

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K/A

July 15, 2005

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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**AMENDMENT NO. 1**

**FORM 6-K/A**

Report of Foreign Private Issuer Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of  
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Dated July 15, 2005

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**AngloGold Ashanti Limited**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

11 Diagonal Street

Johannesburg, 2001

(P.O. Box 62117)

Marshalltown, 2107

South Africa

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-  
N/A





**Explanatory Note**

This Form 6-K/A amends our Abridged Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2004 furnished to the Securities & Exchange Commission (the "Commission") on Form 6-K on March 30, 2005, in order to replace the condensed consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements furnished therewith with revised condensed consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements derived from the financial statements filed with our Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, as filed with the Commission on July 15, 2005. No attempt has been made in this Form 6-K/A to modify or update other disclosures presented in the original Form 6-K being amended, except as described in the preceding sentence. This Form 6-K/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 6-K it amends. Information not affected by the replacement described in the first sentence hereof is unchanged and reflects the disclosure made at the time of the original submission of the Form 6-K to the SEC on March 30, 2005. Accordingly, this Form 6-K/A should be read in conjunction with our filings with and submissions to the SEC subsequent to the filing of the original Form 6-K being amended, including any amendments to those filings or submissions.

04  
Abridged  
Annual  
Report

#### Scope of the report

This Abridged Report 2004 presents a summary of the operating and financial results for the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004. The information has been drawn from the Annual Report 2004, which has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and US Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. The latter only applies to the financial statements which are prepared in compliance with the New York Stock Exchange regulations. The financial statements have also been prepared in line with the South African Companies Act No. 61 of 1973 and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Securities Exchange South Africa (JSE). The guidelines of the King Report on Corporate Governance, 2002 have also been taken into account. The Annual Report is submitted to the JSE, as well as to the London, New York, Ghana and Australian stock exchanges and the Paris and Brussels bourses. It is also submitted to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on a Form 6-K.

The most significant event of the past year was the business combination of AngloGold Limited (AngloGold) with Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited (Ashanti). The establishment of AngloGold Ashanti Limited (AngloGold Ashanti) was effective on 26 April 2004 when the former Ashanti operations were incorporated into the group. For reporting purposes, the effective reporting period for the combined operation began on 1 May 2004. The former Ashanti operations are therefore reported in this report for an eight-month period only, that is, May-December 2004.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported in line with the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Reserves and Resources (SAMREC 2000) and the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2004). Competent persons in terms of all these codes have prepared, reviewed and confirmed the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as reported in this publication. The Annual Report contains a summary of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. A more detailed breakdown that includes plans is available separately in a supplementary statistics document.

In addition, AngloGold Ashanti has for the second year produced a Report to Society in conjunction with the Annual Report to ensure a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of the group. The Report to Society seeks to explain and assess the economic, social and environmental responsibilities and performance obligations the company believes it has to its stakeholders, who include shareholders, employees, employee representatives and the communities in which it operates, as well as regional and national governments.

Both the Annual Report 2004 and the Report to Society 2004 are available online on the company's website at [www.anglogoldashanti.com](http://www.anglogoldashanti.com), as is the supplementary document on group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. These documents are also available on CD or in a printed version, and can be requested from the contacts listed at the end of this report.

Throughout this document, US dollar, dollar or \$ refers to US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Certain forward-looking statements**

Certain statements contained in this document including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti's operations, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti's exploration and production projects, its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, contain certain forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti's operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations and the outcome and consequence of any pending litigation proceedings reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government action, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, and business and operational risk management. For a discussion of such factors, refer to the risk factors as detailed in the corporate governance section of this Annual Report 2004. In addition to this publication, AngloGold Ashanti has produced an annual report on Form 20-F, which was filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on or about 30 March 2005, for the year ended 31 December 2004.

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Key features 2004 – financial

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Average dollar gold spot price 13% higher than 2003 at \$409 per ounce

.

Received gold price increased by 9% to \$394 per ounce

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Adjusted operating profit down by 22% to \$434 million

.

Capital expenditure up by 30% to \$585 million

.

Adjusted headline earnings down by 7% to \$263 million

.

Total dividend for the year of R3.50 per share, or \$0.56 per ADS

.

