2m (note 7) was realised.			
The carrying amount of major classes of assets and liabilities of Navachab include:			
Tangible assets		72	
Intangible assets		2	
Inventories		75	
Trade and other receivables		2	
Cash and cash equivalents		2	
Non-current assets held for sale (note 2)		153	
Borrowings		10	
Provisions		4	
Deferred taxation		35	
Trade and other payables		8	
Non-current liabilities held for sale		57	
Net non-current assets held for sale		96	

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
26 SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM			
Share capital			
Authorised			
600,000,000 ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	23	23	23
4,280,000 E ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
2,000,000 A redeemable preference shares of 50 SA cents each	-	-	-
5,000,000 B redeemable preference shares of 1 SA cent each	-	-	-
	23	23	23
Issued and fully paid			
404,010,360 (2013: 402,628,406; 2012: 383,320,962) ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	16	16	16
Nil (2013: 712,006; 2012: 1,617,752) E ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	-	-	-
2,000,000 (2013: 2,000,000; 2012: 2,000,000) A redeemable preference shares of 50 SA cents each	-	-	-
778,896 (2013: 778,896; 2012: 778,896) B redeemable preference shares of 1 SA cent each	-	-	-
	16	16	16
Treasury shares held within the group:			
2,778,896 (2013: 2,778,896; 2012: 2,778,896) A and B redeemable preference shares	-	-	-
Nil (2013: 5,171; 2012: 154,757) ordinary shares	-	-	-
Nil (2013: 362,006; 2012: 917,752) E ordinary shares	-	-	-
	16	16	16
Share premium			
Balance at beginning of year	7,058	6,805	6,766
Ordinary shares issued ⁽²⁾	29	259	46
E ordinary shares issued and cancelled	(9)	(6)	(7)
	7,078	7,058	6,805
Less: held within the group			
Redeemable preference shares	(53)	(53)	(53)
Ordinary shares	-	(6)	(10)
E ordinary shares	-	(9)	(16)
Balance at end of year	7,025	6,990	6,726
Share capital and premium	7,041	7,006	6,742

⁽¹⁾ There are no E ordinary shares in issue.

⁽²⁾ Includes share awards exercised and delivery of 18,140,000 shares during September 2013 to settle the outstanding 6% Mandatory Convertible Subordinated Bonds.

The rights and restrictions applicable to the A and B redeemable preference shares:

A redeemable preference shares are entitled to:

- an annual dividend, after payment in full of the annual dividend on the B preference shares, equivalent to the balance of after tax profits from mining the Moab Mining Right Area; and
- on redemption, the nominal value of the shares and a premium per share equal to the balance of the net proceeds from disposal of assets relating to the Moab Mining Right Area, after redemption in full of the B preference shares and payment of the nominal value of the A preference shares.

B redeemable preference shares are entitled to:

- an annual dividend limited to a maximum of 5% of their issue price from the period that profits are generated from the Moab Mining Right Area; and
- on redemption, the nominal value of the shares and a premium of up to R249.99 per share provided by the net proceeds from disposal of the assets relating to the Moab Mining Right Area.

The Moab Mining Right Area consists of the Moab Khotsoeng mine operations.

The B preference shares will only be redeemed from any net proceeds remaining after the disposal of the Moab Mining Right Area following permanent cessation of mining activities. The maximum redemption price will be R250 per share.

In the event of any surplus remaining after the redemption in full of the B preference shares, the A preference shares will be redeemable at such value as would cover the outstanding surplus.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars		
27	BORROWINGS			
Non-current				
Unsecured				
Debt carried at fair value				
Mandatory convertible bonds - issued September 2010		-	-	588
Quarterly coupons were paid at 6% per annum and the conversion of the mandatory convertible bonds into ADSs was subject to shareholder approval, which was granted in October 2010. The bonds were US dollar-based.				
On 16 September 2013, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings Finance plc paid and discharged the 6% mandatory convertible bonds (which matured on 15 September 2013) by delivering 18,140,000 American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, which represent an equivalent number of shares of the company's common stock, and the cash equivalent of 177,859 shares of AngloGold Ashanti Limited as determined in the manner set out in the indenture governing the mandatory convertible bonds.				
\$1.25bn bonds - issued July 2013		1,373	1,353	-
Semi-annual coupons are paid at 8.5% per annum. The bonds were issued on 30 July 2013, and unless the company redeems the bonds earlier they are repayable on 30 July 2020 and are US dollar-based.				
Debt carried at amortised cost				
Rated bonds - issued July 2012		755	755	753
Semi-annual coupons are paid at 5.125% per annum. The bonds were issued on 30 July 2012, are repayable on 1 August 2022 and are US dollar-based.				
Rated bonds - issued April 2010		998	997	996
Semi-annual coupons are paid at 5.375% per annum on \$700m 10-year bonds and at 6.5% per annum on \$300m 30-year bonds. The \$700m bonds are repayable in April 2020 and the \$300m bonds are repayable in April 2040. The bonds are US dollar-based.				
3.5% Convertible bonds - issued May 2009		-	-	685
Semi-annual coupons were paid at 3.5% per annum. The bonds were convertible into ADSs up to May 2014 and were US dollar-based. On 25 July 2013, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc commenced a cash tender offer to purchase any and all of the outstanding \$732.5m 3.5% convertible bonds due May 2014 of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings Finance plc at a purchase price of \$1,015 for each \$1,000 principal amount of bonds validly tendered. The offer expired on 21 August 2013 and AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc purchased \$725.9m in aggregate principal amount of the bonds, representing 99.1% of the total issuance. In addition, holders received, in respect of their bonds that were accepted for purchase, accrued and unpaid interest on such bonds up to, but excluding, the settlement date of the tender offer. On 8 November 2013, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings Finance plc completed the redemption of all its outstanding 3.5% convertible bonds.				
Syndicated loan facility (\$1bn)		92	-	-
Semi-annual interest paid at LIBOR plus 1.5% per annum. The applicable margin is subject to a ratings grid. The facility was issued on 17 July 2014 and is available until 17 July 2019. The loan is subject to debt covenant arrangements for which no default event occurred.				
Syndicated revolving credit facility (A\$600m)		-	489	261
Interest charged at BBSY plus 2.6% per annum. The applicable margin is subject to a ratings grid. The Australian dollar-based loan was repaid in July 2014. The loan is subject to debt covenant arrangements for which no default event occurred. This facility was settled on 15 August 2014 and replaced by a syndicated revolving credit facility of A\$500m.				
Syndicated revolving credit facility (A\$500m)		255	-	-
Interest charged at BBSY plus 2% per annum. The applicable margin is subject to a ratings grid. The loan is repayable in July 2019 and is Australian dollar-based. The loan is subject to debt covenant arrangements for which no default event occurred.				
R750m bonds - issued December 2013		65	72	-
Quarterly coupons are paid at 3 month JIBAR plus 1.75% on R750m bonds and they are repayable on 9 December 2016. The bonds are SA rand-based.				
Other		2	2	3
Interest charged at various rates from 2.3% plus delta exchange rate on individual instalments per annum to 8.11% per annum. Repayment terms ranging from April 2014 to June 2020. All loans are Brazilian real-based.				

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
27 BORROWINGS continued			
Non-current (continued)			
Secured			
Finance leases			
Turbine Square Two (Pty) Limited	22	25	31
The leases are capitalised at an implied interest rate of 9.8% per annum. Lease payments are due in monthly instalments terminating in March 2022 and are SA rand-based. The buildings financed are used as security for these loans (note 38).			
Other	4	5	9
Various loans with interest rates ranging from 5.5% to 15.5% per annum. These loans are repayable from 2015 to 2044. Some of these loans are secured by the financed assets.			
Navachab Lewcor Mining Contract	-	-	22
Interest charged at a rate of 8.4% per annum. Loans are repayable by April 2015 and are Namibian dollar-based. The equipment financed is used as security for these loans. Navachab was reclassified as held for sale during 2013 and disposed on 30 June 2014.			
California First National Bank	13	16	11
Interest charged at an average rate of 2.4% per annum. Loans are repayable in monthly instalments terminating in December 2019 and are US dollar-based.			
The equipment financed is used as security for these loans.			
Total non-current borrowings including current portion	3,579	3,714	3,359
Current portion of non-current borrowings included in current liabilities	(81)	(81)	(635)
Total non-current borrowings	3,498	3,633	2,724
Current			
Current portion of non-current borrowings included above	81	81	635
Unsecured			
Senior floating rate notes - DMTNP	15	54	84
Senior fixed rate notes - DMTNP	-	62	36
Syndicated Nedbank/ABSA demand facility	43	-	-
FirstRand Bank Limited demand facility	39	-	59
Standard Bank Argentina	-	15	-
Other loans	45	46	45
Total current borrowings	223	258	859
Total borrowings (notes 37 and 38)	3,721	3,891	3,583
Amounts falling due			
Within one year	223	258	859
Between one and two years	281	494	699
Between two and five years	154	88	277
After five years	3,063	3,051	1,748
(notes 37 and 38)	3,721	3,891	3,583

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
27 BORROWINGS continued			
Currency			
The currencies in which the borrowings are denominated are as follows:			
US dollar	3,187	3,186	3,086
Australian dollar	255	489	261
SA rand	277	213	210
Brazilian real	2	3	4
Namibian dollar	-	-	22
(notes 37 and 38)	3,721	3,891	3,583
Undrawn facilities			
Undrawn borrowing facilities as at 31 December are as follows:			
Syndicated revolving credit facility (\$1bn) - US dollar (entered in July 2014)	900	-	-
Syndicated revolving credit facility (\$1bn) - US dollar (facility cancelled in July 2014)	-	1,000	1,000
Syndicated revolving credit facility (A\$500m) - Australian dollar (entered into in July 2014)	153	-	-
Syndicated revolving credit facility (A\$600m) - Australian dollar (facility cancelled and repaid)	-	45	359
Syndicated revolving credit facility (R1.5bn) - SA rand	87	144	-
FirstRand Bank Limited - SA rand	4	48	30
	1,144	1,237	1,389

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
28 ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS			
Provision for decommissioning			
Balance at beginning of year	256	306	240
Change in estimates ⁽¹⁾	41	(28)	53
Transfer of liability to asset held for sale	-	(2)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	6
Unwinding of decommissioning obligation (note 8)	12	13	11
Transfer of decommissioning obligation to a third party ⁽²⁾	-	(5)	-
Utilised during the year	(3)	(3)	-
Translation	(10)	(25)	(4)
Balance at end of year	296	256	306
Provision for restoration			
Balance at beginning of year	472	535	507
Charge to income statement	36	1	18
Change in estimates ⁽¹⁾	51	(40)	(16)
Transfer of liability to asset held for sale	-	(2)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	34
Unwinding of restoration obligation (note 8)	13	14	18
Transfer of restoration liability to a third party ⁽²⁾	-	(16)	-
Utilised during the year	(13)	(10)	(21)
Translation	(4)	(10)	(5)
Balance at end of year	555	472	535
Other provisions			
Balance at beginning of year	235	397	35
Charge to income statement	16	7	45
Change in estimates	4	(70)	(2)
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	346
Transfer from (to) trade and other payables	-	5	(4)
Unwinding of other provisions (note 8)	1	2	1
Utilised during the year	(29)	(39)	(10)
Translation	(26)	(67)	(14)
Balance at end of year	201	235	397
Other provisions comprise the following:			
- provision for labour, environmental, tax and civil court settlements ⁽³⁾	26	25	32
- commodity contract ⁽⁴⁾	175	210	365
	201	235	397
Total environmental rehabilitation and other provisions	1,052	963	1,238

⁽¹⁾ The change in estimates is attributable to changes in discount rates due to changes in global economic assumptions and changes in mine plans resulting in a change in cash flows and changes in design of tailings storage facilities and in methodology following requests from the environmental regulatory authorities. These provisions are expected to unwind beyond the end of the life of mine.

⁽²⁾ Transferred during 2013 to DRDGold Limited.

⁽³⁾ Comprises claims filed by former employees in respect of loss of employment, work-related accident injuries and diseases, governmental fiscal claims relating to levies, surcharges, legal disputes and other closure related costs. The liability is expected to be settled over the next two-to five-year period.

⁽⁴⁾ Chemwes (Pty) Limited, a subsidiary of First Uranium (Pty) Limited acquired by AngloGold Ashanti Limited during 2012, agreed to sell 25% of its production, capped at 312,500oz from 1 January 2012, to Franco-Nevada (Barbados) Corporation. Franco Nevada is required to pay \$400/oz which inflates at 1% compounded annually from 2013. These factors were considered in determining the commodity contract obligation. The provision is calculated as the present value of the portion which is deemed onerous in light of the current market conditions using a gold forward for the duration of the contract of \$1,184/oz (2013: \$1,206/oz; 2012: \$1,675/oz). As at 31 December 2014 the remaining production due to Franco Nevada is 243,064oz (2013: 266,627oz; 2012: 292,672oz).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS			
Defined benefit plans			
The group has made provision for pension, provident and medical schemes covering substantially all employees. The retirement schemes consist of the following:			
AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund	(25)	(41)	24
Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees	135	137	183
Other defined benefit plans ⁽¹⁾	12	15	14
Sub-total	122	111	221
Transferred to other non-current assets (note 21):			
- AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund	25	41	-
	147	152	221
 ⁽¹⁾ Other defined benefit plans include the following:			
- Obuasi Mines Staff Pension Scheme	9	12	11
- Retiree Medical Plan for North American employees	2	2	2
- Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (SERP) for North America (USA) Inc. employees	1	1	1
	12	15	14
 AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund			
The plan is evaluated by independent actuaries on an annual basis as at 31 December of each year. The valuation as at 31 December 2014 was completed at the beginning of 2015 using the projected unit credit method. In arriving at their conclusions, the actuaries took into account reasonable long-term estimates of inflation, increases in wages, salaries and pensions, as well as returns on investments.			
A formal statutory valuation is required by legislation every three years. The statutory valuation effective 31 December 2011 was completed in May 2012. The next statutory valuation of the Fund will have an effective date of no later than 31 December 2014 and is expected to be submitted to the Registrar of Pension Funds during 2015.			
All South African pension funds are governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956 as amended.			
Information with respect to the AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund is as follows:			
Benefit obligation			
Balance at beginning of year	236	328	307
Current service cost	4	6	7
Interest cost	20	23	26
Participants' contributions	1	1	1
Actuarial loss (gain)	18	(23)	22
Benefits paid	(16)	(38)	(18)
Translation	(25)	(61)	(17)
Balance at end of year	238	236	328

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued			
AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund continued			
Plan assets			
Balance at beginning of year	277	304	284
Interest income	24	21	25
Return on plan assets net of interest income	4	6	6
Actuarial (loss) gain	(1)	38	14
Company contributions	3	7	7
Participants' contributions	1	1	1
Benefits paid	(16)	(38)	(18)
Translation	(29)	(62)	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	263	277	304
Funded (unfunded) status at end of year	25	41	(24)
Net amount recognised	25	41	(24)
Components of net periodic benefit cost			
Interest cost	20	23	26
Current service cost	4	6	7
Interest income	(24)	(21)	(25)
Net periodic benefit cost	-	8	8
Assumptions			
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at the end of the year are as follows:			
Discount rate	8.75%	9.00%	8.25%
Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	8.25%	8.25%	8.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets ⁽²⁾	10.46%	10.46%	10.53%
Pension increase	6.25%	5.63%	5.40%
Plan assets⁽³⁾			
AngloGold Ashanti Limited's pension plan asset allocations at the end of the year, by asset category, are as follows:			
Equity securities	56%	62%	56%
Debt securities	34%	34%	38%
Other	10%	4%	6%
	100%	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ The short-term compensation rate increase is 6.4% (2013: 6.4%; 2012: 5.5%) and the long-term compensation rate increase is 8.25% (2013: 8.25%; 2012: 8.0%).

⁽²⁾ The expected long-term return on plan assets is determined using the after tax yields of the various asset classes as a guide.

⁽³⁾ The plan assets are measured at fair value. Fair values of the equity and debt instruments have been calculated by reference to quoted prices in active markets and fall within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued

Investment policy

The Trustees have adopted a long-term horizon in formulating the Fund's investment strategy, which is consistent with the term of the Fund's liabilities. The investment strategy aims to provide a reasonable return relative to inflation across a range of market conditions.

The Trustees have adopted different strategic asset allocations for the assets backing pensioner and active member liabilities. The strategic asset allocation defines what proportion of the Fund's assets should be invested in each major asset class. The Trustees have then selected specialist investment managers to manage the assets in each asset class according to specific performance mandates instituted by the Trustees.

The Trustees have also put in place a detailed Statement of Investment Principles that sets out the Fund's overall investment philosophy and strategy.

Fund returns are calculated on a monthly basis, and the performance of the managers and Fund as a whole is formally reviewed by the Fund's Investment Sub-Committee at least every six months.

US Dollars million	Number of shares	Percentage of total assets	Fair value	Number of shares	Percentage of total assets	Fair value	Number of shares	Percentage of total assets	Fair value
	2014			2013			2012		
Related parties									
Investments held in related parties are summarised as follows:									
Equity securities									
AngloGold Ashanti Limited	442,694	1.5%	4	360,776	1.5%	4	184,432	1.9%	6
Other investments exceeding 5% of total plan assets									
Bonds									
IFM Corporate Bond Unit Trust	410,886,085	13.0%	35	291,175,811	10.2%	28	271,680,384	11.4%	35
Allan Gray Orbis Global Equity Fund	165,847	10.9%	29	224,509	14.5%	40	224,509	9.5%	29
Contrarius Global Equity Fund	847,460	11.2%	30	1,151,413	15.2%	42	1,151,413	9.2%	28
			94			110			92

Cash flows

Contributions

AngloGold Ashanti Limited expects to contribute \$3m to its pension plan in 2015.

Figures in million	2014
	US Dollars
Estimated future benefit payments	
The following pension benefit payments, which reflect the expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:	
2015	16
2016	17
2017	19
2018	20
2019	22
Thereafter	144

Sensitivity analysis

AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund would be affected by changes in the actuarial assumptions of the discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation of the net pension asset as follows:

- The increase of 100 basis points in the discount rate will result in a net asset of \$54m, while a decrease of 100 basis points in the discount rate will result in a net obligation of \$12m.
- The increase of 100 basis points in the inflation rate will result in a net obligation of \$10m, while a decrease of 100 basis points in the inflation rate will result in a net asset of \$53m.

The sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change in the obligation, as it is unlikely that the changes would occur in isolation.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued			
Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees			
The provision for post-retirement medical funding represents the provision for health care benefits for employees and retired employees and their registered dependents.			
The post-retirement benefit costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of independent professionally qualified actuaries. The actuarial method used is the projected unit credit funding method. This scheme is unfunded. The last valuation was performed as at 31 December 2014.			
Information with respect to the defined benefit liability is as follows:			
Benefit obligation			
Balance at beginning of year	137	183	157
Current service cost	-	1	1
Recognition of past service cost	-	-	22
Interest cost	10	12	13
Benefits paid	(10)	(12)	(15)
Actuarial loss (gain)	11	(12)	13
Translation	(13)	(35)	(8)
Balance at end of year	135	137	183
Unfunded status at end of year	(135)	(137)	(183)
Net amount recognised	(135)	(137)	(183)
Components of net periodic benefit cost			
Current service cost	-	1	1
Interest cost	10	12	13
Recognition of past service cost	-	-	22
Net periodic benefit cost	10	13	36
Assumptions			
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at the end of the year are as follows:			
Discount rate	8.20%	8.76%	7.75%
Expected increase in health care costs	7.50%	7.25%	7.00%
Assumed health care cost trend rates at 31 December:			
Health care cost trend assumed for next year	7.50%	7.25%	7.00%
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	7.50%	7.25%	7.00%
Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health care plans. A 1% point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effect:	1% point increase		
Effect on total service and interest cost	1		
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	13		
	1% point decrease		
Effect on total service and interest cost	(1)		
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	(11)		

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued			
Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees continued			
Cash flows			
Contributions			
AngloGold Ashanti Limited expects to contribute \$10m to the post-retirement medical plan in 2015.			
Estimated future benefit payments			
The following medical benefit payments, which reflect the expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:			
2015	10		
2016	10		
2017	11		
2018	11		
2019	11		
Thereafter	83		
Other defined benefit plans			
Information in respect of other defined benefit plans for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been aggregated in the tables of change in benefit obligations, change in plan assets and components of net periodic benefit cost and is as follows:			
Benefit obligation			
Balance at beginning of year	22	18	21
Recognition of past service cost	-	2	-
Interest cost	1	1	1
Actuarial (gain) loss	(3)	5	1
Transfer to third party	(7)	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(2)
Benefits paid	(1)	(4)	(2)
Translation	-	-	(1)
Balance at end of year	12	22	18
Plan assets			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	7	4	9
Company contributions	-	2	-
Transfer to third party	(7)	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	(4)
Translation	-	1	(1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	-	7	4
Unfunded status at the end of year	(12)	(15)	(14)
Net amount recognised	(12)	(15)	(14)
Components of net periodic benefit cost			
Recognition of past service cost	-	2	-
Interest cost	1	1	1
Net periodic benefit cost	1	3	1

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014
		US Dollars
29	PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS	
	continued	
	Other defined benefit plans continued	
	Cash flows	
	The other retirement defined benefit plans are all closed to new members and current members are either retired or deferred members.	
	Estimated future benefit payments	
	The following pension benefit payments, which reflect the expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:	
	2015	1
	2016	1
	2017	1
	2018	1
	2019	1
	Thereafter	7

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

29 PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued

Defined contribution funds

Contributions to the various retirement schemes are fully expensed during the year in which they are made and the cost of contributing to retirement benefits for the year amounted to \$60m (2013: \$62m; 2012: \$69m).