Hedge book restructured for more exposure to higher dollar gold price

2004

2003

Average for year

Closing rate

Average for year

Closing rate

R/\$

6.4368

5.6450

7.5516

6.6679

A\$/

1.3570

1.2776

1.5406

1.3275

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

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Combining the operations of AngloGold with those of Ashanti

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Gold production up 8% to 6.05 million ounces, largely as a result of the business combination

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Total cash costs rise 25% to \$268 per ounce as dollar weakens against operating currencies

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Ore Reserves up 25% to 79 million ounces and Mineral Resources 3% higher at 218 million ounces as at the end of December 2004

Key features 2004 – operational

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Letter from the chairman and the deputy chairman

Dear Shareholder

The year ended 31 December 2004 was operationally generally sound, except for the newly acquired Ashanti mines, but financially challenging. Although gold production was higher than the previous year, largely as a result of the business combination with Ashanti, and the received price of gold increased by \$31 per ounce, lower grades and higher costs driven by the oil price, mining contractor costs and stronger operating currencies pushed adjusted headline earnings 7% lower and, consequently, the dividend was substantially reduced. Additionally, the company's hedge book, which has served us very well in the past during periods of a weaker spot price, presented us with further challenges in the face of a sustained stronger gold price and a restructure of the hedge book was commenced at the end of December and completed in January 2005.

The average spot price for gold of \$409 per ounce for 2004 was \$46 per ounce stronger than the average price for 2003 and the final quarter of the year saw a spot gold price of \$457 per ounce, the highest price in almost 17 years. The driving influence of positive investor sentiment, which appears to be behind this sustained improvement, remained the weakening of the dollar and continued political uncertainty in the Middle East.

The physical market for gold during 2004 showed some encouraging moves in the important markets of Turkey and Vietnam and sustained demand in India. In China, for the first time in several years, sales of gold jewellery grew during 2004 due to the introduction to that market of modern, 18- carat gold jewellery product. With these high population economies achieving growth in the high single digits, there seems good reason for cautious optimism about future demand and pricing for all commodities including gold.

It is against this background that AngloGold Ashanti took the decision to lower its mandate for hedging from 50% to 30% of the next five years of production spread over ten years and to restructure its hedge book. The effect of these moves was to increase the proportion of the company's anticipated 6.5 million ounces of gold production that is exposed to the spot price to 90% in 2005 and 83% in 2006 and to improve the value of remaining forward sales contracts in future years.

Concern that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) might sell part of its substantial gold reserves in order to write down the debt of heavily indebted poorer countries has recently given rise to a degree of uncertainty in the gold market. Such a scheme was previously proposed in 1999; then it seemed to us perverse that an international body such as the IMF should act in a way that would negatively affect gold markets in order to reduce the debt burden of certain developing countries, many of which are significant gold producers. Leading figures in the United States Congress have already indicated their opposition to any sale of IMF gold and, without the support of the United States at the IMF, such a sale would not be permitted. However, in 1999, a means was derived to realise value from the IMF gold reserves through the revaluation of a

portion of the IMF gold holdings, from their low balance sheet value of \$42 per ounce to the spot price for the metal at that time. This achieved the IMF purpose without impacting either the gold market or the price and we urge the IMF to act in a way on this occasion which will achieve its certainly worthwhile objective without severe and negative consequences for gold producing developing economies.

The positive trends in the gold market have also led gold companies to extend their efforts to find and turn to account, tomorrow's production ounces. In the case of AngloGold Ashanti, this has given rise to a "new frontier" strategy of looking for exploration and acquisition targets outside of the world's recognised and mature gold regions and to dispose of properties which are unlikely to yield real shareholder returns. In Russia, AngloGold Ashanti has acquired a share in London-based Trans-Siberian Gold as an entry point to this region. In China, strategic alliances are being sought to allow the company successfully to extract value from what may well be a prospective region. During the year the company announced joint venture arrangements giving it interests in Laos and the Philippines. In Mongolia, the company continued to acquire land positions in several prospective areas. In the DRC, exploration drilling has commenced in the gold-rich Ituri region of the north-east of the country. Finally, faced with the combination of improving physical demand for the product, the likelihood of a sustained higher spot gold price, stronger currencies against the dollar and higher operating costs, the major challenge facing management is to grow margins, improve returns on capital and to continue to reward shareholders. We are confident that the company has strategies in place to meet these challenges during the rest of 2005 and in the years beyond.

RP Edey

TJ Motlatsi

*Chairman*

*Deputy chairman*

10 March 2005

Russell Edey

James Motlatsi

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Letter from the chief executive officer and the president

Dear Shareholder

The most pleasing features of 2004 from an operational point of view were the dramatic improvements in workplace safety in all of our operating regions – lost-time injuries came down by 26% for the year and the rate of fatal accidents by 34%. These numbers are a tribute to the hard work and dedication to a safe working environment on the part of our operating management.

The key strategic event in 2004 for us was the completion of the AngloGold Ashanti business combination. From the outset, our objective had been to combine the two companies into a long-life, low-cost, high-margin investment opportunity, bringing together the best that both had to offer, by way of ore bodies, capital and human resources. The business combination was endorsed by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Ghanaian government – a critical requirement for a company which is likely to be operating profitably in that country fifty years from now.

Immediately following the completion of the business combination, we reported on the difficulties we were experiencing at Siguiri, our operation in the Republic of Guinea. Discussions between AngloGold Ashanti management and senior government officials on the underlying principles and details of the Convention de Base governing the relationship between the company and the government are proceeding well and we anticipate a workable agreement in the near future.

The positive relationship between ourselves and government here at home in South Africa is also proving to be an advantage in converting our mining rights in terms of the new Act. We realise that we are dealing with unprecedented areas of law and regulation in this process and we continue to have constructive interactions with the Department of Minerals and Energy to deal with uncertainties which the process reveals.

AngloGold Ashanti has developed a comprehensive education, counselling and health care response to HIV/AIDS in South Africa.

Education about the nature of this disease and its patterns of transmission is a continuing and comprehensive part of workplace communication. Every AngloGold Ashanti employee has access to several convenient and confidential voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) facilities. During 2004, some 4,000 employees made use of these centres and some 10,000 employees since the VCT programme began. 700 employees who have tested positive for HIV as part of the VCT programme have enrolled in wellness clinics and participate in an HIV/AIDS treatment programme and 706 employees are participating in anti-retroviral therapy programmes. The improvement in their state of health and their immune systems is impressive. AngloGold Ashanti hopes to participate in a major vaccine trial during the course of 2005.

Looking ahead to the rest of this year and beyond, we face three key challenges.

First, we must manage our production costs in the face of strong operating currencies, rising mining contractor costs, higher energy prices and high transport charges. The global cost management project

underway has already yielded savings in excess of \$50 million, with a similar level anticipated for 2005.

Secondly, against a background of what seems now to be a sustained stronger spot gold price, we will continue actively to manage our hedge book in the way which we have effectively done over the past three years and particularly in the last quarter of 2004, when we reduced our level of cover by some 2.2 million ounces, giving us greater exposure to the spot price in the future.

Thirdly, the integration of AngloGold and Ashanti is now effectively complete and we continue to hold the view that the combination will allow us to unlock the potential of both companies. The current operations at Obuasi continue to present us with a significant challenge but we are confident that we have the strategies and plans in place to ensure a gradual but steady improvement in performance, which we anticipate becoming evident during the course of the year.

AngloGold Ashanti chief operating officer Dave Hodgson and chief financial officer Jonathan Best have indicated their wish to retire during 2005. The board, on the recommendation of its Nominations Committee, will appoint Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (Venkat) as chief financial officer from 1 August when Jonathan leaves at the end of July. In view of the company's size, the board believes that it is necessary to appoint two chief operating officers (COO), one responsible for operations in Africa, and the other leading those in the Americas and Australia. Thus when Dave leaves at the end of April, Neville Nicolau will be appointed COO (Africa) and Roberto Carvalho Silva COO (Americas and Australia) from 1 May.

Dave and Jonathan have made an invaluable contribution to this company over the last ten years. In Venkat, Neville and Roberto, we are fortunate to have three experienced executives to assume these key positions.

The year 2004 was an exciting but challenging one for your company. We remain fully committed to our promise to you to generate competitive returns through the continuous improvement of AngloGold Ashanti's resources – its people, assets and product.

RM Godsell

SE Jonah

*Chief executive officer*

*President*

10 March 2005

Bobby Godsell

Sam Jonah

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Operations with  
brownfields exploration

Sold and/or  
closed operations

Greenfields  
exploration areas

Exploration alliance areas  
and offices

Jerritt Canyon

Cripple Creek

& Victor

Big Springs

Alaska

Canada

U.S.A.

Colombia

Peru

Free State

operations

Serra

Grande

AngloGold  
Ashanti  
Mineração

Navachab

Cerro Vanguardia

Namibia

SA Operations

Great Noligwa  
Mponeng  
TauTona  
Savuka  
Kopanang  
Tau Lekoa  
Moab Khotsong

(in development)

Ergo

South Africa

Zimbabwe

DRC

Freda-Rebecca

Tanzania

Geita

Tanami

Union Reefs

Australia

Boddington  
(care and  
maintenance)

Sunrise Dam

Philippines

Laos

China

Mongolia

Russia

Guinea

Siguiri

Sadiola



Yatela

Morila

Mali

Bibiani  
Iduapriem &

Teberebie South

Obuasi

Ghana

Argentina

Brazil

Business overview

Profile and corporate information

AngloGold Ashanti, headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, is a global gold company with a portfolio of long-life, relatively low-cost assets and differing orebody types in key gold producing regions. The company's 22 operations are located in 10 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and the United States of America), and are supported by extensive exploration activities. The combined Proved and Probable Ore Reserves of the group amounted to 79 million ounces as at 31 December 2004.