South Africa

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's operations in South Africa (Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong, Mponeng, TauTona, First Uranium SA, Corporate and Other) contribute to various industry-based pension and provident retirement plans which cover substantially all employees and are defined contribution plans. These plans are all funded and the assets of the schemes are held in administrated funds separately from the group's assets. The cost of providing these benefits amounted to \$38m (2013: \$39m; 2012: \$46m).

Continental Africa

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mines in Ghana (Iduapriem and Obuasi) contribute to a provident fund and a National Social Security plan for their employees which are defined contribution plans. The provident fund is administered by Boards of Trustees and invests mainly in Ghana government treasury instruments, fixed term deposits and other investments. The National Social Security contributions are however managed by the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) who are appointed by law. The cost of these contributions was \$4m (2013: \$6m; 2012: \$10m).

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mine in Guinea (Siguiri) contributes to a provident plan for their employees which is a defined contribution plan. The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees and invested mainly in Guinea government treasury instruments, fixed term deposits and other investments. A portion paid by Siguiri is currently lodged at Ecobank as a fixed term deposit which generates interest. The cost of these contributions was \$3m (2013: \$2m; 2012: \$2m).

At AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mine in Namibia (Navachab), which was disposed of on 30 June 2014, the employees are members of a defined contribution provident fund. The fund is administered by the Old Mutual Life Assurance Company (Namibia) Limited. Both the company and the employees contribute to this fund. The cost to the group of these contributions amounted to \$1m (2013: \$1m; 2012: \$2m).

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mine in Tanzania (Geita) contributes to pension plans for their employees which are defined contribution plans. There are two main Pension Funds (the Parastatal Provident Fund (PPF) and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)) each established by an enacted law and managed by Boards of Trustees appointed to that effect. At the time of employment, an employee is at liberty to choose which pension fund to join, thereafter movements between the funds are prohibited by law. The funds invest mainly in Tanzania government treasury instruments, fixed term deposits and other investments. In 2005, Geita Gold Mine established its own supplementary provident scheme whereby all national employees may voluntarily join. The company contributes to the NSSF on behalf of expatriate employees. On termination of expatriate employment the company normally applies for a refund of contributions from the NSSF. The NSSF also administers this fund.

Australasia

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's operations in Australia (Sunrise Dam and Tropicana) contribute to various approved superannuation funds for the provision of benefits to employees and their dependents on retirement, disability or death. Contribution rates by the operation on behalf of employees meet compliance requirements under the Superannuation Guarantee. The contributions by the operations are legally enforceable to the extent required by the Superannuation Guarantee legislation and relevant employment agreements. The cost to the group of these contributions amounted to \$7m (2013: \$7m; 2012: \$6m).

Americas

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mine in North America (Cripple Creek & Victor) sponsors a 401(k) savings plan whereby employees may contribute up to 60% of their salary, of which up to 5% is matched at a rate of 150% by AngloGold Ashanti Limited USA. AngloGold Ashanti Limited USA's contributions were \$5m (2013: \$3m; 2012: \$2m).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mines in Brazil (AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração and Serra Grande) operate defined contribution arrangements for their employees. These arrangements are funded by the operations (basic plan) and operations/employees (optional supplementary plan). A PGBL (Plano Gerador de Benefício Livre) fund, similar to the American 401(k) type of plan was started in December 2001. Administered by Bradesco Vida e Previdência (which assumes the risk for any eventual actuarial liabilities), this is the only private pension plan sponsored by the group. Contributions amounted to \$3m (2013: \$4m; 2012: \$1m).

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's mine in Argentina (Cerro Vanguardia) does not have a retirement scheme for employees. Argentine nationals contribute to the obligatory Régimen Previsional Público fund which is administered by the state through the National Administrators of the Social Security (ANSES). Employees in Argentina contribute 11% of their salaries towards the Régimen Previsional Público fund and the company makes a contribution of 17% of an employee's salary to the same fund.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's operations in Colombia offer a Voluntary Pension Fund to their employees. The fund is administered by Porvenir. The employees can contribute up to 10% of their salary and the company contributes 50% of this amount. On termination of employment the participant may apply to withdraw from the fund.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
30 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred taxation relating to temporary differences is made up as follows:			
Liabilities			
Tangible assets	833	840	1,568
Inventories	32	38	64
Derivatives	1	-	2
Other	49	23	15
	915	901	1,649
Assets			
Provisions	326	320	512
Derivatives	2	1	1
Tax losses	52	73	109
Other	95	105	40
	475	499	662
Net deferred taxation liability	440	402	987
Included in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Deferred tax assets	127	177	97
Deferred tax liabilities	567	579	1,084
Net deferred taxation liability	440	402	987
The movement on the deferred tax balance is as follows:			
Balance at beginning of year	402	987	1,069
Taxation of items included in income statement	90	(467)	(68)
Taxation on items included in other comprehensive income	(5)	18	-
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	8
Disposal of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	(2)
Transfer to liabilities held for sale	-	(39)	-
Translation	(47)	(97)	(20)
Balance at end of year	440	402	987

Provision has been made for South African income tax or foreign taxes that may result from future remittances of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries or foreign corporate joint ventures, where the group is able to assert that the undistributed earnings are not permanently reinvested. In all other cases, the foreign subsidiaries reinvest the undistributed earnings into future capital expansion projects, maintenance capital and ongoing working capital funding requirements. Unrecognised taxable temporary differences pertaining to undistributed earnings totaled \$330m (2013: \$305m; 2012: \$450m).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013	2012
		US Dollars		
31	TRADE, OTHER PAYABLES AND DEFERRED INCOME			
	Non-current			
	Accruals	8	1	9
	Deferred income	-	-	1
	Other payables	7	3	-
		15	4	10
	Current			
	Trade payables	397	487	590
	Accruals	261	294	325
	Deferred income	-	-	3
	Other payables	37	39	61
		695	820	979
	Total trade, other payables and deferred income	710	824	989
	Current trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60 days.			
32	TAXATION			
	Balance at beginning of year	30	66	119
	Refunds during the year	41	23	54
	Payments during the year	(194)	(187)	(507)
	Taxation of items included in the income statement	165	134	414
	Disposal of subsidiary (note 34)	-	-	(4)
	Translation	(1)	(6)	(10)
	Balance at end of year	41	30	66
	Included in the statement of financial position as follows:			
	Taxation asset included in trade and other receivables	25	51	54
	Taxation liability	66	81	120
		41	30	66
33	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
	Profit (loss) before taxation	216	(2,533)	1,261
	Adjusted for:			
	Movement on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	(13)	(94)	35
	Amortisation of tangible assets (notes 4 and 15)	750	775	830
	Finance costs and unwinding of obligations (note 8)	278	296	231
	Environmental, rehabilitation and other expenditure	32	(66)	(17)
	Special items	31	3,399	402
	Amortisation of intangible assets (notes 4 and 16)	36	24	5
	Fair value adjustment on \$1.25bn bonds	17	58	-
	Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bonds	-	(9)	(83)
	Fair value adjustment on mandatory convertible bonds	-	(356)	(162)
	Interest received (note 3)	(24)	(39)	(43)
	Share of associates and joint ventures' loss (note 9)	25	162	30
	Other non-cash movements	68	25	79
	Movements in working capital	(43)	(250)	(218)
		1,373	1,392	2,350
	Movements in working capital:			
	Decrease (increase) in inventories	64	(142)	(324)
	Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	52	69	(110)
	(Decrease) increase in trade, other payables and deferred income	(159)	(177)	216
		(43)	(250)	(218)

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million

2012

US Dollars

34 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSALS

Acquisition of First Uranium (Pty) Limited

On 20 July 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited acquired the entire share capital of First Uranium (Pty) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toronto-based First Uranium Corporation and the owner of Mine Waste Solutions, a recently commissioned tailings retreatment operation located in South Africa's Vaal River region and in the immediate proximity of AngloGold Ashanti's own tailings facilities, for an aggregate cash consideration of \$335m. The transaction was funded from cash reserves and debt facilities. The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of First Uranium (Pty) Limited as at the date of acquisition was:

Assets

Tangible assets (note 15)	616
Other investments (note 19)	3
Deferred tax (note 30)	52
Inventories	134
Trade and other receivables	2
Cash restricted for use	3
Cash and cash equivalents	5
	<u>815</u>

Liabilities

Environmental rehabilitation and other provisions (note 28)	386
Loans from group companies	204
Deferred tax (note 30)	60
Trade and other payables	48
	<u>698</u>

Total identifiable net assets at fair value	117
Purchase consideration	131
Goodwill recognised on acquisition (note 16)	<u>14</u>

Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:

Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	5
Cash paid - share capital acquired	(131)
Cash paid - loan acquired	(204)
	<u>(330)</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2012, First Uranium (Pty) Limited contributed \$41m of revenue and a profit of less than \$1m to the net profit before tax of the group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of 2012, applying the group accounting policies, the group's profit for the year would have been \$920m and revenue would have been \$6,697m.

The transaction costs of \$3m have been expensed and are included in administrative expenses in the income statement and are part of operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

The goodwill of \$14m arising from the acquisition consists largely of the expected synergies arising from the immediate proximity of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's own tailings facilities to the Mine Waste Solutions plant that will allow processing of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's Vaal River tailings without having to build additional processing facilities. The processing of AngloGold Ashanti Limited's tailings will reduce the environmental liability associated with those tailings. In addition, the company is able to utilise its recently developed processes and recovery technology for tailings which will increase the ore recovery rates from both AngloGold Ashanti Limited and First Uranium (Pty) Limited tailings alike.

None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. There have been no significant movements in goodwill or provisions except for the fair value movements related to the commodity contract since the date of acquisition.

Financial assets acquired includes trade and other receivables with a fair value of \$2m. All trade and other receivables are expected to be collectible.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million

2012

US Dollars

34 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSALS continued

Part disposal of Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited

In early December 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited disposed of a 5% interest in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (Rand Refinery) for a total cash consideration of \$6m. At 31 December 2012, AngloGold Ashanti Limited held a remaining interest of 48.03% and this interest was accounted for as an associate.

The carrying value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Rand Refinery as at the date of disposal was:

Assets

Tangible assets (note 15)	53
Other non-current assets (note 21)	2
Non-current assets held for sale	1
Inventories	22
Trade and other receivables	13
Cash and cash equivalents	31
	<u>122</u>

Liabilities

Deferred tax (note 30)	2
Trade and other payables	22
Taxation (note 32)	4
	<u>28</u>

Total identifiable net assets	<u>94</u>
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Consideration received	6
Fair value of residual value of investment (note 18)	57
Non-controlling interest	45
Less: net assets disposed	(94)
Total gain on disposal	<u>14</u>

Total gain on disposal	14
Realised gain	<u>5</u>
Unrealised gain	<u>9</u>

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
35 RELATED PARTIES			
Material related party transactions were as follows (not attributable):			
Sales and services rendered to related parties			
Joint ventures	10	18	18
Purchases and services acquired from related parties			
Associates	7	7	4
Outstanding balances arising from sale of goods and services due by related parties			
Joint ventures	4	3	2
Amounts owed to/due by related parties above are unsecured and non-interest bearing.			
Loans advanced to associates			
Oro Group (Pty) Limited The loan bears a market related interest rate determined by the Oro Group (Pty) Limited's board of directors and is repayable at its discretion.	1	1	2
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited A shareholder loan of \$44m was advanced to Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd during December 2014 and is repayable in December 2016. The loan accrues interest at JIBAR plus 3.5%. An amount of \$21m was recognised as an impairment in 2014.	22	-	-
Loans advanced to joint ventures			
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. In 2012, a loan of \$12m, that was repayable on demand and bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2% per annum, was fully impaired. During 2014 an amount of \$20m was recovered on the previously impaired loan.	-	-	36
AuruMar (Pty) Limited The loan was interest free and had no fixed terms of repayment. The loan was repaid during 2013.	-	-	2
Loans advanced to associates and joint ventures are included in the carrying value of investments in associates and joint ventures (note 18).			
Guarantees			
Details of guarantees to related parties are included in note 36.			
Agreement with Izingwe Property Managers (Pty) Limited			
AngloGold Ashanti entered into an agreement ("Agreement") with Izingwe Property Managers (Pty) Limited "Izingwe Property") under which Izingwe Property assists AngloGold Ashanti in planning, design, development and construction of 200 units of housing in South Africa for employees of AngloGold Ashanti. Izingwe Property's roles are those of development and project manager and main contractor. To date \$1.9m has been paid to Izingwe Property pursuant to the agreement. The contract was completed on 27 October 2014. Siphon Pityana, Chairman of the company, is Chairman and a 44% shareholder in Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited ("Izingwe"), AngloGold Ashanti's BEE partner. Izingwe Capital (Pty) Limited, an associate company of Izingwe is the majority shareholder of Izingwe Property.			

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Executive contracts

All members of the Executive Committee have permanent employment contracts which entitle them to standard group benefits as defined by their specific region and participation in the company's short term incentive scheme, the Bonus Share Plan (BSP), and the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). All recently updated Executive Committee contracts include details on participation in the Co-investment Plan (CIP) and the applicable Minimum Share Holder Requirement (MSR).

South African executives (with the exception of the CEO and CFO who are remunerated 100% in South Africa) have dual contracts, which reflect the percentage of their time focused on offshore business requirements.

The executive contracts are reviewed annually and currently continue to include a change of control provision. The change of control is subject to the following triggers:

- The acquisition of all or part of AngloGold Ashanti; or
- A number of shareholders holding less than 35% of the company's issued share capital consorting to gain a majority of the board and make management decisions; and
- The contracts of Executive Committee members are either terminated or their role and employment conditions are curtailed.

In the event of a change of control becoming effective, the executive will in certain circumstances be subject to both the notice period and the change of control contract terms. The notice period applied per category of executive and the change of control periods as at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

Executive Committee member	Notice period	Change of control
CEO	12 months	12 months
CFO	6 months	6 months
EXCO	6 months	6 months

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel

Details relating to Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments and shareholdings in the company are disclosed below:

Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration

			Appointed with effect from	Resigned/retired with effect from	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Performance related payments ⁽²⁾	Pension scheme benefits	Other benefits and encashed leave ⁽³⁾	Sub total	Pre-tax gain on share options	Total	Total
Figures in thousand			2014							SA Rands	US Dollars ⁽⁴⁾	
Executive Directors												
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽⁵⁾	Full year	30-Sep-14	12,000	-	2,970	1,149	16,119	-	16,119		1,488	
RN Duffy ⁽⁶⁾			7,033	2,533	1,441	142	11,149	-	11,149		1,030	
KC Ramon ⁽⁷⁾	1-Oct-14		1,750	1,284	219	14	3,267	-	3,267		302	
			20,783	3,817	4,630	1,305	30,535	-	30,535		2,820	
Prescribed Officers												
I Boninelli	Full year	31-Jul-14	5,720	2,870	608	99	9,297	-	9,297		858	
CE Carter ⁽⁸⁾	Full year		6,891	3,043	732	1,046	11,712	864	12,576		1,161	
GJ Ehm ⁽²⁰⁾	Full year		8,038	7,247	293	10,975	26,553	1,002	27,555		2,544	
RW Largent ⁽⁹⁾	Full year		12,503	6,615	211	5,388	24,717	968	25,685		2,372	
DC Noko	Full year		5,590	5,162	594	744	12,090	-	12,090		1,116	
MP O' Hare	Full year		7,367	3,475	1,509	109	12,460	-	12,460		1,151	
ME Sanz Perez	Full year		5,700	3,999	606	157	10,462	-	10,462		966	
YZ Simelane ⁽¹⁰⁾			2,229	-	501	11,602	14,332	4,182	18,514		1,710	
			54,038	32,411	5,054	30,120	121,623	7,016	128,639		11,878	
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration ZAR			74,821	36,228	9,684	31,425	152,158	7,016	159,174		14,698	
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration USD			6,909	3,345	894	2,902	14,050	648	14,698			

	Appointed with effect from	Resigned/retired with effect from	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Performance related payments ⁽²⁾	Pension scheme benefits	Other benefits and encashed leave ⁽³⁾	Sub total	Pre-tax gain on share options	Total	Total
Figures in thousand			2013					SA Rands	US Dollars ⁽⁴⁾	
Executive Directors										
M Cutifani		31-Mar-13	3,639	-	664	1,915	6,218	19,293	25,511	2,651
RN Duffy	Full year		6,589	2,659	1,341	152	10,741	-	10,741	1,116
AM O' Neill ⁽¹¹⁾		2-Aug-13	10,256	-	145	5,171	15,572	18,421	33,993	3,532
S Venkatakrishnan	Full year		13,135	-	2,704	2,117	17,956	-	17,956	1,866
			33,619	2,659	4,854	9,355	50,487	37,714	88,201	9,165
Prescribed Officers										
I Boninelli	Full year		5,200	3,691	553	58	9,502	-	9,502	987
CE Carter	Full year		6,457	2,234	686	487	9,864	3,048	12,912	1,342
GJ Ehm	Full year		7,349	4,433	232	85	12,099	-	12,099	1,257
RW Largent	Full year		10,037	4,358	1,662	2,647	18,704	2,952	21,656	2,251
M MacFarlane ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾		30-Jun-13	2,292	-	284	3,367	5,943	-	5,943	618
DC Noko	Full year		4,792	1,802	509	10	7,113	-	7,113	739
MP O' Hare ⁽¹⁴⁾	Full year		6,697	2,719	1,363	117	10,896	517	11,413	1,186
ME Sanz Perez	Full year		4,864	3,573	517	53	9,007	-	9,007	936
YZ Simelane	Full year		3,865	909	787	214	5,775	-	5,775	600
			51,553	23,719	6,593	7,038	88,903	6,517	95,420	9,916
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration ZAR			85,172	26,378	11,447	16,393	139,390	44,231	183,621	19,081
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration USD			8,851	2,741	1,189	1,703	14,484	4,597	19,081	

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel continued

Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration continued

Executive Directors and Prescribed Officers' Remuneration continued										
	Appointed with effect from	Resigned/retired with effect from	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Performance related payments ⁽²⁾	Pension scheme benefits	Other benefits and encashed leave ⁽³⁾	Sub total	Pre-tax gain on share options	Total	Total
Figures in thousand			2012					SA Rands	US Dollars ⁽⁴⁾	
Executive Directors										
M Cutifani ⁽¹⁵⁾	Full year		14,041	2,939	2,879	466	20,325	22,946	43,271	5,279
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		8,708	2,577	1,711	4,277	17,273	18,713	35,986	4,391
			22,749	5,516	4,590	4,743	37,598	41,659	79,257	9,670
Prescribed officers										
I Boninelli	Full year		4,841	965	505	27	6,338	-	6,338	773
CE Carter ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		5,601	1,281	584	2,388	9,854	8,674	18,528	2,261
RN Duffy ⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		6,191	869	1,211	2,669	10,940	-	10,940	1,335
GJ Ehm ⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		5,641	977	510	1,435	8,563	-	8,563	1,045
RW Largent ⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		6,779	1,447	1,565	2,920	12,711	14,022	26,733	3,262
RL Lazare ⁽¹⁶⁾⁽¹⁷⁾		31-Mar-12	1,419	2,626	245	3,067	7,357	10,184	17,541	2,140
M MacFarlane ⁽¹²⁾	01-Jun-12		3,108	346	219	2	3,675	-	3,675	448
DC Noko ⁽¹⁸⁾	15-Jun-12		2,446	455	306	2,256	5,463	-	5,463	667
MP O'Hare	Full year		5,634	1,035	1,101	391	8,161	-	8,161	996
AM O'Neill ⁽¹⁶⁾	Full year		11,911	2,686	318	2,101	17,016	-	17,016	2,076
ME Sanz Perez ⁽¹⁹⁾	Full year		3,945	830	411	789	5,975	-	5,975	729
YZ Simelane	Full year		3,496	594	684	111	4,885	-	4,885	596
			61,012	14,111	7,659	18,156	100,938	32,880	133,818	16,328
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration ZAR			83,761	19,627	12,249	22,899	138,536	74,539	213,075	25,998
Total Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' remuneration USD			10,220	2,395	1,494	2,794	16,903	9,095	25,998	

(1) Salaries are disclosed only for the period from or to which office is held.

(2) The performance related payments are calculated on the year's financial results.

(3) Includes health care, separation payments, cash in lieu of dividends and personal travel. Surplus leave days accrued are automatically encashed unless work requirements allow for carry over.

(4) Values have been converted using the average annual exchange rate for 2014: R10.8295:\$1 (2013: R9.6231:\$1; 2012: R8.1961:\$1).

(5) S Venkatakrishnan's BSP cash bonus will be delivered in restricted shares that will be deferred to retirement or employment termination or any corporate activity resulting in a change of control.

(6) RN Duffy resigned as an executive director on 30 September 2014 however pay disclosure is for full year.

(7) KC Ramon commenced 1 October 2014 and as such her pay reflects 3 months of the year.

(8) Other benefits of CE Carter include pay in lieu of leave on transfer.

(9) Other benefits of RW Largent include sale of BSP shares.

(10) Other benefits of YZ Simelane include separation payments of a severance package and pay in lieu of leave.

(11) Other benefits of AM O' Neill include early retirement payments of a pro-rata retention bonus payment and pay in lieu of leave on separation.

(12) M MacFarlane commuted between Canada and South Africa and the company carried the cost of flights and hotel accommodation in South Africa; these are excluded for reporting purposes.

(13) Other benefits of M MacFarlane include separation payments of a severance package and pay in lieu of leave.

(14) In 2013, MP O' Hare had a once off pension payment in recognition of previous service paid into the AngloGold Ashanti Pension Fund to the value of R7.4m. This has not been included for reporting purposes.

(15) These executives and prescribed officer applied all of the after tax proceeds from the sale of their options to acquire ordinary shares in AngloGold Ashanti as follows: M Cutifani 51,692; and S Venkatakrishnan 42,157; and C Carter 19,541.

(16) Received retention bonus.

(17) Cash paid in lieu of LTIP for 2012.

(18) Received a sign-on bonus.

(19) Received the remainder of sign-on bonus in July 2012 (paid over 24 months).

(20) G Ehm – other benefits is inclusive of surplus leave sale.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel continued

Details relating to Directors' and Prescribed Officers' emoluments and shareholdings in the company are disclosed below:

Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' once-off retention bonus payment

	Appointed with effect from	Resigned/retired with effect from	Cash Retention Bonus ZAR	Cash Retention Bonus expressed in US dollars	Long Term Incentive Plan - Retention Bonus Share Awards Number of shares
Figures in thousand					
Executive Directors					
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽²⁾	Full year		-	-	23,687
RN Duffy		30-Sep-14	2,636	243	17,458
			2,636	243	41,145
Prescribed Officers					
I Boninelli	Full year		2,080	192	13,777
CE Carter	Full year		2,583	239	17,106
GJ Ehm	Full year		2,688	248	15,469
RW Largent	Full year		4,027	372	20,185
DC Noko	Full year		1,917	177	12,697
MP O'Hare	Full year		2,679	247	17,744
ME Sanz Perez	Full year		1,838	170	12,177
			17,812	1,645	109,155
			20,448	1,888	150,300 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Refer to note 11 for the Long Term Incentive Plan Retention Bonus Shares.

⁽²⁾ S Venkatakrishnan received the LTIP share portion and no cash as this will be delivered in deferred restricted shares in the second quarter of 2015.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel continued

Number of options and awards granted

	Balance at 1 January 2014	Granted during 2014	Exercised during 2014	Pre-tax gains on share options exercised (\$000)	Lapsed during 2014	Balance as at 31 December 2014 ⁽¹⁾
Executive Directors						
S Venkatakrishnan	220,393	166,625	-	-	20,159	366,859
RN Duffy ⁽³⁾	166,543	92,361	-	-	14,754	244,150
KC Ramon ⁽⁴⁾	-	50,201	-	-	-	50,201
	386,936	309,187	-	-	34,913	661,210
Prescribed Officers⁽²⁾						
I Boninelli	82,472	73,930	-	-	4,825	151,577
CE Carter	112,389	88,001	4,481	80	39,074	156,835
GJ Ehm	122,462	103,913	5,360	93	7,316	213,699
RW Largent	113,073	161,509	4,790	89	9,184	260,608
MP O'Hare	133,616	95,877	-	-	5,134	224,359
DC Noko	45,334	68,178	-	-	-	113,512
ME Sanz Perez	67,880	73,107	-	-	5,279	135,708
YZ Simelane ⁽⁵⁾	74,035	39,091	39,875	386	73,251	-
	751,261	703,606	54,506	648	144,063	1,256,298
Other management	4,550,186	3,188,351	1,023,416	16,614	1,212,452	5,502,669
Total share incentive scheme	5,688,383	4,201,144	1,077,922	17,262	1,391,428	7,420,177

	Balance at 1 January 2013	Granted during 2013	Exercised during 2013	Pre-tax gains on share options exercised (\$000)	Lapsed during 2013	Balance as at 31 December 2013 ⁽¹⁾
Executive Directors						
M Cutifani ⁽⁶⁾	271,891	5,429	88,594	2,005	188,726	-
RN Duffy	109,648	65,193	-	-	8,298	166,543
AM O'Neill ⁽⁷⁾	150,113	124,961	129,284	1,914	145,790	-
S Venkatakrishnan	136,395	99,043	-	-	15,045	220,393
	668,047	294,626	217,878	3,919	357,859	386,936
Prescribed Officers⁽²⁾						
I Boninelli	30,158	52,314	-	-	-	82,472
CE Carter	66,331	66,929	13,609	317	7,262	112,389
GJ Ehm	68,471	59,443	-	-	5,452	122,462
RW Largent	56,206	76,865	12,537	306	7,461	113,073
MP O'Hare	74,619	66,699	2,306	54	5,396	133,616
M MacFarlane ⁽⁸⁾	-	42,765	-	-	42,765	-
DC Noko	-	45,334	-	-	-	45,334
ME Sanz Perez	21,793	46,087	-	-	-	67,880
YZ Simelane	42,969	36,218	-	-	5,152	74,035
	360,547	492,654	28,452	677	73,488	751,261
Other management	3,551,735	2,533,048	684,413	12,227	850,184	4,550,186
Total share incentive scheme	4,580,329	3,320,328	930,743	16,823	1,281,531	5,688,383

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel continued

Number of options and awards granted continued

	Balance at 1 January 2012	Granted during 2012	Exercised during 2012	Pre-tax gains on share options exercised (\$000)	Lapsed during 2012	Balance as at 31 December 2012 ⁽¹⁾
Executive Directors						
M Cutifani	258,210	112,183	86,293	2,800	12,209	271,891
S Venkatakrishnan	160,966	52,176	70,375	2,283	6,372	136,395
	419,176	164,359	156,668	5,083	18,581	408,286
Prescribed Officers⁽²⁾						
I Boninelli	8,568	21,590	-	-	-	30,158
CE Carter	76,627	25,507	32,621	1,058	3,182	66,331
RN Duffy	85,394	27,790	-	-	3,536	109,648
GJ Ehm	48,845	22,286	-	-	2,660	68,471
RW Largent	88,331	26,083	52,069	1,711	6,139	56,206
RL Lazare ⁽⁹⁾	41,573	1,901	34,279	1,243	9,195	-
M MacFarlane ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP O'Hare	54,281	22,809	-	-	2,471	74,619
AM O'Neill	108,544	45,512	-	-	3,943	150,113
DC Noko ⁽¹¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
ME Sanz Perez	8,406	13,387	-	-	-	21,793
YZ Simelane	32,008	13,350	-	-	2,389	42,969
	552,577	220,215	118,969	4,012	33,515	620,308
Other management	3,006,829	1,592,126	670,004	23,155	377,216	3,551,735
Total share incentive scheme	3,978,582	1,976,700	945,641	32,250	429,312	4,580,329

⁽¹⁾ The latest expiry date of all options/awards granted and outstanding at 31 December 2014 is 24 February 2024 (2013: 13 March 2023; 2012: 21 February 2022).

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to the Companies Act, which came into effect on 1 May 2011, companies are required to identify and disclose the remuneration for the prescribed officers of the company.

⁽³⁾ No longer an executive director with effect from 30 September 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ Appointed as executive director with effect from 1 October 2014.

⁽⁵⁾ No longer a prescribed officer and left the employ of AngloGold Ashanti with effect from 31 July 2014.

⁽⁶⁾ No longer an executive director with effect from 31 March 2013.

⁽⁷⁾ No longer an executive director with effect 15 July 2013 and went on early retirement from 2 August 2013.

⁽⁸⁾ No longer a prescribed officer and left the employ of AngloGold Ashanti with effect from 30 June 2013.

⁽⁹⁾ No longer a prescribed officer with effect from 31 March 2012.

⁽¹⁰⁾ M MacFarlane was appointed to the Executive Committee with effect from 1 June 2012 and therefore had no holdings/grants in 2012.

⁽¹¹⁾ D Noko was appointed to the Executive Committee with effect from 15 June 2012 and therefore had no holdings/grants in 2012.

Subsequent to year end and up to 19 March 2015, no options/awards have been exercised by Executive Directors and Prescribed Officers, except for Charles Carter who exercised 38,873 awards for a pre-tax gain of \$461,084, Michael O'Hare who exercised 294 awards for a pre-tax gain of \$2,997, and Ronald Largent who exercised 33,882 awards for a pre-tax gain of \$393,269.

A total of 1,902,542 (2013: 1,668,617; 2012: 1,264,872) options/awards out of the 7,420,177 (2013: 5,688,383; 2012: 4,580,329) options/awards granted and outstanding at 31 December 2014 are fully vested.

Awards granted since 2005 have been granted at no cost to participants.

Non-Executive Directors are not eligible to participate in the share incentive scheme.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors and other key management personnel continued

Awards granted in respect of the previous year's financial results:

	Total ⁽¹⁾⁽⁸⁾	Value (\$000) ⁽³⁾⁽⁸⁾	Total ⁽²⁾	Value (\$000) ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽⁴⁾	Value (\$000) ⁽³⁾
Issued in	2015		2014		2013	
Executive Directors						
M Cutifani ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	5,429	148
S Venkatakrishnan	233,565	2,670	166,625	3,471	99,043	2,736
RN Duffy	1,481	42	92,361	1,918	65,193	1,801
KC Ramon	114,637	1,288	-	-	-	-
AM O'Neill ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	124,961	3,452
	349,683	3,999	258,986	5,389	294,626	8,137
Prescribed Officers						
I Boninelli	95,191	1,094	73,930	1,523	52,314	1,445
CE Carter	122,367	1,374	88,001	1,832	66,929	1,849
GJ Ehm	120,469	1,374	103,913	2,158	59,443	1,642
RW Largent ⁽⁵⁾	213,018	2,393	161,509	3,323	76,865	2,124
MP O'Hare	1,268	36	95,877	1,985	66,699	1,843
M MacFarlane	-	-	-	-	42,765	1,182
DC Noko	93,843	1,054	68,178	1,403	45,334	1,253
ME Sanz Perez	94,304	1,074	73,107	1,504	46,087	1,273
YZ Simelane	-	-	39,091	816	36,218	1,001
	740,460	8,399	703,606	14,544	492,654	13,612
Total awards to executive management	1,090,143	12,399	962,592	19,933	787,280	21,749

⁽¹⁾ Includes awards granted in respect of the 20% top-up for the 2012 BSP awards.

⁽²⁾ Includes awards granted in respect of the 20% top-up for the 2011 BSP awards, 2014 BSP matching awards and 2014 LTIP (inclusive of the 60% share retention bonus awards; the 40% deferred cash portion will be reported in the year of payment, i.e. 2015).

⁽³⁾ The 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 values have been converted using an average exchange rates of R11.5684:\$1 (2014: R10.8295:\$1; 2013: R9.6231:\$1; 2012: R8.1961:\$1).

⁽⁴⁾ Includes awards granted in respect of the 20% top-up for the 2010 BSP awards.

⁽⁵⁾ Received a cash payment in lieu of the 2010 BSP top-up due to US tax restrictions.

⁽⁶⁾ No longer an executive director with effect from 31 March 2013.

⁽⁷⁾ No longer an executive director with effect from 2 August 2013.

⁽⁸⁾ BSP 2015 will be awarded after the Annual General Meeting to be held on 6 May 2015, subject to approval by the shareholders to renew the authority of placing 5% of the shares in issue under the control of the directors.

Non-Executive Director remuneration

The table below details the fees and allowances paid to Non-Executive Directors:

Non-Executive Directors' fees and allowances

Figures in thousand ⁽¹⁾	Director fees	Committee fees	Travel allowance	Total	Total	Total
US Dollars	2014				2013	2012
SM Pityana ⁽²⁾	334	86	10	430	186	175
TT Mboweni - Retired on 14 May 2014 ⁽³⁾	50	25	-	75	344	357
FB Arisman	-	-	-	-	120	251
R Gasant	117	63	8	188	131	118
NP January-Bardill	117	60	10	187	140	146
MJ Kirkwood	121	91	51	263	266	94
WA Nairn	-	-	-	-	71	178
LW Nkuhlu ⁽⁴⁾	148	90	8	246	184	178
F Ohene-Kena	-	-	-	-	54	118
RJ Ruston	117	81	42	240	251	189
DL Hodgson	88	27	10	125	-	-
Total	1,092	523	139	1,754	1,747	1,804

⁽¹⁾ Directors' compensation is disclosed in US dollars, the amounts reflected are the values calculated using the exchange rate of R10.8295:\$1 (2013: R9.6231:\$1; 2012: R8.1961:\$1).

⁽²⁾ On 17 February 2014, Sipho Pityana was appointed chairman of the board.

⁽³⁾ Fees are disclosed only for the period from or to which, office is held.

⁽⁴⁾ Prof. Nkuhlu assumed the role of Lead Independent Director in February 2014, and Deputy Chairman in March 2014.

Non-Executive Directors do not hold service contracts with the company. Executive Directors do not receive payment of directors' fees or committee fees.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 14 May 2014, shareholders approved an increase in directors' fees with effect from 1 May 2014. Directors fees for committees may vary depending on the number of committees on which the Non-Executive Director is a member and whether he/she is the Chairman or a member of the committee.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

35 RELATED PARTIES continued

Directors' and Prescribed Officers' interests in AngloGold Ashanti shares

The interests of directors, prescribed officers and their associates in the ordinary shares of the company at 31 December 2014, which individually did not exceed 1% of the company's issued ordinary share capital, were:

	31 December 2014 Beneficial holding		31 December 2013 Beneficial holding		31 December 2012 Beneficial holding	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Non-Executive Directors						
DL Hodgson	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
MJ Kirkwood ⁽¹⁾	8,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
LW Nkuhlu	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	800
RJ Ruston ⁽²⁾	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
FB Arisman	-	-	-	-	-	4,984
Total	12,500	1,000	3,000	4,000	-	5,784
Executive Directors						
RN Duffy	-	-	1,180	-	-	-
M Cutifani	-	-	-	-	61,692	-
S Venkatakrishnan	86 009	-	78,437	-	52,508	-
AM O'Neill	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Total	86,009	-	79,617	-	114,200	7,000
Company Secretary						
ME Sanz Perez	7,506	-	1,135	-	-	-
Total	7,506	-	1,135	-	-	-
Prescribed Officers						
I Boninelli	5,728	2,247	-	1,284	-	-
CE Carter	32,253	-	36,500	-	25,078	-
GJ Ehm ⁽³⁾	8,155	-	1,213	-	-	-
MP O'Hare	2,247	-	1,379	-	-	-
RW Largent ⁽⁴⁾	10,410	-	1,910	-	-	-
DC Noko	3,690	-	615	-	-	-
Total	62,483	2,247	41,617	1,284	25,078	-
Grand total	168,498	3,247	125,369	5,284	139,278	12,784

SM Pityana, Non-Executive Director of AngloGold Ashanti, had an indirect beneficial holding in the company given that he is a trustee and beneficiary of a trust which holds a 44% interest in Izingwe, the company's BEE partner. As at 31 December 2014, Izingwe held nil E ordinary shares in the issued capital of the company (2013: 350,000 E ordinary shares). The commercial transaction between AngloGold Ashanti and Izingwe was concluded on 27 October 2014.

⁽¹⁾ Held on the New York stock exchange as 8,000 American Depositary Shares (ADSs) (1 ADS is equivalent to 1 ordinary share)

⁽²⁾ Held on the Australian stock exchange as 5,000 CHESS Depositary Receipts (5 CDIs are equivalent to 1 ordinary share)

⁽³⁾ Held on the Australian stock exchange as 36,067 CHESS Depositary Receipts (5 CDIs are equivalent to 1 ordinary share) and on the JSE as 942 ordinary shares

⁽⁴⁾ Held on the New York stock exchange as 10,410 American Depositary Shares (ADSs) (1 ADS is equivalent to 1 ordinary share)

Changes in directors' and prescribed officers' interests in AngloGold Ashanti shares after 31 December 2014:

	Date of transaction	Type of transaction	Number of shares	Direct/indirect beneficial holding
Executive Directors				
S Venkatakrishnan ⁽¹⁾	25 February 2015	On-market purchase of AngloGold Ashanti restricted ordinary shares	56,690	Direct
	2 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	1,502	Direct
KC Ramon	5 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	3,104	Direct
Company Secretary				
ME Sanz Perez	26 February 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	2,465	Direct
	4 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	500	Direct

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

	Date of transaction	Type of transaction	Number of shares	Direct/indirect beneficial holding
Prescribed Officers		Investment Plan		
GJ Ehm	24 February 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	4,500	Direct
	25 February 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	877	Direct
	2 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	9,000	Direct
MP O'Hare	2 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	408	Direct
	5 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	508	Direct
I Boninelli	26 February 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	2,558	Indirect
	2 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	560	Indirect
	10 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	7,839	Indirect
CE Carter	24 February 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	7,307	Direct
DC Noko	2 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	270	Direct
	3 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	11,895	Direct
	6 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	1,231	Direct
RW Largent	6 March 2015	On-market purchase of ordinary shares pursuant to the AngloGold Ashanti Co-Investment Plan	18,160	Direct

⁽¹⁾ Of the restricted 56,690 shares (in lieu of the BSP cash bonus), 17,203 shares are deemed to be the executive's CIP investment for 2015.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars			
36 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
Operating leases			
At 31 December 2014, the group was committed to making the following payments in respect of operating leases for, amongst others, the hire of plant and equipment and land and buildings. Certain contracts contain renewal options and escalation clauses for various periods of time.			
Expiry:			
- within one year	8	18	22
- between one and two years	2	8	3
- between two and five years	4	6	4
- after five years	-	3	3
	14	35	32

Operating lease charges included in profit before taxation amounts to \$19m (2013: \$34m; 2012: \$42m).

Finance leases

The group has finance leases for plant and equipment and buildings. The leases for plant and equipment and buildings have terms of renewal but no purchase options. Future minimum lease payments under finance lease contracts together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments
US Dollars million	2014		2013		2012	
Within one year	8	5	10	7	20	15
After one year but not more than five years	29	20	29	20	44	32
More than five years	36	14	21	19	32	26
Total minimum lease payments	73	39	60	46	96	73
Amounts representing finance charges	(34)	-	(14)	-	(23)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	39	39	46	46	73	73

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars			
Capital commitments			
<i>Acquisition of tangible assets</i>			
Contracted for	178	437	1,075
Not contracted for	768	1,073	2,242
Authorised by the directors	946	1,510	3,317
<i>Allocated to:</i>			
Project capital			
- within one year	430	431	1,092
- thereafter	335	714	1,708
	765	1,145	2,800
Stay-in-business capital			
- within one year	181	365	517
Share of underlying capital commitments of joint ventures included above	49	185	749
Purchase obligations			
Contracted for			
- within one year	295	610	643
- thereafter	213	136	102
	508	746	745

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

36 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

Purchase obligations continued

Purchase obligations represent contractual obligations for the purchase of mining contract services, power, supplies, consumables, inventories, explosives and activated carbon.

To service these capital commitments, purchase obligations and other operational requirements, the group is dependent on existing cash resources, cash generated from operations and borrowing facilities.

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

The credit facilities and other finance arrangements contain financial covenants and other similar undertakings. To the extent that external borrowings are required, the group's covenant performance indicates that existing financing facilities will be available to meet the commitments detailed above. To the extent that any of the financing facilities mature in the near future, the group believes that sufficient measures are in place to ensure that these facilities can be refinanced.

Contingencies

	Guarantees and contingencies	Liabilities included in the statement of financial position	Guarantees and contingencies	Liabilities included in the statement of financial position	Guarantees and contingencies	Liabilities included in the statement of financial position
US Dollars million	2014		2013		2012	
Contingent liabilities						
Groundwater pollution ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep groundwater pollution - Africa ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation - Ghana ⁽³⁾ (4)	97	-	97	-	-	-
Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) litigation ⁽⁵⁾	192	-	-	-	-	-
Other tax disputes - AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda ⁽⁶⁾	32	-	38	-	38	-
Sales tax on gold deliveries - Mineração Serra Grande S.A. ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	101	-	156	-
VAT disputes - Mineração Serra Grande S.A. ⁽⁸⁾	15	-	16	-	19	-
Tax dispute - AngloGold Ashanti Colombia S.A. ⁽⁹⁾	162	-	188	-	161	-
Tax dispute - Cerro Vanguardia S.A. ⁽¹⁰⁾	53	-	63	-	-	-
Contingent assets						
Indemnity - Kinross Gold Corporation ⁽¹¹⁾	(9)	-	(60)	-	(90)	-
Royalty - Tau Lekoa Gold Mine ⁽¹²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty - Navachab Mine QKR ⁽¹³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees						
<i>Financial guarantees</i>						
Oro Group (Pty) Limited ⁽¹⁴⁾	9	-	10	-	12	-
	551	-	453	-	296	-

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

36 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

Contingent liabilities

- (1) Groundwater pollution - AngloGold Ashanti Limited has identified groundwater contamination plumes at certain of its operations, which have occurred primarily as a result of seepage from mine residue stockpiles. Numerous scientific, technical and legal studies have been undertaken to assist in determining the magnitude of the contamination and to find sustainable remediation solutions. The group has instituted processes to reduce future potential seepage and it has been demonstrated that Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) by the existing environment will contribute to improvements in some instances. Furthermore, literature reviews, field trials and base line modelling techniques suggest, but have not yet proven, that the use of phyto-technologies can address the soil and groundwater contamination. Subject to the completion of trials and the technology being a proven remediation technique, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.
- (2) Deep groundwater pollution - The group has identified a flooding and future pollution risk posed by deep groundwater in certain underground mines in Africa. Various studies have been undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti Limited since 1999. Due to the interconnected nature of mining operations, any proposed solution needs to be a combined one supported by all the mines located in these gold fields. As a result, in South Africa, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) requires that the affected mining companies develop a Regional Mine Closure Strategy to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources. In view of the limitation of current information for the accurate estimation of a liability, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.
- (3) Litigation - On 11 October 2011, AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited (AGAG) terminated Mining and Building Contractors Limited's (MBC) underground development agreement, construction on bulkheads agreement and diamond drilling agreement at Obuasi mine. The Parties reached agreement on the terms of the separation and concluded a separation agreement on 8 November 2012. On 23 July 2013 and 20 February 2014, AGAG was served with writs issued by MBC claiming a total of \$97m. AGAG filed a conditional entry of appearance and a motion of stay of proceedings pending arbitration. On 5 May 2014, the court denied AGAG's application to submit the matter to arbitration. AGAG subsequently appealed this decision to the Court of Appeal and filed a Stay of Proceedings at the lower court, which was granted on 11 June 2014. On 2 October 2014, AGAG was notified that the records had been transmitted to the Court of Appeal. However, as the transmitted records were incomplete, AGAG timely filed an application for the record to be amended prior to filing its statement of case. The matter remains pending.
- (4) Litigation - AGAG received a summons on 2 April 2013 from Abdul Waliyu and 152 others in which the plaintiffs allege that they were or are residents of the Obuasi municipality or its suburbs and that their health has been adversely affected by emissions and/or other environmental impacts arising in connection with the current and/or historical operations of the Pompora Treatment Plant (PTP) which was decommissioned in 2000. The plaintiffs' alleged injuries include respiratory infections, skin diseases and certain cancers. The plaintiffs have not filed their application for directions which was due by 31 October 2013. AGAG is allowing some time to pass prior to applying to have the matter struck out for want of prosecution. On 24 February 2014, executive members of the PTP (AGAG) Smoke Effect Association (PASEA), sued AGAG by themselves and on behalf of their members (undisclosed number) on grounds similar to those discussed above, as well as economic hardships as a result of constant failure of their crops. To date, plaintiffs have failed to amend their writ and file their statement of claim. In view of the limitation of current information for the accurate estimation of a liability, no reliable estimate can be made for AGAG's obligation in either matter.
- (5) Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) litigation – On 3 March 2011, in Mankayi vs. AngloGold Ashanti, the Constitutional Court of South Africa held that section 35(1) of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 does not cover an "employee" who qualifies for compensation in respect of "compensable diseases" under the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (ODMWA). This judgement allows such qualifying employee to pursue a civil claim for damages against the employer. Following the Constitutional Court decision, AngloGold Ashanti has become subject to numerous claims relating to silicosis and other Occupational Lung Diseases (OLD), including several potential class actions and individual claims.