AngloGold Ashanti is listed on stock exchanges world wide – in Johannesburg (ANG), New York (AU), Australia (AGG) and Ghana (AGA and AADS), as well as the London Stock Exchange (AGD), Euronext Paris (VA) and Euronext Brussels (ANG).

Summary of performance in 2004

The group's gold production in 2004 rose by 8% to 6.052 million ounces, following the combination of the AngloGold and Ashanti operations, and in line with the company's geographic and orebody diversification strategy. Output from operations outside South Africa, principally from low-cost surface and shallow mines, rose by 27% to 2.973 million ounces.

Capital expenditure for the year rose to \$585 million. Of this, \$329 million (56%) was for maintenance capital expenditure and \$256 million (44%) for new projects. Adjusted headline earnings decreased by 7% to \$263 million.

The market in 2004

The return of investor interest in gold resulted in a sustained rise in the gold price during the latter half of 2004. The gold price rose almost uninterrupted for three months to early December to \$456.75 per ounce, the highest price in almost 17 years. There was a measure of correction after the price failed to rise above \$460 per ounce, and the price ended the year at \$435 per ounce, up by 6% from the beginning of 2004. The market has since corrected further to a low of \$410 per ounce, but buying interest has returned and the price rally of the past three years appears intact.

The driving influence on investor sentiment was the weakening dollar, particularly against the euro, but also against the Japanese yen. This has been the case also for the past three and a half years and the correlation between the rising dollar spot price of gold and the weakening dollar against the euro reached a remarkable 97% over the three months to December. While this does not mean that other factors do not influence the gold market and the price of gold from time to time, it does underline the primary influence of the health of the US currency on the gold price in the current market cycle.

In this respect, the gold market differs from the parallel cycle of rising base metal and commodity prices, which has also been influenced to some extent by investor buying on the back of a weakening US currency. However, prices of industrial metals are being driven mainly by Chinese demand at present. The correlation between the gold price and the weak dollar is an important one for the year ahead. With market commentators and analysts uniformly forecasting a weaker dollar at the end of 2005, these forecasts have translated to a forecast for higher spot prices of gold as well. Any stabilisation or recovery in the US currency would have the opposite effect on the gold price in the current market.

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Investment demand remains the instrument through which this influence on the gold price is manifested. The role played by investors and speculators in gold on the New York Comex has been supplemented by the launch in the USA of the gold exchange-traded fund, the streetTRACKS Gold Shares. The fund was created by the World Gold Council in partnership with State Street Global Markets and by early 2005 this fund had purchased on behalf of its investors over 140 tons of physical gold in the market. This level of investment is equal to over 25% of the net long position in gold on the New York Comex. On the Comex itself, during the year the total open position in gold reached a record high of over 22 million ounces, or 685 tons. The net long position remained consistently strong throughout the final quarter of 2004, although it failed to reach the record high levels seen in early April.

The average spot price of \$409 per ounce for the year was \$46 per ounce or 13% stronger than the average for the previous year.

However, the rand strengthened against the dollar by some 15% during this period, and the rand gold price enjoyed no benefit from the higher dollar prices. The gold price in rands at the end of 2004 of R79,442 per kilogram was over 10% (or R9,000 per kilogram) lower than the local gold price at the beginning of 2004, and the average local price of R84,400 per kilogram for 2004 was 4% lower than the average price in 2003.

## Currencies

The recovery in the dollar which began early in the first quarter of 2004 lasted well into the third quarter of the year. For over six months, the US currency traded mostly between \$1.20 and \$1.25 to the euro, and reached ¥115 during May 2004. The dollar's strength during this time was a result largely of purchases of dollar instruments by monetary authorities in China and Japan. As this Asian intervention ended, so did the recovery in the US currency, and the dollar's devaluation resumed late in the third quarter, and continued unbroken for four months, to close 2004 at almost \$1.36 to the euro and at ¥102. By the end of the year, the euro had gained 8% and the yen 5% against the dollar compared to their exchange rates at the beginning of 2004.