AngloGold Ashanti, Anglo American South Africa, Gold Fields, Harmony Gold and Sibanye Gold announced in November 2014 that they have formed an industry working group to address issues relating to compensation and medical care for OLD in the gold mining industry in South Africa. The companies have begun to engage all stakeholders on these matters, including government, organised labour, other mining companies and legal representatives of claimants who have filed legal suits against the companies. These legal proceedings are being defended, and the status of the proceedings are set forth below. Essentially, the companies are seeking a comprehensive solution which deals both with the legacy compensation issues and future legal frameworks, and which, whilst being fair to employees, also ensures the future sustainability of companies in the industry.

On or about 21 August 2012, AngloGold Ashanti was served with an application instituted by Bangumzi Bennet Balakazi ("the Balakazi Action") and others in which the applicants seek an order declaring that all mine workers (former or current) who previously worked or continue to work in specified South African gold mines for the period owned by AngloGold Ashanti and who have silicosis or other OLD constitute members of a class for the purpose of proceedings for declaratory relief and claims for damages. On 4 September 2012, AngloGold Ashanti delivered its notice of intention to defend this application.

In addition, on or about 8 January 2013, AngloGold Ashanti and its subsidiary Free State Consolidated Gold Mines (Operations) Limited, alongside other mining companies operating in South Africa, were served with another application to certify a class ("the Nkala Action"). The applicants in the case seek to have the court certify two classes namely: (i) current and former mineworkers who have silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease) and who work or have worked on certain specified gold mines at any time from 1 January 1965 to date; and (ii) the dependents of mineworkers who died as a result of silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease) and who worked on these gold mines at any time after 1 January 1965. AngloGold Ashanti filed a notice of intention to oppose the application.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

36 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

On 21 August 2013, an application was served on AngloGold Ashanti for the consolidation of the Balakazi Action and the Nkala Action, as well as a request for an amendment to change the scope of the classes. The applicants now request certification of two classes (the "silicosis class" and the "tuberculosis class"). The silicosis class would consist of certain current and former underground mineworkers who have contracted silicosis, and the dependents of certain deceased mineworkers who have died of silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease). The tuberculosis class would consist of certain current and former mineworkers who have or had contracted pulmonary tuberculosis and the dependents of certain deceased mineworkers who died of pulmonary tuberculosis (but excluding silico-tuberculosis).

In the event the class is certified, such class of workers would be permitted to institute actions by way of a summons against AngloGold Ashanti for amounts as yet unspecified. The parties in the class action met with the court and have tentatively agreed on a timetable for the court process wherein the application to certify the class action will be heard in October 2015.

In October 2012, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 31 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 31 summonses is approximately \$7m as at the 31 December 2014 closing rate. On or about 3 March 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received an additional 21 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 21 summonses is approximately \$4m as at the 31 December 2014 closing rate. On or about 24 March 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 686 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 686 summonses is approximately \$100m as at the 31 December 2014 closing rate. On or about 1 April 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 518 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 518 summonses is approximately \$81m as at the 31 December 2014 closing rate.

On 9 October 2014, AngloGold Ashanti and the plaintiffs' attorneys agreed to refer all of the individual claims to arbitration. The court proceedings have been suspended as a result of entering into the arbitration agreement.

It is possible that additional class actions and/or individual claims relating to silicosis and/or other OLD will be filed against AngloGold Ashanti in the future. AngloGold Ashanti will defend all current and subsequently filed claims on their merits. Should AngloGold Ashanti be unsuccessful in defending any such claims, or in otherwise favourably resolving perceived deficiencies in the national occupational disease compensation framework that were identified in the earlier decision by the Constitutional Court, such matters would have an adverse effect on its financial position, which could be material. The company is unable to reasonably estimate its share of the amounts claimed.

- (6) Other tax disputes - In November 2007, the Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM), a Brazilian federal mining authority, issued a tax assessment against AngloGold Ashanti Brazil Mineração Ltda (AABM) in the amount of \$18m (2013: \$19m; 2012: \$21m) relating to the calculation and payment by AABM of the financial contribution on mining exploitation (CFEM) in the period from 1991 to 2006. AngloGold Ashanti Limited's subsidiaries in Brazil are involved in various other disputes with tax authorities. These disputes involve federal tax assessments including income tax, royalties, social contributions and annual property tax. The amount involved is approximately \$14m (2013: \$19m; 2012: \$17m). Management is of the opinion that these taxes are not payable.
- (7) Sales tax on gold deliveries - In 2006, Mineração Serra Grande S.A. (MSG) received two tax assessments from the State of Goiás related to the payments of state sales taxes at the rate of 12% on gold deliveries for export from one Brazilian state to another during the period from February 2004 to the end of May 2006. The first and second assessments were approximately \$62m and \$39m as at 31 December 2013 and \$96m and \$60m as at 31 December 2012, respectively. Various legal proceedings have taken place over the years with respect to this matter, as previously disclosed. On 5 May 2014, the State of Goiás published a law which enables companies to settle outstanding tax assessments of this nature. Under this law, MSG settled the two assessments in May 2014 by paying \$14m in cash and by utilising \$29m of existing VAT credits. The utilisation of the VAT credits is subject to legal confirmation from the State of Goiás. Although the State has not yet provided confirmation, management has concluded that the likelihood of the State of Goiás declining the utilisation of the VAT credits or part thereof is remote. The cash settlement was further set off by an indemnity from Kinross of \$6m.
- (8) VAT disputes - MSG received a tax assessment in October 2003 from the State of Minas Gerais related to VAT on gold bullion transfers. The tax administrators rejected the company's appeal against the assessment. The company is now appealing the dismissal of the case. The assessment is approximately \$15m (2013: \$16m; 2012: \$19m).
- (9) Tax dispute - In January 2013, AngloGold Ashanti Colombia S.A. (AGAC) received notice from the Colombian Tax Office (DIAN) that it disagreed with the company's tax treatment of certain items in the 2010 and 2011 income tax returns. On 23 October 2013, AGAC received the official assessments from the DIAN which established that an estimated additional tax of \$27m (2013: \$35m; 2012: \$26m) will be payable if the tax returns are amended. Penalties and interest for the additional taxes are expected to be \$135m (2013: \$153m; 2012: \$135m), based on Colombian tax law. The company believes that it has applied the tax legislation correctly. AGAC requested in December 2013 that the DIAN reconsider its decision. In November 2014, DIAN affirmed its earlier ruling. AGAC has until 16 April 2015 to challenge the DIAN's decision by filing a lawsuit before the Administrative Tribunal of Cundinamarca (trial court for tax litigation).
- (10) Tax dispute - On 12 July 2013, Cerro Vanguardia S.A. received a notification from the Argentina Tax Authority (AFIP) requesting corrections to the 2007, 2008 and 2009 income tax returns of about \$14m (2013: \$18m) relating to the non-deduction of tax losses previously claimed on hedge contracts. The AFIP is of the view that the financial derivatives at issue should not have been accounted for as hedge contracts, as hedge contract losses could only be offset against gains derived from the same kind of hedging contracts. Penalties and interest on the disputed amounts are estimated at a further \$39m (2013: \$45m). A new notification was received on 16 July 2014 from the tax authorities that disallowed arguments from CVSA's initial response. CVSA prepared defense arguments and evidence which were filed on 8 September 2014. Management is of the opinion that the taxes are not payable. The government responded to the latest submission by CVSA on 22 December 2014, and continues to assert its position regarding the use of the financial derivatives. CVSA prepared a response to the governments findings which was filed on 9 March 2015.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

36 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

Contingent assets

- (11) Indemnity - As part of the acquisition by AngloGold Ashanti Limited of the remaining 50% interest in MSG during June 2012, Kinross Gold Corporation (Kinross) has provided an indemnity to a maximum amount of BRL255m against the specific exposures discussed in items 7 and 8 above. In light of the settlement described in item 7 above at 31 December 2014, the company has estimated that the maximum contingent asset is \$9m (2013: \$60m; 2012: \$90m).
- (12) Royalty - As a result of the sale of the interest in the Tau Lekoa Gold Mine during 2010, the group is entitled to receive a royalty on the production of a total of 1.5Moz by the Tau Lekoa Gold Mine and in the event that the average monthly rand price of gold exceeds R180,000/kg (subject to an inflation adjustment). Where the average monthly rand price of gold does not exceed R180,000/kg (subject to an inflation adjustment), the ounces produced in that quarter do not count towards the total 1.5Moz upon which the royalty is payable. The royalty is determined at 3% of the net revenue (being gross revenue less state royalties) generated by the Tau Lekoa assets. Royalties on 507,471oz (2013: 413,246oz; 2012: 304,643oz) produced have been received to date.
- (13) Royalty – As a result of the sale of Navachab during the second quarter of 2014, AngloGold Ashanti will receive a net smelter to return paid quarterly for seven years from 1 July 2016, determined at 2% of ounces sold during the relevant quarter subject to a minimum average gold price of \$1,350 and capped at a maximum of 18,750 ounces sold per quarter.

Guarantees

- (14) Provision of surety - The company has provided surety in favour of a lender on a gold loan facility with its associate Oro Group (Pty) Limited and one of its subsidiaries to a maximum value of \$9m (2013: \$10m; 2012: \$12m). The probability of the non- performance under the suretyships is considered minimal. The suretyship agreements have a termination notice period of 90 days.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

In the normal course of its operations, the group is exposed to gold price, other commodity price, foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity, equity price and credit risks. In order to manage these risks, the group may enter into transactions which make use of both on- and off-balance sheet derivatives. The group does not acquire, hold or issue derivatives for speculative purposes. The group has developed a comprehensive risk management process to facilitate, control and monitor these risks. The board has approved and monitors this risk management process, inclusive of documented treasury policies, counterparty limits and controlling and reporting structures.

Managing risk in the group

Risk management activities within the group are the ultimate responsibility of the board of directors. The chief executive officer is responsible to the board of directors for the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management plan. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing risk management plans and systems, as well as financial risks which include a review of treasury activities and the group's counterparties.

The financial risk management objectives of the group are defined as follows:

- safeguarding the group's core earnings stream from its major assets through the effective control and management of gold price risk, other commodity risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk;
- effective and efficient usage of credit facilities in both the short and long-term through the adoption of reliable liquidity management planning and procedures;
- ensuring that investment and hedging transactions are undertaken with creditworthy counterparties; and
- ensuring that all contracts and agreements related to risk management activities are co-ordinated, consistent throughout the group and that they comply where necessary with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements.

Gold price and foreign exchange risk

Gold price risk arises from the risk of an adverse effect on current or future earnings resulting from fluctuations in the price of gold. The group has transactional foreign exchange exposures, which arise from sales or purchases by an operating unit in currencies other than the unit's functional currency. The gold market is predominately priced in US dollars which exposes the group to the risk that fluctuations in the SA rand/US dollar, Brazilian real/US dollar, Argentinean peso/US dollar and Australian dollar/US dollar exchange rates may also have an adverse effect on current or future earnings. The group is also exposed to certain by-product commodity price risk.

Cash flow hedges

The group's cash flow hedges consist of a foreign exchange forward contract that is used to protect against exposures to variability in future foreign exchange and capital expenditure cash flows. The amounts and timing of future cash flows are projected for each portfolio of financial assets and liabilities on the basis of their contractual terms and other relevant factors, including estimates of prepayments and defaults. The contractual cash flows across all portfolios over time form the basis for identifying gains and losses on the effective portions of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of forecast transactions. Gains and losses are initially recognised directly in other comprehensive income and reclassified to earnings as an adjustment to depreciation expense pertaining to capital expenditure, when the forecast transactions affect the income statement.

The group does not have any cash flow hedge contracts relating to product sales as at 31 December 2014. Cash flow hedge losses pertaining to capital expenditure of \$2m as at 31 December 2014 (2013: \$2m; 2012: \$3m) are expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income and recognised as an adjustment to depreciation expense over the life of the Serra Grande mine.

The gains and losses on ineffective portions of such derivatives are recognised in the income statement. During the years 31 December 2013 and 2012 no gains or losses were recognised on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts in the income statement due to hedge ineffectiveness.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
US Dollars			
37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES			
continued			
Non-hedge derivatives			
Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts is summarised as follows:			
Gain (loss) on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	15	94	(35)
Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts per the income statement	15	94	(35)

The gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts was mainly as a result of normal revaluation of commodity contracts resulting from changes in the prevailing forward gold price, exchange rates, interest rates and volatilities.

Net open hedge position as at 31 December 2014

The group had no outstanding commitments against future production potentially settled in cash.

Interest rate and liquidity risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of short-term cash investments and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk.

In the ordinary course of business, the group receives cash from the proceeds of its gold sales and is required to fund working capital requirements. This cash is managed to ensure surplus funds are invested in a manner to achieve market-related returns while minimising risks. The group is able to actively source financing at competitive rates. The counterparties are financial and banking institutions and their credit ratings are regularly monitored.

As at 31 December 2014 the group had \$8m in bank accounts in Argentina that was subject to regulatory approvals before such funds could be transmitted in the form of dividends or loan repayments. During 2014 the group obtained various approvals to remit funds but has not received any approvals since October 2014.

The group has sufficient undrawn borrowing facilities available to fund working capital requirements (notes 27 and 38).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments financial liabilities

	Within one year		Between one and two years		Between two and five years		After five years		Total
	million	Effective rate %	million	Effective rate %	million	Effective rate %	million	Effective rate %	million
2014									
Financial guarantees ⁽¹⁾	9		-		-		-		9
Trade and other payables	686		-		-		-		686
Borrowings	374		507		776		3,682		5,339
- In USD	253	6.6	306	6.6	614	6.8	3,645	6.8	4,818
- AUD in USD equivalent	12	4.8	128	4.8	148	4.8	-	-	288
- ZAR in USD equivalent	108	7.8	73	8.5	13	10.6	36	11.1	230
- BRL in USD equivalent	1	5.2	-	-	1	3.6	1	2.8	3
2013									
Derivatives	10		-		-		-		10
Trade and other payables	797		-		-		-		797
Borrowings	440		727		704		3,868		5,739
- In USD	266	6.7	206	6.8	614	6.8	3,849	6.8	4,935
- AUD in USD equivalent	25	5.1	511	5.1	-	-	-	-	536
- ZAR in USD equivalent	127	7.1	9	7.7	89	8.3	18	9.8	243
- BRL in USD equivalent	1	6.5	1	5.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	4
- NAD in USD equivalent	21	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
2012									
Derivatives	-		-		-		1		1
Financial guarantees ⁽¹⁾	12		-		-		-		12
Trade and other payables	949		-		-		-		949
Borrowings	1,008		876		585		2,477		4,946
- In USD	793	5.1	848	4.9	293	5.5	2,450	5.5	4,384
- AUD in USD equivalent	13	5.1	13	5.1	273	5.1	-	-	299
- ZAR in USD equivalent	189	6.3	4	9.8	15	9.8	27	9.8	235
- BRL in USD equivalent	3	8.0	1	7.5	-	-	-	-	4
- NAD in USD equivalent	10	8.4	10	8.4	4	8.4	-	-	24

⁽¹⁾ Not included in the statement of financial position

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The group minimises credit risk by ensuring that credit risk is spread over a number of counterparties. These counterparties are financial and banking institutions. Counterparty credit limits and exposures are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee. Where possible, management ensures that netting agreements are in place. No set-off is applied to the statement of financial position due to the different maturity profiles of assets and liabilities.

The combined maximum credit risk exposure of the group is as follows:

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Other investments held to maturity	79	83	96
Other non-current assets	-	-	7
Trade and other receivables	80	79	183
Cash restricted for use (note 23)	51	77	64
Cash and cash equivalents (note 24)	468	648	892
Total financial assets	678	887	1,242
Financial guarantees	9	10	12

Trade and other receivables generally constituting indirect taxes recoverable from government entities that are past due but not impaired totaled \$61m (2013: \$94m; 2012: \$84m). Other receivables that are impaired totaled \$1m (2013: nil; 2012: \$1m) and other investments that are impaired totaled \$2m (2013: \$30m; 2012: \$16m). No other financial assets are past due but not impaired.

Trade receivables mainly comprise banking institutions purchasing gold bullion. Normal market settlement terms are two working days.

No impairment was recognised as the principal receivables continue to be in a sound financial position.

The group does not generally obtain collateral or other security to support financial instruments subject to credit risk, but monitors the credit standing of counterparties.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are determined at discrete points in time based on relevant market information.

The estimated fair value of the group's other investments and borrowings as at 31 December are as follows:

Type of instrument

Figures in million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
US Dollars	2014		2013		2012	
Financial assets						
Other investments (note 19)	126	128	132	134	167	171
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (note 27)	3,721	3,606	3,891	3,704	3,583	3,730
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	10	10

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Fair value of financial instruments continued

Type of instrument continued

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash restricted for use, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables

The carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Investments and other non-current assets

Listed equity investments classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy while fixed income investments and other non-current assets are carried at amortised cost. The fair value of fixed income investments has been calculated using market interest rates at the hierarchy level 2. The unlisted equity investments are carried at cost or fair value. Unlisted investments for which fair value can be reliably measured are carried at fair value while other unlisted investments for which there is no active market and the fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost.

Borrowings

The \$1.25bn bonds were carried at fair value. The rated bonds are carried at amortised cost and their fair values are their closing market values at the reporting date. The interest rate on the remaining borrowings is reset on a short-term floating rate basis, and accordingly the carrying amount is considered to approximate fair value.

\$1.25 billion bonds carried at fair value

On 30 July 2013, the group issued \$1.25bn aggregate principal amount of 8.5% notes. The notes were issued by AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, a wholly owned subsidiary of the group, at an issue price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes. The net proceeds from the offering were \$1.237bn, after deducting discounts and expenses. The notes are unsecured and fully and unconditionally guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti Limited. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of AngloGold Ashanti Limited to obtain funds from its subsidiaries by dividend or loan.

These bonds contain certain embedded derivatives relating to early settlement provisions as described below. IFRS contains an election for the group to record the entire instrument at fair value as opposed to separating the embedded derivatives from the instrument.

The bonds mature on 30 July, 2020. However, at any time prior to 30 July, 2016, the group or AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price based on a “make whole” premium, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date. At any time after 30 July, 2016, the group or AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture. In addition, at any time prior to 30 July, 2016, the group or AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc may redeem up to 35% of the original principal amount of the notes with the net proceeds from certain equity offerings by the group, at a price of 108.5% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest, if any, to the redemption date, if at least 65% of the principal amount of the notes remains outstanding.

Upon the occurrence of both a change of control of the group and certain ratings downgrade, within a specified period, of the notes by each of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc will be required to make an offer to purchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of its principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. The notes were issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

In determining the fair value liability of the \$1.25 billion bonds, the group has measured the effect based on the ex-interest NYSE closing price on the reporting date. The ISIN bond code used by the NYSE for the \$1.25bn bonds is US03512TAD37. The accounting policy of the group is to recognise interest expense separately from the fair value adjustments in the income statement. Interest is recognised at a semi-annual coupon rate of 8.5% per annum.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Fair value of financial instruments continued

Type of instrument continued

\$1.25 billion bonds carried at fair value continued

The group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets out the group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December:

Type of instrument

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Figures in million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
US Dollars	2014			
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	47	-	-	47
US Dollars	2013			
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	49	-	-	49
US Dollars	2012			
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	69	2	-	71

Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Figures in million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
US Dollars	2014			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
\$1.25bn bonds	1,373	-	-	1,373
US Dollars	2013			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
\$1.25bn bonds	1,353	-	-	1,353
US Dollars	2012			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Option component of convertible bonds	-	9	-	9
Embedded derivatives	-	1	-	1
Mandatory convertible bonds	588	-	-	588

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Sensitivity analysis

\$1.25bn bonds

The \$1.25bn bonds valuation is primarily linked to market interest. A change of +0.5% and -0.5% in market interest rates will generally impact the fair value of the \$1.25bn liability in a stable environment by -\$25m and +\$25m respectively.

Interest rate risk on other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives)

The group also monitors interest rate risk on other financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables shows the approximate interest rate sensitivities of other financial assets and liabilities at 31 December (actual changes in the timing and amount of the following variables may differ from the assumed changes below). As the sensitivity is the same (linear) for both increases and decreases in interest rates only absolute numbers are presented.

	Change in interest rate %	Change in interest amount in currency million	Change in interest amount US dollars million
	2014		
Financial assets			
USD denominated	1.00	3	3
ZAR denominated ⁽¹⁾	1.50	2	-
BRL denominated	2.50	1	-
Financial liabilities			
ZAR denominated ⁽¹⁾	1.50	28	2
AUD denominated	1.00	3	3
USD denominated	1.00	1	1

	Change in interest rate %	Change in interest amount in currency million	Change in interest amount US dollars million
	2013		
Financial assets			
USD denominated	1.00	4	4
ZAR denominated ⁽¹⁾	1.50	3	-
BRL denominated	2.50	1	-
Financial liabilities			
ZAR denominated ⁽¹⁾	1.50	20	2
AUD denominated	1.00	5	5
ARS denominated	2.00	3	-

	Change in interest rate %	Change in interest amount in currency million	Change in interest amount US dollars million
	2012		
Financial assets			
USD denominated	1.00	6	6
ZAR denominated ⁽¹⁾	1.50	3	-
BRL denominated	2.50	1	-
NAD denominated	1.50	-	-
Financial liabilities			
AUD denominated	1.00	3	3

⁽¹⁾ This is the only interest rate risk for the company.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Sensitivity analysis continued

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency.

The following table discloses the approximate foreign exchange risk sensitivities of borrowings at 31 December (actual changes in the timing and amount of the following variables may differ from the assumed changes below).

	Change in exchange rate	Change in borrowings total	Change in exchange rate	Change in borrowings total	Change in exchange rate	Change in borrowings total
	2014		2013		2012	
Borrowings						
USD denominated (R/\$)	Spot (+R1.50)	-	Spot (+R1.50)	-	Spot (+R1)	-
ZAR denominated (R/\$)	Spot (+R1.50)	(21)	Spot (+R1.50)	(27)	Spot (+R1)	(22)
BRL denominated (BRL/\$)	Spot (+BRL0.3)	-	Spot (+BRL0.3)	-	Spot (+BRL0.25)	-
NAD denominated (N/\$)	Spot (+NAD1.5)	-	Spot (+NAD1.50)	-	Spot (+NAD1)	(2)
AUD denominated (AUD/\$)	Spot (+AUD0.1)	(19)	Spot (+AUD0.1)	(40)	Spot (+AUD0.05)	(13)
ARS denominated (ARS/\$)	Spot (+ARS0.5)	-	Spot (+ARS0.5)	(1)	Spot (+ARS0.05)	-
USD denominated (R/\$)	Spot (-R1.50)	-	Spot (-R1.50)	-	Spot (-R1)	-
ZAR denominated (R/\$)	Spot (-R1.50)	28	Spot (-R1.50)	36	Spot (-R1)	28
BRL denominated (BRL/\$)	Spot (-BRL0.3)	-	Spot (-BRL0.3)	-	Spot (-BRL0.25)	1
NAD denominated (N/\$)	Spot (-NAD1.5)	-	Spot (-NAD1.5)	-	Spot (-NAD1)	3
AUD denominated (AUD/\$)	Spot (-AUD0.1)	23	Spot (-AUD0.1)	48	Spot (-AUD0.05)	14
ARS denominated (ARS/\$)	Spot (-ARS0.5)	-	Spot (-ARS0.5)	2	Spot (-ARS0.05)	-

The borrowings total in the denominated currency will not be influenced by a movement in its exchange rate.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

38 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of managing the group's capital is to ensure that there is sufficient capital available to support the funding requirements of the group, including capital expenditure, in a way that optimises the cost of capital, maximises shareholders' returns and ensures that the group remains in a sound financial position.

The group manages and makes adjustments to the capital structure as opportunities arise in the market place, as and when borrowings mature or as and when funding is required. This may take the form of raising equity, market or bank debt or hybrids thereof.

The group had no major issuance of equity during the year.

During April 2011 AngloGold Ashanti Limited registered a R10bn Domestic Medium Term Note Programme (DMTNP) with the JSE. The DMTNP permits the group to access the South African debt capital market for funding required. The group has utilised the commercial paper under its R10bn DMTNP throughout the year in addition to other facilities, to provide for funding requirements of the South Africa region.

During July 2012, the group entered into a \$750m rated bond. Semi-annual coupons are paid at 5.125% per annum. The bonds are dollar based and unless the company redeems the bonds earlier they are repayable on 1 August 2022. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the group.

During July 2013 the group entered into a \$1.25 billion unsecured bond. Semi-annual coupons are paid at 8.5% per annum. The bonds are dollar based and unless the company redeems the bonds earlier they are repayable on 30 July 2020. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the group.

During December 2013, the group completed the following financing transactions:

- the group entered into a five-year unsecured syndicated revolving credit facility (ZAR RCF) of R1.5bn (\$130m) with Nedbank and ABSA Bank which is currently charged at JIBAR plus 1.2% per annum. This facility will be used to fund the working capital and development costs associated with the group's mining operations within South Africa without eroding the group's headroom under its other facilities and exposing the group to foreign exchange gains/losses each quarter. The facility matures in December 2018; and
- an offering of R750m (\$65m) aggregate principal amount, unsecured notes due 2016 at JIBAR plus 1.75%.

The objective of the ZAR RCF in conjunction with the issue of R750m (\$65m) bonds was to provide a more permanent and reliable source of funds for the South African region as a result of the risk that the market will not always be available to roll or reissue paper upon future maturities.

During July 2014, the group completed the following financing transactions:

- a \$1bn five year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of lenders which replaced its existing \$1bn revolving credit facility entered into in July 2012. The \$1bn facility entered into during July 2012 was cancelled on 17 July 2014. Amounts may be repaid and reborrowed under the facility during its five-year term and the facility bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.5%; and
- a five-year unsecured syndicated revolving credit facility of A\$500m (\$408m) with a group of banks which is currently charged at 200 basis points above BBSY. The interest margin will reduce should the group's credit rating improve from its current BB+/Baa3 status and increase should its credit rating worsen. This facility will be used to fund the working capital and development costs associated with the group's mining operations within Australia without eroding the group's headroom under its other facilities and exposing the group to foreign exchange gains/losses each quarter. The facility matures in July 2019. This facility replaced the A\$600m facility entered into in December 2011, which had similar conditions to the new revolving credit facility. The A\$600m facility was cancelled during August 2014.

Amounts are converted to US dollars at year end exchange rates.

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

38 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT continued

Gearing ratio (Net debt to adjusted EBITDA)

Figures in million	2014	2013	2012
	US Dollars		
Borrowings (note 27)	3,721	3,891	3,583
Mandatory convertible bonds (note 27)	-	-	(588)
Corporate office lease (note 27)	(22)	(25)	(31)
Unamortised portion of the convertible and rated bonds	28	2	53
Fair value adjustment on \$1.25bn bonds	(75)	(58)	-
Cash restricted for use (note 23)	(51)	(77)	(64)
Cash and cash equivalents (note 24)	(468)	(648)	(892)
Bank overdraft	-	20	-
Net debt	3,133	3,105	2,061
The adjusted EBITDA calculation included in this note is based on the formula included in the Revolving Credit Agreements for compliance with the debt covenant formula as specified in the Revolving Credit Agreements.			
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾			
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	216	(2,533)	1,261
Add back:			
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	278	296	231
Interest received	(24)	(39)	(43)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets (note 4)	786	799	835
Adjustments			
Dividends received	-	(5)	(7)
Exchange loss (gain)	7	(14)	(8)
Fair value adjustment on the mandatory convertible bonds	-	(356)	(162)
Fair value adjustment on option component of convertible bonds	-	(9)	(83)
Fair value adjustment on \$1.25bn bonds	17	58	-
Impairment and derecognition of goodwill, tangible and intangible assets (note 7)	10	3,029	346
Impairment of other investments (note 7)	2	30	16
Write-down of stockpiles and heap leach to net realisable value and other stockpile adjustments (note 7)	2	216	-
Write-off of a loan (note 7)	-	7	-
Retrenchments at mining operations (note 4)	24	69	10
Retrenchments and related costs at Obuasi	210	-	-
Net (profit) loss on disposal and derecognition of assets (note 7)	(25)	(2)	15
Loss on sale of Navachab mine (note 7)	2	-	-
Profit on partial disposal of subsidiary Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (note 7)	-	-	(14)
(Gain) loss on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	(15)	(94)	35
Associates and joint ventures' exceptional (income) expense	(16)	164	57
Associates and joint ventures' – adjustments for amortisation, interest, taxation and other.	191	51	40
Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement)	1,665	1,667	2,529
Gearing ratio (Net debt to adjusted EBITDA)	1.88:1	1.86:1	0.81:1

⁽¹⁾ The presentation of adjusted EBITDA has been amended to reconcile from profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation instead of operating profit (loss).

GROUP – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

39 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers joint venturing or selling its interest in Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine

The company has initiated a plan to identify a joint venture partner or a purchaser in respect of its interest in the Cripple Creek & Victor mine in Colorado in the United States for full value. The CC&V gold mine is a surface mining operation which provides oxidised ore to a crusher and valley leach facility, one of the largest in the world. It is included in the Americas reporting segment and was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 1999. The mine produced 211,000 ounces of gold in 2014. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for this transaction will be entered into or that any sales transaction will be completed.

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers selling its interests in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A. (Sadiola) and Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Yatela S.A. (Yatela)

The company currently intends to dispose of its 41% stake in Sadiola and its 40% stake in Yatela. The mines are both situated in western Mali and are included in the Continental Africa reporting segment. The Sadiola and Yatela mines produced 85,000 and 11,000 attributable ounces of gold, respectively, in 2014.

Management was approached by a potential buyer for both mines who meets management's qualifying criteria and has asked for a binding bid. There can be no assurance, however, that a sale and purchase agreement for these transactions will be entered into or that any sales transactions will be completed.

COMPANY – INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

The company annual financial statements represent the South African operations and corporate office.

These company annual financial statements are a statutory requirement and are accordingly presented in South African rands only.

The functional currency of the company is South African rands.

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013
SA Rands			
Revenue	1	16,741	17,789
Gold income	1	15,455	16,192
Cost of sales	2	(13,256)	(12,497)
Gross profit		2,199	3,695
Corporate administration, marketing and other income (expenses)		400	(572)
Exploration and evaluation costs		(242)	(200)
Other operating expenses	3	(132)	(102)
Special items	4	1,001	(2,973)
Operating profit (loss)		3,226	(152)
Dividends received	1	512	592
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	12	-	(15,056)
Impairment of investment in associates	11	(334)	-
Impairment of investment in joint venture	11	(11)	(7)
Interest received	1	38	35
Net inter-company management fees and interest		(68)	363
Exchange loss		(118)	(108)
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	5	(205)	(221)
Profit (loss) before taxation		3,040	(14,554)
Taxation	7	115	559
Profit (loss) for the year		3,155	(13,995)

COMPANY – STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
Profit (loss) for the year	3,155	(13,995)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	4	(29)
Release on impairment of available-for-sale financial assets (note 4)	-	29
	4	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Actuarial (loss) gain recognised	(293)	754
Deferred taxation thereon	63	(206)
	(230)	548
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax	(226)	548
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	2,929	(13,447)

COMPANY – STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013
SA Rands			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	9	15,215	15,224
Intangible assets	10	353	544
Investments in associates and joint venture	11	294	147
Investments in subsidiaries	12	44,129	41,590
Other investments	13	29	25
Investment in Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund	15	294	294
Trade and other receivables	17	-	3
Other non-current assets	19	286	425
		60,600	58,252
Current assets			
Inventories	14	750	726
Trade and other receivables	17	401	336
Intra-group balances	16	3,170	2,675
Cash restricted for use		10	10
Cash and cash equivalents	18	599	405
		4,930	4,152
Non-current assets held for sale	20	-	74
		4,930	4,226
Total assets		65,530	62,478
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and premium	21	49,765	49,476
Retained losses and other reserves		(1,301)	(3,635)
Total equity		48,464	45,841
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	22	989	997
Environmental rehabilitation provisions	23	753	627
Provision for pension and post-retirement benefits	24	1,566	1,436
Deferred taxation	25	3,273	3,724
		6,581	6,784
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	22	1,129	1,230
Trade and other payables	26	6,460	6,259
Intra-group balances	16	2,779	2,352
Taxation	27	117	12
		10,485	9,853
Total liabilities		17,066	16,637
Total equity and liabilities		65,530	62,478

COMPANY – STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in millions	Notes	2014	2013
SA Rands			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		16,227	17,070
Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,728)	(11,794)
Cash generated from operations	28	4,499	5,276
Taxation refund	27	3	129
Taxation paid	27	(173)	(123)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		4,329	5,282
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditure			
- project capital		(468)	(1,115)
- stay-in-business capital		(1,929)	(2,708)
Expenditure on intangible assets		(50)	(256)
Proceeds from disposal of associate		-	56
Loan advanced to associate		(492)	-
Loan advanced to joint venture		-	(17)
Loan repaid by joint venture		-	17
Dividends received		12	42
Additional investment in subsidiaries		(1,243)	(1,601)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary	20	1,113	15
Intra-group loans advanced		(193)	-
Repayment of intra-group loans advanced		-	451
Interest received		38	35
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(3,212)	(5,081)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share issue expenses		-	(1)
Proceeds from borrowings		1,742	4,900
Repayment of borrowings		(1,841)	(4,450)
Finance costs paid		(152)	(115)
Dividends paid	8	-	(385)
Preference dividends paid	8	(672)	(576)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(923)	(627)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		194	(426)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		405	831
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	599	405

COMPANY – STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December

	Share capital and premium	Other capital reserves ⁽¹⁾	Retained earnings (losses)	Available-for-sale reserve ⁽²⁾	Actuarial (losses) gains	Total equity
SA Rands						
Balance at 31 December 2012	47,009	1,065	10,450	-	(687)	57,837
Loss for the year			(13,995)			(13,995)
Other comprehensive income				-	548	548
Total comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	(13,995)	-	548	(13,447)
Shares issued ⁽³⁾	2,468					2,468
Share issue expenses	(1)					(1)
Share-based payments for share awards net of exercised ⁽⁴⁾		(72)				(72)
Deferred taxation thereon (note 25)		17				17
Dividends paid (note 8)			(385)			(385)
Preference dividends paid (note 8)			(576)			(576)
Balance at 31 December 2013	49,476	1,010	(4,506)	-	(139)	45,841
Profit for the year			3,155			3,155
Other comprehensive income (loss)				4	(230)	(226)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	3,155	4	(230)	2,929
Shares issued	289					289
Share-based payments for share awards net of exercised		75				75
Deferred taxation thereon (note 25)		2				2
Preference dividends paid (note 8)			(672)			(672)
Balance at 31 December 2014	49,765	1,087	(2,023)	4	(369)	48,464

⁽¹⁾ Other capital reserves includes a surplus on disposal of company shares held by companies prior to the formation of AngloGold Ashanti Limited of R141m (2013: R141m) and equity items for share-based payments of R947m (2013: R869m).

⁽²⁾ Available-for-sale reserve represents fair value gains or losses on available-for-sale assets.

⁽³⁾ Shares issued in 2013 includes share awards exercised and delivery of 18,140,000 shares to settle the outstanding 6% Mandatory Convertible Subordinated Bonds.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes reassessment of estimated vesting profile related to the accelerated share options.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
1 REVENUE		
Revenue consists of the following principal categories:		
Gold income	15,455	16,192
By-products (note 2)	535	553
- uranium income	513	530
- silver income	22	23
Dividends received (note 28)	512	592
Management fees received	158	372
Royalties received (note 4)	43	45
Interest received (note 28)	38	35
- loans and receivables	-	12
- cash and cash equivalents	38	23
	16,741	17,789
2 COST OF SALES		
Cash operating costs ⁽¹⁾	10,514	10,147
By-products revenue (note 1)	(535)	(553)
	9,979	9,594
Royalties	177	120
Other cash costs	76	62
Total cash costs	10,232	9,776
Retrenchment costs	177	262
Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs	177	30
Production costs	10,586	10,068
Amortisation of tangible assets (note 28)	2,439	2,272
Amortisation of intangible assets (notes 10 and 28)	241	165
Total production costs	13,266	12,505
Inventory change	(10)	(8)
	13,256	12,497
⁽¹⁾ Cash operating costs comprises:		
- salaries and wages	5,155	5,287
- stores and other consumables	1,203	1,562
- fuel, power and water	1,943	1,862
- contractors	72	148
- other	2,141	1,288
	10,514	10,147
3 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Pension and medical defined benefit provisions	54	102
Other expenses	78	-
	132	102
4 SPECIAL ITEMS		
Impairment and derecognition of tangible assets (note 9)	6	3,109
Impairment of other investments (note 13)	-	29
Impairment (reversal) of intercompany and other receivables	81	(318)
Net loss (profit) on disposal and derecognition of land, mineral rights and tangible assets	-	(1)
Royalties received (note 1)	(43)	(45)
Indirect tax reversal	(4)	(8)
Profit on partial disposal of Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited	-	(45)
Profit on disposal of Gansu Longxin Minerals Company Limited	-	(1)
Profit on sale of Navachab investment (note 20)	(1,026)	-
Write-down of stockpiles to net realisable value	8	13
Retrenchment and related costs	6	240
Kopanang insurance claim received	(40)	-
Other	11	-
	(1,001)	2,973

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
5	FINANCE COSTS AND UNWINDING OF OBLIGATIONS		
	Finance costs		
	Finance lease charges	25	26
	Finance costs on corporate notes ⁽¹⁾	108	79
	Finance costs on bank loans and overdrafts ⁽¹⁾	9	25
	Other finance costs	-	4
	Amortisation of fees	1	-
		143	134
	Unwinding of obligations		
	Unwinding of decommissioning obligation (note 23)	53	69
	Unwinding of restoration obligation (note 23)	9	18
	Total unwinding of obligations	62	87
	Total finance costs and unwinding of obligations (note 28)	205	221
	⁽¹⁾ Finance costs have been determined using the effective interest rate method.		
6	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
	Employee benefits including Executive Directors' and Prescribed Officers' salaries and other benefits	5,895	5,954
	Health care and medical scheme costs		
	- current medical expenses	455	435
	- defined benefit post-retirement medical expenses	115	122
	Pension and provident plan costs		
	- defined contribution	393	374
	- defined benefit pension plan	2	71
	Retrenchment costs	183	382
	Share-based payment expense ⁽¹⁾	242	182
	Included in cost of sales, other operating expenses, special items and corporate administration, marketing and other expenses	7,285	7,520
	Actuarial defined benefit plan expense analysis		
	Defined benefit post-retirement medical		
	- current service cost	3	7
	- interest cost	112	116
	- recognised past service cost	-	(1)
		115	122
	Defined benefit pension plan		
	- current service cost	40	55
	- interest cost	217	216
	- interest income	(255)	(200)
		2	71
	Actual return on plan assets		
	- South Africa defined benefit pension plan	286	616

Refer to group note 35 for details of directors' and prescribed officers' emoluments.

⁽¹⁾ Details of the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements of the group have been disclosed in group note 11. These arrangements consist of awards by the company to employees of various group companies. The income statement expense of R242m (2013: R182m) for the company is only in respect of awards made to employees of the company.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
7 TAXATION		
Current taxation		
Mining tax	223	53
Non-mining tax ⁽¹⁾	-	12
Prior year under (over) provision	52	(267)
(note 27)	275	(202)
Deferred taxation		
Temporary differences ⁽²⁾	(109)	(345)
Change in estimated deferred tax rate ⁽³⁾	(281)	(12)
(note 25)	(390)	(357)
	(115)	(559)
Tax rate reconciliation		
A reconciliation of the effective tax rate in the income statement to the prevailing estimated corporate tax rate is set out in the following table:		
	%	%
Effective tax rate	(4)	4
Disallowable items	9	(3)
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-	28
Disposal of subsidiary	9	-
Dividends received	5	(1)
Change in estimated deferred tax rate ⁽³⁾	9	-
Estimated corporate tax rate ⁽¹⁾	28	28

⁽¹⁾ The South African statutory tax rates are as follows:

- Non-mining statutory tax rate 28% (2013: 28%); and
- Maximum statutory mining tax rate 34% (2013: 34%) - refer mining formula in footnote 4.

⁽²⁾ Included in temporary differences is a tax credit on the impairment, derecognition and disposal of tangible assets of R2m (2013: R863m).

⁽³⁾ The mining operations are taxed on a variable rate that increases as profitability increases. The tax rate used to calculate deferred tax is based on the company's current estimate of future profitability when temporary differences will reverse. Depending on the profitability of the operations, the tax rate can consequently be significantly different from year to year. The change in the estimated deferred tax rate at which the temporary differences will reverse amounts to a tax credit of R281m (2013: R12m).

⁽⁴⁾ Mining tax on mining income is determined according to a formula based on profit and revenue from mining operations.