The cycle of dollar weakness continued as the market took the view that the challenge of the US budget deficit was unlikely to be resolved and the US currency would have to weaken in order to set in train the economic corrections necessary to reduce the US deficits. This market view was reinforced by the public announcement in mid-November by Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the US Federal Reserve Bank, that the current account deficit of the US was unsustainable and that the willingness of foreign investors to finance that deficit through investments in the US currency was finite. After this announcement, the US currency went on to touch a record low of over \$1.37 to the euro, and also to lose ground against the yen. With the weaker dollar came a stronger gold price, and the behaviour of gold as a currency trade against the dollar was reinforced. Since the end of 2004, the dollar has recovered somewhat against both the euro and the yen.

The South African rand has strengthened against the dollar by significantly more than the dollar has weakened against other major currencies. At its strongest point against the dollar (at the end of 2004), the rand had gained 17% since the beginning of 2004. The local currency also showed significant volatility during the year. While the rand has been helped in 2004 by the weakening dollar, it has also benefited from strong commodity prices and from sustained investor interest in the South African economy. In addition, sound economic policies have translated to sustained growth in the country and to a further upgrading of the country's sovereign risk rating by international ratings agencies. While the value of the rand remains vulnerable to a recovery in the dollar, or to specific event-driven reactions, it is otherwise likely to sustain its strength against major currencies into 2005.

AngloGold Ashanti believes that the primary driver in gold continues to be strong speculator and investor interest in the metal, driven by a number of fundamental economic circumstances. Among these is the anticipated further decline of the dollar.

The physical market for gold in the first half of 2004 showed some positive adjustment, and some acceptance of higher gold prices. This resulted in a slight recovery in demand and some slippage in supply, and a physical market more in balance for that. In particular, in the important area of demand for gold in jewellery, latest reports show improved offtake in the Middle East (particularly in Turkey) and in South East Asia (particularly Vietnam), and sustained demand in India. Set against this demand performance, official sales of gold were lower in 2004, due in part to the process of renegotiation and extension of the Washington Agreement for a further five years, and lower scrap sales. A further contribution to an improved supply/demand balance is likely to come from rising gold offtake in jewellery in China this year, the first time in several years. This improvement has come with the completion in 2003 of the deregulation of the gold jewellery market in China, and the subsequent introduction by the World Gold Council of modern, 18-carat gold jewellery to metropolitan markets in China. This new product is able to compete with platinum jewellery on price, colour and design and it has been interesting to see growing sales of this new product and a simultaneous fall in platinum jewellery sales in the China mainland market during 2004.

#### Hedging

As at 31 December 2004, the net delta hedge position of AngloGold Ashanti was 10.49 million ounces or 326.2 tons, valued at the spot price of gold on that date of \$434.70 per ounce. This net delta position reflects a decrease over the year of 4.2 million ounces or 130 tons in the net combined size of the AngloGold Ashanti hedge since the beginning of 2004 and the take-on of the Ashanti hedge in April 2004. This decrease has been achieved by the active management of hedge positions quarter by quarter, and a restructuring and reduction of hedge commitments during the final quarter of 2004. The marked-to-market value of the hedge position as at 31 December 2004 was negative \$1.16 billion. The group continues to manage its hedged positions actively and to reduce overall levels of pricing commitments in respect of future gold

production by the group.

Outlook for 2005

Production in 2005 is expected to grow to some 6.5 million ounces. Capital expenditure is expected to be \$655 million in 2005, mainly at the South Africa, South America and former Ashanti operations in Ghana and Guinea.

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for the year ended 31 December 2004

Directors and executive management

**Executive directors**

Mr RM Godsell (52)

BA, MA

*Chief Executive Officer*

Bobby Godsell was appointed to the AngloGold board as chief executive officer in April 1998 and as chairman in December 2000. He relinquished his role as chairman of AngloGold in May 2002. He is a non-executive director of Anglo American plc. He is also a past chairman of the World Gold Council.

Mr JG Best (56)

ACIS, ACIMA, MBA

*Executive Director: Finance (Chief Financial Officer)*

Jonathan Best was appointed finance director of AngloGold in April 1998. He has had 36 years of service with companies associated with the mining industry.

Mr DL Hodgson (57)

BSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Civil Engineering), BCom, AMP (Harvard)

*Chief Operating Officer*

Dave Hodgson was appointed to the AngloGold board in November 2001 as chief operating officer. He was previously executive officer responsible for AngloGold's South Africa region. He has more than 31 years of mining experience.

Dr SE Jonah KBE (55)

Hon D Sc (Exeter), MSc (Mineral Production Management)

*President*

Dr Sam Jonah was appointed to the position of chief executive officer of Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited in 1986. Dr Jonah had an honorary knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, in 2003. He became president of AngloGold Ashanti in May 2004.