All mining capital expenditure is deducted to the extent that it does not result in an assessed loss and depreciation is ignored when calculating the mining income. Capital expenditure not deducted from mining income is carried forward as unredeemed capital to be deducted from future mining income. The company operates under two tax paying operations, Vaal River Operation and West Wits Operation. Under ring-fencing legislation, each operation is treated separately and deductions can only be utilised against income generated by the relevant tax operation.

The formula for determining the mining tax rate is:

$$Y = 34 - 170 / X \text{ (2013: } Y = 34 - 170 / X \text{)}$$

where Y is the percentage rate of tax payable and X is the ratio of mining profit net of any redeemable capital expenditure to mining revenue expressed as a percentage.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
8	DIVIDENDS		
	Ordinary shares		
	No. 116 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 18 February 2013 and paid on 28 March 2013.		192
	No. 117 of 50 SA cents per share was declared on 10 May 2013 and paid on 14 June 2013.		193
	E ordinary shares		
	No. E16 of 25 SA cents per share was declared on 18 February 2013 and paid on 28 March 2013.		-
	No. E17 of 25 SA cents per share was declared on 10 May 2013 and paid on 14 June 2013.		-
		-	385
	Preference shares		
	Dividend number 31		
	A preference dividends of 6,293 SA cents per share was declared and paid on 30 June 2013.		126
	B preference dividends of 1,250 SA cents per share was declared and paid on 30 June 2013.		10
	Dividend number 32		
	A preference dividends of 22,016 SA cents per share was declared and paid on 31 December 2013.		440
	Dividend number 33		
	A preference dividends of 33,125 SA cents per share was declared and paid on 31 December 2014.	662	
	B preference dividends of 1,250 SA cents per share was declared and paid on 31 December 2014.	10	
		672	576

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

9 TANGIBLE ASSETS

Figures in million	Mine development costs	Mine infrastructure	Mineral rights and dumps	Assets under construction	Land and buildings	Total
SA Rands						
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2013	29,449	5,483	545	2,339	289	38,105
Additions						
- project capital	274	263	-	578	-	1,115
- stay-in-business capital	2,205	382	-	116	5	2,708
Disposals	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(5,401)	(435)	(35)	(10)	2	(5,879)
Balance at 31 December 2013	26,527	5,669	510	3,023	296	36,025
Accumulated amortisation and impairments						
Balance at 1 January 2013	17,726	2,589	317	329	95	21,056
Amortisation for the year (notes 2 and 28)	1,967	265	22	-	18	2,272
Impairment and derecognition of assets (note 4) ⁽²⁾	2,940	130	-	39	-	3,109
Disposals	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(5,341)	(195)	(76)	-	-	(5,612)
Balance at 31 December 2013	17,292	2,765	263	368	113	20,801
Net book value at 31 December 2013	9,235	2,904	247	2,655	183	15,224
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2014	26,527	5,669	510	3,023	296	36,025
Additions						
- project capital	-	1	-	467	-	468
- stay-in-business capital	1,479	328	-	116	6	1,929
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(1,946)	23	-	(614)	-	(2,537)
Balance at 31 December 2014	26,060	6,021	510	2,992	302	35,885
Accumulated amortisation and impairments						
Balance at 1 January 2014	17,292	2,765	263	368	113	20,801
Amortisation for the year	2,120	277	29	1	17	2,444
Impairment and derecognition of assets (note 4) ⁽²⁾	6	-	-	-	-	6
Transfers and other movements ⁽¹⁾	(2,053)	(198)	-	(330)	-	(2,581)
Balance at 31 December 2014	17,365	2,844	292	39	130	20,670
Net book value at 31 December 2014	8,695	3,177	218	2,953	172	15,215

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
9	TANGIBLE ASSETS continued		
Included in the amounts for land and buildings are assets held under finance leases with a net book value of R124m (2013: R141m).			
The majority of the leased assets are pledged as security for the related finance leases.			
No assets are encumbered by project finance.			
(1) Transfers and other movements include amounts from change in estimates of decommissioning assets, asset reclassifications and amounts written off.			
(2) Impairment and derecognition of assets include the following:			
Impairment of cash generating units			
Moab Khotsoeng mine			
In 2013, the Moab cash generating unit impairment is the result of changes to the mine plan following a revision to capital expenditure and from factors such as declining gold price, an increasing discount rate and reduction in market capitalisation. As a result, Moab's recoverable amount did not support its carrying value in 2013 and an impairment loss was recognised for mine development of R2,896m and for mine infrastructure of R22m. The recoverable amount was determined using a real pre-tax discount rate of 11.2% and was based on the impairment assumptions detailed in group note 15.		-	2,918
Derecognition of assets			
Surface Operations - mine infrastructure and assets under construction			
In 2013, due to changes in the mine plan the SX Replacement Project (South Uranium Plant) has been abandoned and will not generate future cash flows resulting in the derecognition of mine infrastructure of R106m and assets under construction of R39m.		-	145
Other			
Derecognition of other mine development costs of R6m (2013: R44m) and mine infrastructure of nil (2013: R2m).		6	46
		6	3,109
The impairment calculation methodology is included in group note 15.			
10	INTANGIBLE ASSET		
Software and licenses			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year		709	444
Additions		50	256
Transfers and other movements		-	9
Balance at end of year		759	709
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at beginning of year		165	-
Amortisation for the year (notes 2 and 28)		241	165
Balance at end of year		406	165
Net book value at end of year		353	544

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
SA Rands		
11 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE		
Carrying value of investments in associates and joint venture		
Investments in associates	294	136
Investment in joint venture	-	11
	294	147

Investments in associates comprise:

Name	Effective %	Description	Carrying Value (SA Rands million)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Unlisted associates				
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited	42.4	42.4	251	93
Oro Group (Pty) Limited	36.0	36.0	43	43
			294	136

Figures in million	2014	2013
SA Rands		
Impairment of investment in associate		
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited	334	-
	334	-

The impairment indicators considered the current financial position and operating results. Impairments of R334m (2013:nil) were recognised in the income statement, consisting of an impairment of the carrying value of the investment held in Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited of R93m to nil and an impairment of the shareholder loan advanced to Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited on 18 December 2014 of R241m.

Investment in joint venture comprises:

Name	Effective %	Description	Carrying Value (SA Rands million)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
AuruMar (Pty) Limited	50.0	50.0	-	11

Figures in million	2014	2013
SA Rands		
Impairment of investment in joint venture		
AuruMar (Pty) Limited (note 28)	11	7
	11	7

Figures in million	2014	2013
SA Rands		

12 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Shares at cost:

Advanced Mining Software Limited	2	2
AGRe Insurance Company Limited	149	149
AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc ⁽¹⁾	39,126	36,587
AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated	2,857	2,857
Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited	917	917
First Uranium (Pty) Limited	1,071	1,071
Nuclear Fuels Corporation of SA (Pty) Limited	7	7
	44,129	41,590

⁽¹⁾ AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc was impaired by R15,056m during 2013 as a consequence of impairments in subsidiaries, refer group note 15 (note 28).

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
13 OTHER INVESTMENTS		
Listed investment		
Available-for-sale		
Balance at beginning of year	10	39
Fair value adjustments	4	-
Impairments (note 4) ⁽¹⁾	-	(29)
Balance at end of year	14	10
Market value of listed investments	14	10
The company's listed available-for-sale equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future value of the investments. Based on the share price of Village Main Reef Limited over the past year and carrying value at 31 December 2014 of R5m, if Village Main Reef Limited achieved the high that it achieved during 2014 of R11.40 per share, OCI would increase by R3m. If it achieved the low of R4.51 per share, OCI would decrease by R2m. If the decrease was significant or prolonged, an impairment would be recorded. Based on the share price of AIGold Resources Ltd over the past year and carrying value at 31 December 2014 of R9m, if AIGold Resources Ltd achieved the high that it achieved during 2014 of CAD 0.32 per share, other comprehensive income (OCI) would increase by R3m. If it achieved the low of CAD 0.10 per share, OCI would decrease by R5m. If the decrease was significant or prolonged, an impairment would be recorded.		
Unlisted investments		
Available-for-sale		
Balance at beginning of year	1	1
Balance at end of year ⁽²⁾	1	1
The available-for-sale investments consist primarily of the Chamber of Mines Building Company Limited.		
Held-to-maturity		
Balance at beginning of year	14	14
Balance at end of year (note 31)	14	14
Book value of unlisted investments	15	15
The held-to-maturity investment consists of the Gold of Africa Museum.		
Total other investments (note 31)	29	25

⁽¹⁾ In 2013, there was an impairment of AIGold Resources Ltd shares of R15m and Village Main Reef Limited shares of R14m due to a significant decline in market value.

⁽²⁾ There is no active market for the unlisted equity investments and fair value cannot be reliably measured. The unlisted equity investments are carried at cost. The company does not intend to sell the investments in the foreseeable future.

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
14 INVENTORIES		
Work in progress		
- metals in process	338	341
Finished goods		
- gold doré/bullion	8	3
- by-products	59	77
Total metal inventories	405	421
Mine operating supplies	345	305
Total inventories ⁽¹⁾	750	726

⁽¹⁾ The amount of the write-down of metals in process, by-products and mine operating supplies to net realisable value, and recognised as an expense is R10m (2013: R13m).

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
15 INVESTMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION TRUST FUND		
Balance at beginning of year	294	294
Balance at end of year	294	294
The fund is managed by Rand Merchant Bank and invested mainly in equities, government bonds and other fixed-term deposits. The fair value of the Environmental Trust Fund is R1,162m.		
16 INTRA-GROUP BALANCES		
Advanced Mining Software Limited	(9)	(9)
AGRe Insurance Company Limited	-	(8)
AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited	88	52
AngloGold Ashanti Colombia S.A.	31	24
AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração S.A.	32	23
AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited	46	57
AngloGold Ashanti Health (Pty) Limited	(8)	(4)
AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc	(884)	(838)
AngloGold Ashanti (Iduapriem) Limited	22	10
AngloGold Ashanti North America Inc	77	19
AngloGold Ashanti Senegal Investments Limited	-	9
AngloGold South America Limited	(350)	(306)
Ashanti Goldfields Kilo Scarl	4	3
Bokamoso ESOP Trust	2	1
Cerro Vanguardia S.A.	-	59
Chemwes (Pty) Limited	2,205	1,830
Eastvaal Gold Holdings Limited ⁽¹⁾	(1,151)	(771)
Geita Gold Mining Limited	31	43
Mineração Serra Grande S.A.	9	13
Covalent Water Company (Pty) Limited	40	-
Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Limited	64	64
Nuclear Fuels Corporation of SA (Pty) Limited	120	29
Société Ashanti Goldfields de Guinée S.A.	22	23
	391	323
Included in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Current assets (note 31)	3,170	2,675
Current liabilities (note 31)	(2,779)	(2,352)
	391	323

Intra-group balances are interest free and are payable on demand except where otherwise noted.

⁽¹⁾ Interest free on the first R505m and bears interest at a rate of prime less 5% on amounts above R505m.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
17	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Trade and other receivables		
	Non-current		
	Other receivables and deferred loan fees	-	3
	Current		
	Trade receivables	44	148
	Prepayments and accrued income	88	70
	Recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties	218	82
	Amounts due from related parties	46	34
	Interest receivable	5	1
	Other receivables	-	1
		401	336
	Total trade and other receivables	401	339
	Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms less than 90 days.		
	The comparatives have been amended to separately disclose amounts due from related parties from other receivables for improved disclosures.		
18	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash and deposits on call (note 31)	599	405
19	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund (note 24)	286	425
20	NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE		
	Investment in Navachab gold mine	-	74
	The Navachab gold mine is situated close to Karibib, about 170 kilometres northwest of the Namibian capital, Windhoek. On 10 February 2014, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it signed a binding agreement to sell Navachab to a wholly-owned subsidiary of QKR Corporation Ltd (QKR).		
	On 30 June 2014, AngloGold Ashanti Limited announced that the sale had been completed in accordance with the sales agreement with all conditions precedent being met. Proceeds of R1,113m was received and a profit on disposal of R1,026m (note 4) was realised.		
		-	74

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
21 SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM		
Share capital		
Authorised		
600,000,000 ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	150	150
4,280,000 E ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each ⁽¹⁾	1	1
2,000,000 A redeemable preference shares of 50 SA cents each	1	1
5,000,000 B redeemable preference shares of 1 SA cent each	-	-
	152	152
Issued and fully paid		
404,010,360 (2013: 402,628,406) ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	102	102
Nil (2013: 712,006) E ordinary shares of 25 SA cents each	-	-
2,000,000 (2013: 2,000,000) A redeemable preference shares of 50 SA cents each	1	1
778,896 (2013: 778,896) B redeemable preference shares of 1 SA cent each	-	-
	103	103
Share premium		
Balance at beginning of year	49,373	46,911
Ordinary shares issued ⁽²⁾	325	2,516
E ordinary shares issued and cancelled	(36)	(54)
Balance at end of year	49,662	49,373
Share capital and premium	49,765	49,476

⁽¹⁾ There are no E ordinary shares in issue.

⁽²⁾ Includes share awards exercised and delivery of 18,140,000 shares during September 2013 to settle the outstanding 6% Mandatory Convertible Subordinated Bonds.

The rights and restrictions applicable to the A and B redeemable preference shares:

A redeemable preference shares are entitled to:

- an annual dividend, after payment in full of the annual dividend on the B preference shares, equivalent to the balance of after tax profits from mining the Moab Mining Right Area; and
- on redemption, the nominal value of the shares and a premium per share equal to the balance of the net proceeds from disposal of assets relating to the Moab Mining Right Area, after redemption in full of the B preference shares and payment of the nominal value of the A preference shares.

B redeemable preference shares are entitled to:

- an annual dividend limited to a maximum of 5% of their issue price from the period that profits are generated from the Moab Mining Right Area; and
- on redemption, the nominal value of the shares and a premium of up to R249.99 per share provided by the net proceeds from disposal of the assets relating to the Moab Mining Right Area.

The Moab Mining Right Area consists of the Moab Khotsof mine operations.

The B preference shares will only be redeemable from any net proceeds remaining after the disposal of the Moab Mining Right Area following permanent cessation of mining activities. The maximum redemption price will be R250 per share.

In the event of any surplus remaining after the redemption in full of the B preference shares, the A preference shares will be redeemable at such value as would cover the outstanding surplus.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
22 BORROWINGS		
Non-current		
Unsecured		
R750m bonds - issued December 2013	752	751
Quarterly coupons are paid at 3 month JIBAR plus 1.75% on R750m bonds and they are repayable on 9 December 2016. The bonds are SA rand-based.		
Secured		
Finance leases		
Turbine Square Two (Pty) Limited	250	259
The leases are capitalised at an implied interest rate of 9.8% per annum. Lease payments are due in monthly instalments terminating in March 2022 and are SA rand-based. The buildings financed are used as security for these loans.		
Total non-current borrowings including current portion	1,002	1,010
Current portion of non-current borrowings included in current liabilities	(13)	(13)
Total non-current borrowings	989	997
Current		
Current portion of non-current borrowings included above	13	13
Unsecured		
Senior floating rate notes (DMTNP)	175	568
Senior fixed rate notes (DMTNP)	-	648
FirstRand Bank Limited demand facility	451	1
Syndicated Nedbank/ABSA demand facility	490	-
Total current borrowings	1,129	1,230
Total borrowings (note 31)	2,118	2,227
Amounts falling due		
Within one year	1,129	1,230
Between two and five years	866	836
After five years	123	161
(note 31)	2,118	2,227
Undrawn facilities		
Undrawn borrowing facilities as at 31 December are as follows:		
FirstRand Bank Limited - SA rand	50	500
Syndicated revolving credit facility (R1.5bn) - SA rand	1,008	1,500
	1,058	2,000
23 ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROVISIONS		
Provision for decommissioning		
Balance at beginning of year	546	770
Change in estimates ⁽¹⁾	45	(249)
Transfer of decommissioning obligation to a third party ⁽²⁾	-	(42)
Utilised during the year	(4)	(2)
Unwinding of decommissioning obligation (note 5)	53	69
Balance at end of year	640	546
Provision for restoration		
Balance at beginning of year	81	335
Change in estimates ⁽¹⁾	23	(130)
Transfer of restoration obligation to a third party ⁽²⁾	-	(142)
Unwinding of restoration obligation (note 5)	9	18
Balance at end of year	113	81
Total environmental rehabilitation provisions	753	627

⁽¹⁾ The change in estimates is attributable to changes in discount rates due to changes in global economic assumptions and changes in mine plans resulting in a change in cash flows.

⁽²⁾ Transferred during 2013 to DRDGold Limited.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
24	PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS		
	Defined benefit plans		
	The company has made provision for pension, provident and medical schemes covering substantially all employees. The retirement schemes consist of the following:		
	AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund	(286)	(425)
	Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees	1,566	1,436
	Transferred to other non-current assets (note 19)		
	- AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund	286	425
		1,566	1,436
	AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund		
	The plan is evaluated by independent actuaries on an annual basis as at 31 December of each year. The valuation as at 31 December 2014 was completed at the beginning of 2015 using the projected unit credit method. In arriving at their conclusions, the actuaries took into account reasonable long-term estimates of inflation, increases in wages, salaries and pensions, as well as returns on investments.		
	A formal statutory valuation is required by legislation every three years. The statutory valuation effective 31 December 2011 was completed in May 2012. The next statutory valuation of the Fund will have an effective date of no later than 31 December 2014 and is expected to be submitted to the Registrar of Pension Funds during 2015.		
	All South African pension funds are governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956 as amended.		
	Information with respect to the AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund is as follows:		
	Benefit obligation		
	Balance at beginning of year	2,468	2,778
	Current service cost	40	55
	Interest cost	217	216
	Participants' contributions	9	11
	Actuarial loss (gain)	200	(226)
	Benefits paid	(177)	(366)
	Balance at end of year	2,757	2,468
	Plan assets		
	Balance at beginning of year	2,893	2,565
	Interest income	255	200
	Return on plan assets net of interest income	41	55
	Actuarial (loss) gain	(11)	361
	Company contributions	33	67
	Participants' contributions	9	11
	Benefits paid	(177)	(366)
	Fair value of plan assets at end of year	3,043	2,893
	Funded status at end of year	286	425
	Net amount recognised	286	425
	Components of net periodic benefit cost		
	Current service cost	40	55
	Interest cost	217	216
	Interest income	(255)	(200)
	Net periodic benefit cost	2	71

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
24	PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued		
	AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund (continued)		
	Information with respect to the AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund is as follows (continued):		
	Assumptions		
	Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at the end of the year are as follows:		
	Discount rate	8.75%	9.00%
	Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	8.25%	8.25%
	Expected long-term return on plan assets ⁽²⁾	10.46%	10.46%
	Pension increase	6.25%	5.63%
	Plan assets		
	AngloGold Ashanti Limited's pension plan asset allocations at the end of the year, by asset category, are as follows:		
	Equity securities	56%	62%
	Debt securities	34%	34%
	Other	10%	4%
		100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ The short-term compensation rate increase is 6.4% (2013: 6.4%) and the long-term compensation rate increase is 8.25% (2013: 8.25%).

⁽²⁾ The expected long-term return on plan assets is determined using the after tax yields of the various asset classes as a guide.

Investment policy

The Trustees have adopted a long-term horizon in formulating the Fund's investment strategy, which is consistent with the term of the Fund's liabilities. The investment strategy aims to provide a reasonable return relative to inflation across a range of market conditions.

The Trustees have adopted different strategic asset allocations for the assets backing pensioner and active member liabilities. The strategic asset allocation defines what proportion of the Fund's assets should be invested in each major asset class. The Trustees have then selected specialist investment managers to manage the assets in each asset class according to specific performance mandates instituted by the Trustees.

The Trustees have also put in place a detailed Statement of Investment Principles that sets out the Fund's overall investment philosophy and strategy.

Fund returns are calculated on a monthly basis, and the performance of the managers and Fund as a whole is formally reviewed by the Fund's Investment Sub-Committee at least every six months.