Mr KH Williams (56)

BA (Hons)

*Executive Director: Marketing*

Kelvin Williams was appointed marketing director of AngloGold in April 1998. He has 29 years of service in the gold mining industry. He is a director and the immediate past chairman of Rand Refinery and is a director of the World Gold Council.

**Non-executive directors**

Mr RP Edey (62)

FCA

*Chairman and independent non-executive director*

Russell Edey was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998 and as deputy chairman in December 2000. In May 2002, he was appointed chairman when Bobby Godsell relinquished this office.

Based in the United Kingdom, he is deputy chairman of NM Rothschild Corporate Finance and a director of a number of other companies.

Dr TJ Motlatsi (53)

Hon D Soc Sc (Lesotho)

*Deputy Chairman and independent non-executive director*

James Motlatsi was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998 and as deputy chairman in May 2002 upon Russell Edey being appointed chairman. He has been associated with the South African mining industry since 1970, and is a past president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). He is also chief executive officer of TEBA Ltd.

Mr FB Arisman (60)

MSc (Finance)

*Independent non-executive director*

Frank Arisman was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998. He resides in New York and recently retired, after 32 years of service, from JP Morgan Chase, where he held the position of managing director.

Mrs E le R Bradley (66)

BSc, MSc

*Independent non-executive director*

Elisabeth Bradley was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998. She is non-executive chairman of Wesco Investments Ltd, Metair Investments Ltd and Toyota South Africa (Pty) Ltd and a director of a number of other companies. She is also deputy chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Mr CB Brayshaw (69)

CA(SA), FCA

*Independent non-executive director*

Colin Brayshaw was appointed to the AngloGold board in April 1998. He is a retired managing partner and chairman of Deloitte & Touche and is a non-executive director of a number of other companies including Anglo American Platinum Corporation Ltd, Datatec Ltd and Johnnic Holdings Ltd.

Mr AW Lea (56)

BA (Hons)

Tony Lea was appointed to the AngloGold board in July 2001. He is finance director of Anglo American plc.

Mr WA Nairn (60)

BSc (Mining Engineering)

Bill Nairn has been a member of the AngloGold board since January 2000. He was re-appointed to the board in May 2001, having previously been alternate director to Tony Trahar. He is a former group technical director of Anglo American plc.

Mr SR Thompson (45)

BA (Hons) (Geology)

Simon Thompson is the chief executive of Anglo American Base Metals Division. He is also a director of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd, a member of the executive board of Anglo American plc, chairman of the Exploration Division and a member of the executive committee of the Industrial Minerals Division. Simon joined the AngloGold Ashanti board in 2004.

Mr AJ Trahar (55)

BCom, CA(SA)

Tony Trahar was appointed to the AngloGold board in October 2000. He is chief executive officer of Anglo American plc.

Mr PL Zim (44)

MCom

Lazarus Zim is chief executive officer of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited. He is also chairman of Anglo Operations Limited and serves on a number of boards in the Anglo American Group including Anglo American Platinum Corporation Ltd. Lazarus joined the AngloGold Ashanti board in 2004.



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**Alternate directors**

Mr DD Barber (52)

FCA, AMP (Harvard)

David Barber was appointed alternate director to Julian Ogilvie Thompson in April 2002 and, following the retirement of Mr Ogilvie Thompson, was appointed alternate director to Mr Zim in April 2004. He is finance director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

Mr AH Calver (57)

BSc (Hons) Engineering, MDP (UNISA), PMD (Harvard)

Harry Calver was appointed alternate director to Bill Nairn in May 2001.

He is head of engineering at Anglo American plc.

Mr PG Whitcutt (39)

BCom(Hons), CA(SA), MBA

Peter Whitcutt was appointed alternate director to Tony Lea in October 2001. He is head of finance at Anglo American plc.

**Executive officers**

Ms MM Botsio-Phillips (47)

LLB, BL

*General Counsel*

Merene Botsio-Phillips joined Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited in 1995, and was appointed to the board as executive director – general counsel in 1996. She was admitted to the English Bar in 1979 and is a member of Gray's Inns, the Ghana Bar and the International Bar Association.

Mr R Carvalho Silva (53)

BAcc, BCorp Admin

*Deputy Chief Operating Officer (International)*

Roberto Carvalho Silva joined the Anglo American group in Brazil in 1973 and was appointed president and chief executive officer of AngloGold South America in January 1999. He became an executive officer of AngloGold in February 2000 and was appointed a deputy chief operating officer in January 2005.

Mr RN Duffy (41)

BCom, MBA

*New Business Development*

Richard Duffy joined Anglo American Corporation 18 years ago. He became an executive officer of AngloGold in 1998 and was given the business planning portfolio in November 2000. In 2004, on completion of the business combination of AngloGold and Ashanti, Richard was appointed an executive officer of AngloGold Ashanti.

Ms D Earp (43)

BCom, BAcc, CA(SA)

*Corporate Accounting*

Dawn Earp joined AngloGold in July 2000 from Anglo American where she held the position as vice president, central finance. Dawn was appointed to the position of executive officer in May 2004.

Mr BW Guenther (52)

BS Mining Engineering

*Corporate Technical (Group)*

Ben Guenther joined AngloGold as senior vice-president general

manager of Jerritt Canyon mine in Nevada. In 2000. He was seconded to AngloGold's Corporate Office in Johannesburg as head of mining. In 2001, he assumed some responsibilities for safety and health as well as heading up the Corporate Technical Group. Ben was appointed an executive officer in May 2004.

Mr RL Lazare (48)

BA HED

*South Africa region*

Robbie Lazare was appointed an executive officer in December 2004.

Prior to this he was the general manager of TauTona mine. He has 23 years experience in the mining industry.

Mr SJ Lenahan (49)

BSoc Sc, MSc

*Corporate Affairs*

Steve Lenahan has been working in the mining industry since 1978 when he started his career at De Beers. He was appointed investor relations executive for AngloGold in 1998 and assumed responsibility for corporate affairs in early 2001.

Mr MP Lynam (43)

BEng (Mech)

*Treasury*

Mark Lynam joined the Anglo American group in 1983 and has been involved in hedging and treasury since 1990. In 1998, Mark joined AngloGold as treasurer and was appointed to the position of executive officer in May 2004.

Mr NF Nicolau (45)

B-Tech (Min.Eng), MBA

*Deputy Chief Operating Officer (Africa)*

Neville Nicolau became the executive officer responsible for AngloGold's South Africa region in November 2001 and was appointed a deputy chief operating officer in January 2005. He has 26 years of mining experience.

Ms YZ Simelane (39)

BA LLB, FILPA, MAP

*Managing Secretary*

Yedwa Simelane joined AngloGold in November 2000 from the Mineworkers' Provident Fund where she was the senior manager of the Fund. Yedwa was appointed to the position of executive officer in May 2004.

Mr NW Unwin (52)

BA

*Human Resources and Information Technology*

Nigel Unwin has had many years of experience in the field of human resources. He has been an executive officer since 1999.

Mr S Venkatakrishnan (39)

BCom, A.C.A (ICAI)

*Deputy Chief Financial Officer*

Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (Venkat) was the finance director of Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited from 2000 until the business combination with AngloGold in 2004. Prior to joining Ashanti, Venkat worked as a director in the Reorganisation Services division of Deloitte & Touche

in London.

Mr GF Wylie (52)

BSc Honours (Geology), MSc (Mining Engineering), Dip Mgmt

*Exploration*

Gordon Wylie began his career at Iscor in 1976 before moving to Anglo American Corporation. In 1998 he became manager, Exploration and Geology for AngloGold's global operations. Gordon was appointed to the position of executive officer in May 2004.

**Company secretary**

Mr CR Bull (58)

BCom

Chris Bull has been employed by the Anglo American Corporation group for 39 years in various company secretarial positions. He was appointed company secretary of AngloGold in 1998 and is responsible for ensuring compliance with statutory and corporate governance requirements and the regulations of the stock exchanges on which AngloGold Ashanti is listed.

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#### Corporate governance

Details on the company's corporate governance practices are available in the comprehensive Annual Report 2004, which is available in print and in electronic format on the company's website, [www.anglogoldashanti.com](http://www.anglogoldashanti.com)

AngloGold Ashanti is a controlled company with its parent company, Anglo American, holding more than 50% of the company's issued share capital. The board comprises a unitary board structure of 15 directors who assume complete responsibility for the activities of the company, including the total risk management framework of the company. The board has a written charter that governs its powers, functions and responsibilities. The board contains the mix of skills, experience and knowledge required of a multinational gold company.

Non-executive directors provide the board with invaluable and balanced advice and experience that is independent of management and the executive. The presence of five independent directors on the board, and the critical role they play through representation on key committees such as the Audit and Corporate Governance, Nominations, Political Donations and Remuneration committees, together with their calibre, experience and standing within the company, ensures that the company's interests are served by impartial views that are separate of management and shareholders. The five independent directors are: Mr Russell Edey (Board Chairman), Dr James Motlatsi (Deputy Board Chairman), Mr Frank Arisman, Mrs Elisabeth Bradley and Mr Colin Brayshaw.