	Number of shares	Percentage of total assets	Fair value	Number of shares	Percentage of total assets	Fair value
SA Rands million	2014			2013		
Related parties						
Investments held in related parties are summarised as follows:						
Equity securities						
AngloGold Ashanti Limited	442,694	1.5%	45	360,776	1.5%	44
Other investments exceeding 5% of total plan assets						
Bonds						
IFM Corporate Bond Unit Trust	410,886,085	13.7%	405	291,175,811	10.2%	294
Allan Gray Orbis Global Equity Fund	165,847	10.9%	338	224,509	14.5%	421
Contrarius Global Equity Fund	847,460	11.2%	347	1,151,413	15.2%	440
			1,090			1,155

Cash flows

Contributions

The company expects to contribute R30m to its pension plan in 2015.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
24	PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued		
AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund (continued)			
Estimated future benefit payments			
The following pension benefit payments, which reflect the expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:			
2015		185	
2016		200	
2017		216	
2018		234	
2019		254	
Thereafter		1,668	
Sensitivity analysis			
AngloGold Ashanti Limited Pension Fund would be affected by changes in the actuarial assumptions of the discount rate and inflation rate used in the calculation of the pension obligation as follows:			
- The increase of 100 basis points in the discount rate will result in a net asset of R619m, while a decrease of 100 basis points in the discount rate will result in a net obligation of R134m. - The increase of 100 basis points in the inflation rate will result in a net obligation of R121m, while a decrease of 100 basis points in the inflation rate will result in a net asset of R614m.			
The sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change in the obligation, as it is unlikely that the changes would occur in isolation.			
Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees			
The provision for post-retirement medical funding represents the provision for health care benefits for employees and retired employees and their registered dependents.			
The post-retirement benefit costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of independent professionally qualified actuaries. The actuarial method used is the projected unit credit funding method. This scheme is unfunded. The last valuation was performed as at 31 December 2014.			
Information with respect to the defined benefit liability is as follows:			
Benefit obligation			
Balance at beginning of year		1,436	1,544
Current service cost		3	7
Recognition of past service cost		-	(1)
Interest cost		112	116
Benefits paid		(108)	(119)
Actuarial loss (gain)		123	(111)
Balance at end of year		1,566	1,436
Unfunded status at end of year		(1,566)	(1,436)
Net amount recognised		(1,566)	(1,436)
Components of net periodic benefit cost			
Current service cost		3	7
Interest cost		112	116
Recognition of past service cost		-	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost		115	122

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
24	PROVISION FOR PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS continued		
Assumptions			
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at the end of the year are as follows:			
Discount rate		8.20%	8.76%
Expected increase in health care costs		7.50%	7.25%
Assumed health care cost trend rates at 31 December:			
Health care cost trend assumed for next year		7.50%	7.25%
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)		7.50%	7.25%
Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health care plans. A 1% point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effect:		1% point increase	1% point increase
Effect on total service and interest cost		13	
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation		153	
		1% point decrease	
Effect on total service and interest cost		(11)	
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation		(132)	

Figures in million		2014
		SA Rands
Post-retirement medical scheme for AngloGold Ashanti Limited South African employees continued		
Cash flows		
Contributions		
The company expects to contribute R113m to the post-retirement medical plan in 2015.		
Estimated future benefit payments		
The following medical benefit payments, which reflect the expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:		
2015		113
2016		117
2017		122
2018		126
2019		131
Thereafter		957

Defined contribution funds

Contributions to the various retirement schemes are fully expensed during the year in which they are made.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited's operations in South Africa (Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong, Mponeng, TauTona and Corporate) contribute to various industry-based pension and provident retirement plans which cover substantially all employees and are defined contribution plans. These plans are all funded and the assets of the schemes are held in administrated funds separately from the group's assets. The cost of providing these benefits amounted to R393m (2013: R374m).

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
25 DEFERRED TAXATION		
Deferred taxation		
Deferred taxation relating to temporary differences is made up as follows:		
Liabilities		
Tangible assets	4,035	4,415
Prepayments	21	22
Inventories	1	-
	4,057	4,437
Assets		
Provisions	784	711
Other	-	2
	784	713
Net deferred taxation liability	3,273	3,724
The movement on the deferred tax balance is as follows:		
Balance at beginning of year	3,724	3,858
Taxation on items included in income statement (note 7)	(390)	(357)
Taxation on items included in other comprehensive income	(63)	206
Taxation on cost of ESOP Share Trust establishment	2	17
Balance at end of year	3,273	3,724
26 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	954	868
Accruals and other	5,506	5,391
(note 31)	6,460	6,259
Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60 days.		
27 TAXATION		
Balance at beginning of year	12	208
Refunds during the year	3	129
Payments during the year	(173)	(123)
Taxation of items included in income statement (note 7)	275	(202)
Balance at end of year	117	12

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
28 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Profit (loss) before taxation	3,040	(14,554)
Adjusted for:		
Amortisation of tangible assets (note 2)	2,439	2,272
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations (note 5)	205	221
Environmental, rehabilitation and other expenditure	(89)	(226)
Special items	32	3,140
Amortisation of intangible assets (notes 2 and 10)	241	165
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries (note 12)	-	15,056
Impairment of investment in associate (note 11)	334	-
Impairment of investment in joint venture (note 11)	11	7
Profit on disposal of subsidiary	(1,026)	-
Interest received (note 1)	(38)	(35)
Dividends received (note 1)	(512)	(592)
Foreign currency translation on intergroup loans	264	208
Other non-cash movements	(632)	(325)
Movements in working capital	230	(61)
	4,499	5,276
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(31)	230
Increase in trade and other receivables	(29)	(23)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	290	(268)
	230	(61)

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
29 RELATED PARTIES		
Material related party transactions were as follows:		
Sales and services rendered to related parties		
Joint venture	119	185
Subsidiaries	1,140	1,436
Purchases and services acquired from related parties		
Associates	77	64
Subsidiaries	461	408
Outstanding balances arising from sale of goods and services due by related parties		
Joint ventures	46	34
Subsidiaries	3,464	2,991
Outstanding balances arising from purchases of goods and services and other loans owed to related parties		
Subsidiaries	2,779	2,352
During the year, a loan to Cerro Vanguardia S.A. for R81m was impaired.		
Amounts owed to/due by related parties above are unsecured and non-interest bearing.		
Loan advanced to associate		
Oro Group (Pty) Limited	14	13
The loan bears a market related interest rate determined by the Oro Group (Pty) Limited's board of directors and is repayable at its discretion.		
Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited	251	-
A shareholder's loan of R492m was advanced to Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd during December 2014 and is repayable in December 2016. The loan accrues interest at JIBAR plus 3.5%. An amount of R241m was recognised as an impairment in 2014.		
Loans advanced to the associate are included in the carrying value of investments in associates and joint venture (note11).		
Other		
Management fees, royalties, interest and net dividends from subsidiaries amounts to R183m (2013: R4m). Dividends of R12m (2013: R42m) were received in cash.		
The company has refining arrangements with various refineries around the world including Rand Refinery (Pty) Limited (Rand Refinery) in which it holds a 42.4% (2013: 42.4%) interest. Rand Refinery refines all of the group's South African gold production and some of the group's African (excluding South Africa) gold production. Rand Refinery charges AngloGold Ashanti Limited a refining fee.		
The company received a claim from its insurance subsidiary, AGRe Insurance Company Limited of R41m (2013: R135m).		
Details of guarantees to related parties are included in note 30.		
Shareholders		
The top 20 shareholders of the company are detailed on page 180.		
Refer to page 178 for the list of principal subsidiaries and operating entities.		
Directors and other key management personnel		
Details relating to directors' and prescribed officers' emoluments and shareholdings in the company are disclosed in group note 35.		

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
30 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
Operating leases		
At 31 December 2014, the company was committed to making the following payments in respect of operating leases for amongst others, the hire of plant and equipment and land and buildings. Certain contracts contain renewal options and escalation clauses for various periods of time.		
Expiry:		
- within one year	28	79
- between one and two years	5	51
- between two and five years	16	28
	49	158

Operating lease charges included in profit before taxation amounts to R120m (2013: R153m).

Finance leases

The company has finance leases for buildings. The leases for buildings have terms of renewal but no purchase options and escalation clauses. Future minimum lease payments under finance lease contracts together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

Figures in million	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments
	2014		2013	
SA Rands				
Within one year	37	14	34	10
After one year but not more than five years	186	113	173	88
More than five years	136	122	189	161
Total minimum lease payments	359	249	396	259
Amounts representing finance charges	(110)	-	(137)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	249	249	259	259

Figures in million	2014	2013
	SA Rands	
Capital commitments		
<i>Acquisition of tangible assets</i>		
Contracted for	238	453
Not contracted for	5,595	5,448
Authorised by the directors	5,833	5,901
<i>Allocated to:</i>		
Project capital		
- within one year	1,543	712
- thereafter	2,843	3,098
	4,386	3,810
Stay-in-business capital		
- within one year	1,447	2,091
	1,447	2,091

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

Figures in million		2014	2013
		SA Rands	
30	CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
	continued		
	Purchase obligations		
	Contracted for		
	- within one year	158	113
	- thereafter	2	5
		160	118

Purchase obligations represent contractual obligations for the purchase of mining contract services, supplies, consumables, inventories, explosives and activated carbon.

To service these capital commitments, purchase obligations and other operational requirements, the company is dependent on existing cash resources, cash generated from operations and borrowing facilities.

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

The credit facilities and other finance arrangements contain financial covenants and other similar undertakings. To the extent that external borrowings are required, the company's covenant performance indicates that existing financing facilities will be available to meet the commitments detailed above. To the extent that any of the financing facilities mature in the near future, the company believes that sufficient measures are in place to ensure that these facilities can be refinanced.

Contingencies

Figures in million	Guarantees and contingencies ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities included in the statement of financial position	Guarantees and contingencies ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities included in the statement of financial position
SA Rands	2014		2013	
Contingent liabilities				
Groundwater pollution ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-
Deep groundwater pollution ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) litigation ⁽⁴⁾	2,225	-	-	-
Contingent asset				
Royalty - Tau Lekoa Gold Mine ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-
Guarantees				
<i>Financial guarantees</i>				
Syndicated revolving credit facility ⁽⁶⁾	11,566	807	10,447	537
A\$ Syndicated revolving credit facilities ⁽⁷⁾	4,724	372	5,587	196
Rated bonds ⁽⁸⁾	20,241	2,101	18,282	2,323
\$1.25bn bonds ⁽⁹⁾	14,458	1,229	13,059	1,450
Oro Group (Pty) Limited ⁽¹⁰⁾	100	-	100	-
<i>Performance guarantee</i>				
Mine Waste Solutions ⁽¹¹⁾	-	-	-	-
	53,314	4,509	47,475	4,506

⁽¹⁾ Guarantees and contingencies of R53,314m (2013: R47,475m) includes liabilities of R4,509m (2013: R4,506m).

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

30 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

Contingent liabilities

- (2) Groundwater pollution – The Company has identified groundwater contamination plumes at its Vaal River and West Wits operations, which have occurred primarily as a result of seepage from mine residue stockpiles. Numerous scientific, technical and legal studies have been undertaken to assist in determining the magnitude of the contamination and to find sustainable remediation solutions. The company has instituted processes to reduce future potential seepage and it has been demonstrated that Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) by the existing environment will contribute to improvements in some instances. Furthermore, literature reviews, field trials and base line modelling techniques suggest, but have not yet proven, that the use of phyto-technologies can address the soil and groundwater contamination at all South African operations. Subject to the completion of trials and the technology being a proven remediation technique, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.
- (3) Deep groundwater pollution - The Company has identified a flooding and future pollution risk posed by deep groundwater in certain underground mines in South Africa. Various studies have been undertaken by AngloGold Ashanti Limited since 1999. Due to the interconnected nature of mining operations, any proposed solution needs to be a combined one supported by all the mines located in these gold fields. As a result, in South Africa, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) requires that the affected mining companies develop a Regional Mine Closure Strategy to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources. In view of the limitation of current information for the accurate estimation of a liability, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.
- (4) Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA) litigation – On 3 March 2011, in *Mankayi vs. AngloGold Ashanti*, the Constitutional Court of South Africa held that section 35(1) of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 does not cover an “employee” who qualifies for compensation in respect of “compensable diseases” under the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (ODMWA). This judgement allows such qualifying employee to pursue a civil claim for damages against the employer. Following the Constitutional Court decision, AngloGold Ashanti has become subject to numerous claims relating to silicosis and other Occupational Lung Diseases (OLD), including several potential class actions and individual claims.

AngloGold Ashanti, Anglo American South Africa, Gold Fields, Harmony Gold and Sibanye Gold announced in November 2014 that they have formed an industry working group to address issues relating to compensation and medical care for OLD in the gold mining industry in South Africa. The companies have begun to engage all stakeholders on these matters, including government, organised labour, other mining companies and legal representatives of claimants who have filed legal suits against the companies. These legal proceedings are being defended, and the statuses of the proceedings are set forth below. Essentially, the companies are seeking a comprehensive solution which deals both with the legacy compensation issues and future legal frameworks, and which, whilst being fair to employees, also ensures the future sustainability of companies in the industry.

On or about 21 August 2012, AngloGold Ashanti was served with an application instituted by Bangumzi Bennet Balakazi (“the Balakazi Action”) and others in which the applicants seek an order declaring that all mine workers (former or current) who previously worked or continue to work in specified South African gold mines for the period owned by AngloGold Ashanti and who have silicosis or other OLD constitute members of a class for the purpose of proceedings for declaratory relief and claims for damages. On 4 September 2012, AngloGold Ashanti delivered its notice of intention to defend this application.

In addition, on or about 8 January 2013, AngloGold Ashanti and its subsidiary Free State Consolidated Gold Mines (Operations) Limited, alongside other mining companies operating in South Africa, were served with another application to certify a class (“the Nkala Action”). The applicants in the case seek to have the court certify two classes namely: (i) current and former mineworkers who have silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease) and who work or have worked on certain specified gold mines at any time from 1 January 1965 to date; and (ii) the dependents of mineworkers who died as a result of silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease) and who worked on these gold mines at any time after 1 January 1965. AngloGold Ashanti filed a notice of intention to oppose the application.

On 21 August 2013, an application was served on AngloGold Ashanti for the consolidation of the Balakazi Action and the Nkala Action, as well as a request for an amendment to change the scope of the classes. The applicants now request certification of two classes (the “silicosis class” and the “tuberculosis class”). The silicosis class would consist of certain current and former mineworkers who have contracted silicosis, and the dependents of certain deceased mineworkers who have died of silicosis (whether or not accompanied by any other disease). The tuberculosis class would consist of certain current and former mineworkers who have or had contracted pulmonary tuberculosis and the dependents of certain deceased mineworkers who died of pulmonary tuberculosis (but excluding silico-tuberculosis).

In the event the class is certified, such class of workers would be permitted to institute actions by way of a summons against AngloGold Ashanti for amounts as yet unspecified. The parties in the class action met with the court and have tentatively agreed on a timetable for the court process wherein the application to certify the class action will be heard in October 2015.

In October 2012, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 31 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 31 summonses is approximately R77m. On or about 3 March 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received an additional 21 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 21 summonses is approximately R48m. On or about 24 March 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 686 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 686 summonses is approximately R1.157bn. On or about 1 April 2014, AngloGold Ashanti received a further 518 individual summonses and particulars of claim relating to silicosis and/or other OLD. The total amount claimed in the 518 summonses is approximately R943m.

On 9 October 2014, AngloGold Ashanti and the plaintiffs’ attorneys agreed to refer all of the individual claims to arbitration. The court proceedings have been suspended as a result of entering into the arbitration agreement.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

30 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES continued

It is possible that additional class actions and/or individual claims relating to silicosis and/or other OLD will be filed against AngloGold Ashanti in the future. AngloGold Ashanti will defend all current and subsequently filed claims on their merits. Should AngloGold Ashanti be unsuccessful in defending any such claims, or in otherwise favourably resolving perceived deficiencies in the national occupational disease compensation framework that were identified in the earlier decision by the Constitutional Court, such matters would have an adverse effect on its financial position, which could be material. The company is unable to reasonably estimate its share of the amounts claimed.

Contingent asset

- (5) Royalty - As a result of the sale of the interest in the Tau Lekoa Gold Mine during 2010, the company is entitled to receive a royalty on the production of a total of 1.5Moz by the Tau Lekoa Gold Mine and in the event that the average monthly rand price of gold exceeds R180,000/kg (subject to inflation adjustment). Where the average monthly rand price of gold does not exceed R180,000/kg (subject to inflation adjustment), the ounces produced in that quarter do not count towards the total 1.5Moz upon which the royalty is payable. The royalty is determined at 3% of the net revenue (being gross revenue less state royalties) generated by the Tau Lekoa assets. Royalties on 507,471oz (2013: 413,246oz) produced have been received to date.

Guarantees

- (6) The company, together with AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc and AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated, has provided guarantees for all payments and other obligations of the borrowers and the other guarantors under the \$1bn five-year syndicated revolving credit facility entered into during July 2014 which replaced its existing \$1bn five-year syndicated revolving credit facility entered into during July 2012.
- (7) The company, together with AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc has provided guarantees for all payments and other obligations of AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited under the A\$500m four-year syndicated revolving credit facility entered into during July 2014, replacing the A\$600m revolving credit facility, which was due to mature in December 2015.
- (8) The company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed all payments and other obligations of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc regarding the issued \$700m 5.375% rated bonds due 15 April 2020, the issued \$300m 6.5% rated bonds due 15 April 2040 and the \$750m 5.125% rated bonds issued during July 2012, due 1 August 2022.
- (9) The company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed all payments and other obligations of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc regarding the issued \$1.25 billion 8.5 percent bonds, due 30 July 2020.
- (10) The company has provided sureties in favour of a lender on a gold loan facility with its associate Oro Group (Pty) Limited and one of its subsidiaries to a maximum value of R100m (2013: R100m). The suretyship agreements have a termination notice period of 90 days.
- (11) As part of the acquisition by the company of First Uranium (Pty) Limited during 2012, the owner of Mine Waste Solutions, the company agreed to guarantee the observance and performance of existing delivery obligations of a wholly owned subsidiary of Mine Waste Solutions to sell to an existing customer at a pre-agreed price, 25% of the gold produced at a gold recovery plant located in northwest South Africa, subject to a cap of 312,500oz over the life of the contract. As at 31 December 2014, 243,065oz remain to be delivered against the guarantee over the life of the contract.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

In the normal course of its operations, the company is exposed to gold price, other commodity price, foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity, equity price and credit risks. In order to manage these risks, the company may enter into transactions which make use of both on- and off-balance sheet derivatives. The company does not acquire, hold or issue derivatives for speculative purposes. The company has developed a comprehensive risk management process to facilitate, control and monitor these risks. The board has approved and monitors this risk management process, inclusive of documented treasury policies, counterparty limits and controlling and reporting structures.

Managing risk in the company

Risk management activities within the company are the ultimate responsibility of the board of directors. The chief executive officer is responsible to the board of directors for the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management plan. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing risk management plans and systems, as well as financial risks which include a review of treasury activities and the company's counterparties.

The financial risk management objectives of the company are defined as follows:

- safeguarding the company's core earnings stream from its major assets through the effective control and management of gold price risk, other commodity risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk;
- effective and efficient usage of credit facilities in both the short and long term through the adoption of reliable liquidity management planning and procedures;
- ensuring that investment and hedging transactions are undertaken with creditworthy counterparties; and
- ensuring that all contracts and agreements related to risk management activities are co-ordinated, consistent throughout the company and that they comply where necessary with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements.

Gold price and foreign exchange risk

Gold price risk arises from the risk of an adverse effect on current or future earnings resulting from fluctuations in the price of gold. The gold market is predominately priced in US dollars which exposes the company to the risk that fluctuations in the SA rand/US dollar exchange rate may also have an adverse effect on current or future earnings. The company is also exposed to certain by-product commodity price risk.

Net open hedge position as at 31 December 2014

The company had no outstanding commitments against future production.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Interest rate and liquidity risk

Refer note 37 in the group financial statements. At each of the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, the company was in a net current liability position. The company will fund current liabilities from operating cash flows and borrowings.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments:

Financial liabilities									
	Within one year		Between one and two years		Between two and five years		After five years		Total
	Effective rate		Effective rate		Effective rate		Effective rate		
2014	Million	%	Million	%	Million	%	Million	%	Million
Financial guarantees ⁽¹⁾	100		-		16,290		34,699		51,089
Borrowings	1,249	7.8	850	8.5	154	10.6	415	11.1	2,668
Trade and other payables (note 26)	6,460		-		-		-		6,460
Intra-group balances (note 16)	2,779	– (2)	-		-		-		2,779
2013									
Financial guarantees ⁽¹⁾	100		5,587		10,447		31,341		47,475
Borrowings	1,329	7.1	90	7.7	933	8.3	189	9.8	2,541
Trade and other payables (note 26)	6,259		-		-		-		6,259
Intra-group balances (note 16)	2,352	– (2)	-		-		-		2,352

⁽¹⁾ For liabilities included in the statement of financial position, refer note 30.

⁽²⁾ Effective rate less than 0.1%

Credit risk

Refer note 37 in the group financial statements.

The combined maximum credit risk exposure of the company is as follows:

Figures in million	2014	2013
SA Rands		
Other investments (note 13)	14	14
Trade and other receivables	95	183
Intra-group balances (note 16)	3,170	2,675
Cash restricted for use	10	10
Cash and cash equivalents (note 18)	599	405
Total financial assets	3,888	3,287
Financial guarantees (note 30)	51,089	47,475

The non-performance risk is insignificant.

The company has trade and other receivables that are past due totalling nil (2013: R28m), an impairment totalling R81m (2013: impairment of R318m), and other investments that are impaired totalling nil (2013: R29m). Trade and other receivables arise mainly due to intergroup transactions. The principal receivables continue to be in a sound financial position. No other financial assets are past due but not impaired.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES continued

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are determined at discrete points in time based on relevant market information. The estimated fair value of the company's other investments and borrowings as at 31 December are as follows:

Type of instrument					
Figures in million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	
SA Rands	2014		2013		
Financial assets					
Other investments (note 13)	29	28	25	24	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (note 22)	2,118	2,118	2,227	2,227	

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash restricted for use, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, intra-group balances and trade and other receivables

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short-term duration of these instruments.

Investments

Listed equity investments classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy while fixed income investments and other non-current assets are carried at amortised cost. The fair value of fixed income investments has been calculated using market interest rates at hierarchy level 2. The unlisted equity investment is carried at cost. There is no active market for the unlisted equity investment and fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Borrowings

The interest rate on the borrowings is reset on a short-term floating rate basis, and accordingly the carrying amount is considered to approximate fair value. The R750m bonds are carried at amortised cost and their fair values are their closing market values at the reporting date. This is included in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets out the company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value as at 31 December.

Type of instrument									
Figures in million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
SA Rands				2014				2013	
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis									
Available-for-sale financial assets									
Equity securities	14	-	-	14	10	-	-	10	

Sensitivity analysis

Derivatives

Refer note 37 in the group financial statements.

Interest rate risk on other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives)

Refer note 37 in the group financial statements.

COMPANY – NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December

32 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital is managed on a group basis only and not on a company basis. Refer to note 38 in the group financial statements.

33 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

AngloGold Ashanti currently considers joint venturing or selling its interest in Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine – refer to group note 39.

PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES AND OPERATING ENTITIES

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Principal subsidiaries are those subsidiaries that hold material contracts and/or act as borrowers and/or guarantors of such material contracts.

	Country of incorporation	Shares held	Holding	Percentage held	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
Principal subsidiaries and controlled operating entities⁽¹⁾					
AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited ⁽²⁾	2	257,462,077	257,462,077	I	100
AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc	6	5,219,748,514	5,105,738,016	D	100
AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated	11	237	237	D	100
		*500	*500	D	
AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração S.A.	3	4,167,084,999	4,167,084,999	I	100
AngloGold Ashanti (Ghana) Limited ⁽³⁾	4	132,419,584	132,419,584	I	100
AngloGold Ashanti (Iduapriem) Limited	4	66,270	66,270	I	100
AngloGold Namibia (Pty) Limited ⁽⁴⁾	9	-	10,000	D	-
Cerro Vanguardia S.A.	1	13,875,000	13,875,000	I	92.50
AngloGold Ashanti (Colorado) Corp ⁽⁵⁾	11	1,250	1,250	I	100
Geita Gold Mining Limited	10	123,382,772	123,382,772	I	100
Mineração Serra Grande S.A.	3	1,999,999	1,999,999	I	100
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée S.A.	5	3,486,134	3,486,134	I	85
Joint venture operating entities					
Kibali (Jersey) Limited ⁽⁶⁾	7	2,310	2,214	I	50
Société des Mines de Morila S.A.	8	400	400	I	40
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A.	8	41,000	41,000	I	41
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Yatela S.A.	8	400	400	I	40

* Indicates preference shares

D – Direct Holding

I – Indirect Holding

⁽¹⁾ All the operations in South Africa, namely, Mine Waste Solutions, Great Noliqwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotso, Mponeng and TauTona are all held by the parent company, AngloGold Ashanti Limited.

⁽²⁾ Operates the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine and the Tropicana joint venture in Australia.

⁽³⁾ Operates the Obuasi mine in Ghana.

⁽⁴⁾ The company was sold effective 30 June 2014.

⁽⁵⁾ Operates the Cripple Creek & Victor gold mine.

⁽⁶⁾ Owner of Kibali Goldmines S.A. which operates the Kibali mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1	Argentina	7	Jersey
2	Australia	8	Mali
3	Brazil	9	Namibia
4	Ghana	10	Tanzania
5	Republic of Guinea	11	United States of America
6	Isle of Man		

SHAREHOLDERS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

According to information available to the directors, the following are the only shareholders whose holdings, directly or indirectly, are in excess of 5% of the ordinary issued share capital of the company:

Shareholders directly or indirectly holding >5% of AngloGold Ashanti's capital	Ordinary shares held			
	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number	%	Number	%
The Bank of New York Mellon*	194,944,027	48.25	185,581,840	46.09
Public Investment Corp. of South Africa	31,854,515	7.88	30,166,288	7.49
First Eagle Investment Management LLC	31,746,875	7.86	33,159,762	8.24
Investec Asset Management Pty Ltd. (South Africa)	28,576,916	7.07	35,614,617	8.85
Paulson & Co., Inc.	26,205,400	6.49	31,424,135	7.80
Van Eck Global	24,759,780	6.13	21,842,177	5.42

* Shares held through various custodians in respect of ADSs issued by the Bank, as AngloGold Ashanti's ADS custodian.

SHAREHOLDER SPREAD AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

Pursuant to the Listings Requirements of the JSE, with the best knowledge of the directors and after reasonable enquiry, the spread of shareholders was as follows:

Class of shareholder	Number of ordinary shares	% of total shares in issue	Number of shareholders	% of shareholders
Ordinary shares				
Non-public shareholders:				
– Directors and Prescribed Officers	171,745	0.04	12	0.14
– Strategic holdings (Government of Ghana)	6,373,650	1.58	1	0.01
Public shareholders	397,464,965	98.38	8,470	99.85
Total	404,010,360	100.00	8,483	100.00

A redeemable preference shares
B redeemable preference shares

} All redeemable preference shares are held by a wholly-owned subsidiary company

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

at 31 December 2014

According to information available to the directors, the following are the only shareholders whose holdings, directly or indirectly, are in excess of 5% of the ordinary issued share capital of the company: This information is disclosed in Shareholders at 31 December 2014, page 178.

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

The 20 largest holders of the ordinary share capital of the company as at 31 December 2014 were:

	Name of Shareholder	Name of shares held	% of Ordinary Shares
1.	Public Investment Corp. of South Africa	31,854,515	7.88
2.	First Eagle Investment Management LLC	31,746,875	7.86
3.	Investec Asset Management Pty Ltd. (South Africa)	28,576,916	7.07
4.	Paulson & Co., Inc.	26,205,400	6.49
5.	Van Eck Global	24,759,780	6.13
6.	Dimensional Fund Advisors, Inc.	13,465,261	3.33
7.	The Vanguard Group, Inc.	11,611,514	2.87
8.	BlackRock Fund Advisors	9,792,348	2.42
9.	First State Investment Management (UK) Ltd	8,837,947	2.19
10.	Deutsche Bank AG (Broker)	8,526,235	2.11
11.	Government of Singapore Investment Corp. Pte Ltd (Invst Mgmt)	8,374,556	2.07
12.	Franklin Advisors, Inc.	7,796,643	1.93
13.	Alan Gray Unit Trust Management Ltd.	7,014,190	1.74
14.	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.	6,549,138	1.62
15.	Oasis Asset Management Ltd	6,444,281	1.60
16.	Government of Ghana	6,373,650	1.58
17.	Fidelity Management & Research Co.	4,450,272	1.10
18.	State Street Global Advisors	3,843,439	0.95
19.	NWQ Investment Management Co. LLC	3,393,286	0.84
20.	Northern Trust Investments	3,340,083	0.83

The above list of shareholders does not necessarily reflect the beneficial shareholders.

ANALYSIS OF ORDINARY SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

			Number of shareholders	% of total shareholders	Number of shares issued	% of shares issued
1	—	100	2,643	31.16	128,050	0.03
101	—	500	3,301	38.91	775,637	0.19
501	—	1,000	808	9.52	620,023	0.15
1,001	—	5,000	920	10.85	2,052,010	0.51
5,001	—	10,000	236	2.78	1,688,628	0.42
10,001	—	100,000	368	4.34	12,403,980	3.07
Over 100,000			207	2.44	386,342,032	95.63
Total			8,483	100.00	404,010,360	100.00

SHAREHOLDER SPREAD AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

Pursuant to the Listings Requirements of the JSE, with the best knowledge of the directors and after reasonable enquiry, for the spread of shareholders refer to page 179.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

The primary listing of the company's ordinary shares is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). Its ordinary shares are also listed on stock exchange in Ghana, as well as being quoted in New York in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs), in Australia, in the form of CHESS Depositary Interests⁽¹⁾ (CDIs) and in Ghana, in the form of Ghanaian Depositary Shares (GhDSs).

It is to be noted that the company delisted its shares from the London Stock Exchange on 22 September 2014.

⁽¹⁾ Clearing House Electronic Sub-register System.

STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION AT 31 DECEMBER

		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
JSE (Share code: ANG)						
Rands per share:						
Market price	– high	209.52	265.00	365.00	391.82	366.31
	– low	88.36	114.01	251.99	273.33	266.40
	– year end	101.70	115.45	262.34	343.40	326.90
Shares traded	– 000	280,288	421,884	338,986	323,893	270,652
Ghana Stock Exchange (Share code: AGA)						
Ghana Cedis per share:						
Market price	– high	37.00	37.00	37.00	34.00	34.00
	– low	37.00	37.00	34.00	34.00	30.00
	– year end	37.00	37.00	37.00	34.00	34.00
Shares traded	– 000	100	103	600	17	9
New York Stock Exchange (Share code: AU)						
US dollars per ADS:						
Market price	– high	19.53	31.88	47.17	51.69	52.86
	– low	7.45	11.14	29.51	38.97	34.11
	– year end	8.70	11.72	31.37	42.45	49.23
ADSs traded	– 000	749,358	799,353	476,505	496,614	504,186
Each ADS is equal to one ordinary share						
Australian Securities Exchange (Share code: AGG)						
Australian dollars per CDI:						
Market price	– high	4.31	6.02	8.65	9.69	10.50
	– low	1.88	2.49	5.63	7.00	7.65
	– year end	2.10	2.63	5.91	8.05	9.84
CDIs traded	– 000	793	9,322	3,774	1,848	6,023
Each CDI is equal to one-fifth of one ordinary share						
Ghana Stock Exchange (Share code: ADS)						
Ghana Cedis per GhDS:						
Market price	– high	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.60	0.60
	– low	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.30
	– year end	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.60
GhDSs traded	– 000	357	218	320	172	921
Each GhDS is equal to one-hundredth of one ordinary share						

SHAREHOLDERS' DIARY

Financial year-end		31 December
Annual reports 2014	Published on or about	31 March 2015
Annual general meeting	11:00 SA time	6 May 2015
Quarterly reports	Released on:	
– Quarter ending 31 March 2015		11 May 2015
– Quarter ending 30 June 2015		17 August 2015
– Quarter ending 30 September 2015		9 November 2015
– Quarter ending 31 December 2015	Released about:	Mid-February 2016

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid for the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014. The last dividends were paid for the first quarter of 2013.

Dividend policy

Dividends are proposed by and approved by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti, based on the company's financial performance. Dividends are recognised when declared by the board of directors of AngloGold Ashanti. During the third quarter of 2011, the company changed the timing of dividend payments to quarterly rather than half-yearly. However, in 2014, the Company has reverted to half-yearly dividend timetables. AngloGold Ashanti did not pay dividends since the first quarter of 2013, but it expects to resume to pay dividends, although there can be no assurance that dividends will be paid in the future or as to the particular amounts that will be paid from year to year. The payment of future dividends will depend upon the board's ongoing assessment of AngloGold Ashanti's earnings, after providing for long-term growth, cash/debt resources, compliance with the solvency and liquidity requirements of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008 (as amended), the amount of reserves available for dividend, based on the going-concern assessment, any restrictions placed on AngloGold Ashanti by debt facilities, protection of existing credit rating and other factors.

Withholding tax

On 1 April 2012, the South African government imposed a 15% withholding tax on dividends and other distributions payable to shareholders.

Annual General Meeting

Shareholders on the South African register who have dematerialised their shares in the company (other than those shareholders whose shareholding is recorded in their own names in the sub-register maintained by their CSDP) and who wish to attend the annual general meeting to be held on 6 May 2015 in person, will need to request their CSDP or broker to provide them with the necessary authority in terms of the custody agreement entered into between them and the CSDP or broker.

Voting rights

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

CHANGE OF DETAILS

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

ANNUAL REPORTS

Should you wish to receive a printed copy of AngloGold Ashanti's Annual Financial Statements 2014, please request same from the contact persons listed at the end of this report, or from the company's website, or from companysecretary@anglogoldashanti.com, or PO Box 62117, Marshalltown, Johannesburg, 2107.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Glossary of terms and Non-GAAP metrics

Adjusted headline earnings (loss):	Headline earnings (loss) excluding unrealised non-hedge derivatives, fair value adjustments on the mandatory convertible bonds and the option component of the convertible bonds, adjustments to other commodity contracts and deferred tax thereon.
All-in sustaining costs:	During June 2013 the World Gold Council (WGC), an industry body, published a Guidance Note on 'all-in sustaining costs' metric, which gold mining companies can use to supplement their overall non-GAAP disclosure. 'All-in sustaining costs' is an extension of the existing 'cash cost' metric and incorporates all costs related to sustaining production and in particular recognising the sustaining capital expenditure associated with developing and maintaining gold mines. In addition, this metric includes the cost associated with developing and maintaining gold mines. In addition, this metric includes the cost associated with corporate office structures that support these operations, the community and rehabilitation costs attendant with responsible mining and any exploration and evaluation costs associated with sustaining current operations. All-in sustaining \$/oz is arrived at by dividing the dollar value of the sum of these cost metrics, by the ounces of gold sold.
All-in costs:	All-in costs are all-in sustaining costs including additional non-sustaining costs which reflect the varying costs of producing gold over the life-cycle of a mine. Non-sustaining costs are those costs incurred at new operations and costs related to 'major projects' at existing operations where these projects will materially increase production. All-in costs \$/oz is arrived at by dividing the dollar value of the sum of these cost metrics, by the ounces of gold sold.
By-products:	Any products that emanate from the core process of producing gold, including silver, uranium and sulphuric acid.
Capital expenditure:	Total capital expenditure on tangible and intangible assets which includes stay-in-business and project capital.
Adjusted EBITDA:	Operating profit (loss) before amortisation of tangible and intangible assets, retrenchment costs at the operations, impairment and derecognition of goodwill, tangible and intangible assets, impairment of investments, profit (loss) on disposal and derecognition of assets and investments, gain (loss) on unrealised non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts, write-off of stockpile and heap leach inventories to net realisable value plus the share of associates' EBITDA, less profit (loss) from discontinued operations. The adjusted EBITDA calculation is based on the formula included in the Revolving Credit Agreements for compliance with the debt covenant formula as specified in the Revolving Credit Agreements.
Effective tax rate:	Current and deferred taxation as a percentage of profit before taxation.
Equity:	Total equity plus the mandatory convertible bonds. Where average equity is referred to, this is calculated by averaging the figures at the beginning and the end of the financial year.
Gain (loss) on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts:	Fair value changes on derivatives that are neither designated as meeting the normal sale exemption under IAS 39, nor designated as cash flow hedges and other commodity contracts.
Gold produced:	Refined gold in a saleable form derived from the mining process.
Net debt:	Borrowings (excluding the Turbine Square Two (Proprietary) Limited lease and the mandatory convertible bonds; adjusted for the unamortised portion of the convertible and rated bonds; and the fair value adjustment on the \$1.25bn bond) less cash.

Net capital employed:	Total equity adjusted for other comprehensive income, actuarial gain (loss) and deferred taxation plus interest-bearing borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and adjusted for capital expenditure incurred on assets not yet in production. Where average net capital employed is referred to, this is the average of the figures at the beginning and the end of the financial year.
Net operating assets:	Tangible assets, current and non-current portion of inventories, current and non-current trade and other receivables (excluding recoverable tax, rebates, levies and duties), less current and non-current trade, other payables and deferred income (excluding unearned premiums on normal sale extended contracts).
Operating cash flow:	Net cash inflow from operating activities less stay-in-business capital expenditure.
Productivity:	An expression of labour productivity based on the ratio of ounces of gold produced per month to the total number of employees in mining operations.
Project capital:	Capital expenditure to either bring a new operation into production; to materially increase production capacity; or to materially extend the productive life of an asset.
Region:	Defines the operational management divisions within AngloGold Ashanti Limited, namely South Africa, Continental Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia and Tanzania), Australasia (Australia and surrounding areas), and the Americas (Argentina, Brazil and United States of America).
Rehabilitation:	The process of reclaiming land disturbed by mining to allow an appropriate post-mining use. Rehabilitation standards are defined by country-specific laws, including but not limited to the South African Department of Mineral Resources, the US Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, and the relevant Australian mining authorities, and address among other issues, ground and surface water, topsoil, final slope gradient, waste handling and re-vegetation issues.
Return on equity:	Adjusted headline earnings before finance costs on the mandatory convertible bonds and hedge buy-back costs expressed as a percentage of average equity.
Stay-in-business capital:	Capital expenditure to extend useful lives of existing production assets. This includes replacement of vehicles, plant and machinery, Ore Reserve development, deferred stripping and capital expenditure related to financial benefit initiatives, safety, health and the environment.
Stripping ratio:	The ratio of waste tonnes to ore tonnes mined calculated as total tonnes mined less ore tonnes mined divided by ore tonnes mined.
Sustaining capital:	Total capital expenditure less any capital expenditure that relates to project capital expenditure and new investment/projects at all of our mines, whether they are in production or development stage.
Total cash costs:	Total cash costs include site costs for all mining, processing and administration, reduced by contributions from by-products and are inclusive of royalties and production taxes. Amortisation, rehabilitation, corporate administration, retrenchment, capital and exploration costs are excluded. Total cash costs per ounce are the attributable total cash costs divided by the attributable ounces of gold produced.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:	The number of ordinary shares in issue at the beginning of the year, increased by shares issued during the year, weighted on a time basis for the period during which they have participated in the income of the group, and increased by share options that are virtually certain to be exercised.

ABBREVIATIONS

\$ or USD	United States dollars
A\$ or AUD	Australian dollars
ADS	American Depositary Share
ADR	American Depositary Receipt
AIFR	All injury frequency rate
ARS	Argentinean peso
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
Au	Contained gold
BBSY	Bank bill swap bid rate
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BRL	Brazilian real
bn	Billion
C\$ or CAD	Canadian dollars
CDI	CHESS Depositary Interests
CHESS	Clearing House Electronic Settlement System
CREST	Central Securities Depositary in the UK and Isle of Man
DMTNP	Domestic medium-term notes programme
FIFR	Fatal injury frequency rate
GHC, cedi or ¢	Ghanaian cedi
GhDS	Ghanaian Depositary Share
GhSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
JIBAR	Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate
JSE	JSE Limited
LIBOR	London Interbank Offer Rate
M or m	Metre or million, depending on the context
Moz	Million ounces
N\$ or NAD	Namibian dollars
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
oz	Ounces (troy)
R, ZAR or Rand	South African rands
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
STRATE	South Africa's Central Securities Depositary
The Companies Act	The South African Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended
t	Tons (short) or tonnes (metric)
US/USA/United States	United States of America

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

Registration No. 1944/017354/06
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Share codes:

ISIN: ZAE000043485
JSE: ANG
NYSE: AU
ASX: AGG
GhSE: (Shares) AGA
GhSE: (GhDS) AAD

JSE Sponsor:

Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited

Auditors: Ernst & Young Inc.

Offices

Registered and Corporate

76 Jeppe Street
Newtown 2001
(PO Box 62117, Marshalltown 2107)
South Africa
Telephone: +27 11 637 6000
Fax: +27 11 637 6624

Australia

Level 13, St Martins Tower
44 St George's Terrace
Perth, WA 6000
(PO Box Z5046, Perth WA 6831)
Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9425 4602
Fax: +61 8 9425 4662

Ghana

Gold House
Patrice Lumumba Road
(PO Box 2665)
Accra
Ghana
Telephone: +233 303 772190
Fax: +233 303 778155

United Kingdom Secretaries

*(Delisted from the LSE on 22 September 2014.
This information is provided for administrative
purposes only until September 2015)*

St James's Corporate Services Limited
Suite 31, Second Floor
107 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6DN
England
Telephone: +44 20 7796 8644
Fax: +44 20 7796 8645
E-mail: jane.kirton@corpserv.co.uk

DIRECTORS

Executive

S Venkatakrishnan*[§] (Chief Executive Officer)
KC Ramon[^] (Chief Financial Officer)

Non-executive

SM Pityana[^] (Chairman)
Prof LW Nkuhlu[^] (Lead Independent Director)
A Garner[#]
R Gasant[^]
DL Hogdson[^]
NP January-Bardill[^]
MJ Kirkwood^{*}
M Richter[#]
R J Ruston[~]

* British ^ South African
~ Australian § Indian
American

Officers

**Executive Vice President – Legal,
Commercial and Governance and
Company Secretary:**
ME Sanz Perez

Investor relations contacts

Stewart Bailey
Telephone: +27 11 637 6031
Mobile: +27 81 032 2563
E-mail: sbailey@anglogoldashanti.com

Fundisa Mgidi

Telephone: +27 11 637 6763
Mobile: +27 82 821 5322
E-mail: fmgidi@anglogoldashanti.com

Sabrina Brockman

Telephone: +1 212 858 7702
Mobile: +1 646 379 2555
E-mail: sbrockman@anglogoldashanti.com

General e-mail enquiries

Investors@anglogoldashanti.com

AngloGold Ashanti website

www.anglogoldashanti.com

Company secretarial e-mail

Companysecretary@anglogoldashanti.com

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

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SHARE REGISTRARS

South Africa

Computershare Investor Services (Pty) Limited
Ground Floor, 70 Marshall Street
Johannesburg 2001
(PO Box 61051, Marshalltown 2107)
South Africa
Telephone: 0861 100 950 (in SA)
Fax: +27 11 688 5218
Website: queries@computershare.co.za

United Kingdom

Shares

Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Ltd
Queensway House
Hilgrove Street
St Helier
Jersey JE1 1ES
Telephone: +44 (0) 870 889 3177
Fax: +44 (0) 870 873 5851

Depository Interests

Computershare Investor Services PLC
The Pavilions
Bridgwater Road
Bristol BS99 6ZY
England
Telephone: +44 (0) 870 702 0000
Fax: +44 (0) 870 703 6119

Australia

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
Level 2, 45 St George's Terrace
Perth, WA 6000
(GPO Box D182 Perth, WA 6840)
Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9323 2000
Telephone: 1300 55 2949 (Australia only)
Fax: +61 8 9323 2033

Ghana

NTHC Limited
Martco House
Off Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
PO Box K1A 9563 Airport
Accra
Ghana
Telephone: +233 302 229664
Fax: +233 302 229975

ADR Depository

BNY Mellon (BoNY)
BNY Shareowner Services
PO Box 358016
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8016
United States of America
Telephone: +1 800 522 6645 (Toll free in USA) or
+1 201 680 6578 (outside USA)
E-mail: shrrelations@mellon.com
Website: www.bnymellon.com/com/shareowner

Global BuyDIRECTSM

BoNY maintains a direct share purchase and dividend reinvestment plan for ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI.
Telephone: +1-888-BNY-ADRS