In terms of board policy, a director will qualify as being independent provided AngloGold Ashanti has not, over the preceding year, done business in excess of \$10 million or 5% of the company's treasury business with the employer of that director. Furthermore, in compliance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Securities Exchange South Africa (JSE), an independent director must not be a representative of a shareholder who has the ability to control or materially influence management and/or the board; not have been employed by the company or be the spouse of a person employed by the company in an executive role in the past three years; not been an adviser to the company other than in the capacity as a director of the company; not be a material supplier, customer or have a material contractual relationship with the company; and be free of any relationship that could be seen to materially interfere with the independence of that person. All five independent directors complied with these requirements in 2004 and the board determined that such directors have no material relationship with AngloGold Ashanti.

#### Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee, inclusive of its chairman, comprises four independent non-executive directors. The committee comprises: Mr Colin Brayshaw (Committee Chairman), Mr Frank Arisman, Mrs Elisabeth Bradley and Mr Russell Edey. The board has determined the chairman of the committee, Mr Brayshaw, to be a financial expert as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. All members of the committee have considerable financial knowledge and experience to help oversee and guide the board and the company in

respect of the audit and corporate governance disciplines.

The committee and the executive committee consider it unnecessary for the group internal audit manager to report administratively to the chief executive officer, and that she should rather report administratively to the finance director and functionally to the committee. The group internal audit manager has unrestricted access to the chief executive, the board chairman and the chairman of the committee, and is invited to attend and report on her department's activities at all committee meetings. The board is confident that the unfettered access of the group internal audit manager to key board members, and the direct and regular reporting to the committee, together with her calibre, experience and integrity, enables her to discharge her duties as required by law and in fulfilment of her obligations to the company. The function, duties and powers of the internal audit function, for which the group internal audit manager is responsible, is governed by a formal internal audit charter that has been approved by the committee.

The committee meets regularly with the external audit partner, the group's internal audit manager, the head of legal services and the corporate accounting manager, to review the audit plans of the internal and external auditors, to ascertain the extent to which the scope of the audit can be relied upon to detect weaknesses in internal controls and to review the quarterly and half-yearly financial results, significant legal matters affecting the company, the preliminary announcement of the annual results and the annual financial statements, as well as all statutory submissions of a financial nature, prior to approval by the board.

The committee is, furthermore, responsible for:

- the appointment and dismissal of the external auditors; determining and approving external auditors' fees; overseeing the work of the external auditors; determining all non-audit work of the external auditors including consulting work, and approving non-audit fees to be paid to the external auditors; and ensuring that the external auditors report regularly to the committee;
- overseeing the internal audit function; receiving regular report back from the group internal audit manager; appointment and dismissal of the group internal audit manager;
- assessing and reviewing the company's risk management framework; and
- monitoring the group's corporate governance practices in relation to regulatory requirements and guidelines.

The external auditors also meet with the committee members in the absence of management and the chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

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## ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) rules require that the board determine whether a member of the committee's simultaneous service on more than three public companies' audit committees impairs the ability of such a member to effectively serve on a listed company's audit committee. Mr Brayshaw, the chairman of the committee, is a member of nine other public companies' audit committees and is chairman of seven of them. Mrs Bradley is a member of four other public companies' audit committees and is the chairman of one of them. Mr Brayshaw is a retired managing partner and chairman of Deloitte & Touche, while Mrs Bradley, who is semi-retired, has considerable financial and accounting experience. The board is confident that the experience, calibre and integrity of both Mr Brayshaw and Mrs Bradley, together with their regular attendance and active contribution at meetings of the committee, demonstrate their commitment to the company's affairs and particularly to the deliberations of the committee.

## The Nominations Committee

The committee is responsible for determining and recommending eligible candidates for board appointments. The appointment of directors is a matter for the board as a whole but the committee is responsible for determining and recommending suitable candidates to the board. The fit and proper standards policy for directors guides this process. The committee is also responsible for establishing and reviewing succession plans for members of the board, and particularly that of the chief executive officer and board chairman. The committee comprises six members, five of whom are independent and is chaired by the board chairman. The members are: Mr Russell Edey (Committee chairman), Mr Frank Arisman, Mrs Elisabeth Bradley, Mr Colin Brayshaw, Dr James Motlatsi and Mr Tony Trahar.

## The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for evaluating the performance of the executive directors and executive officers, and setting appropriate remuneration for such officers of the company. Full details of the company's remuneration philosophy, the committee's deliberations during 2004, the remuneration payments for all directors and information on the share incentive scheme is available in the Remuneration Report on page 84 of the full Annual Report which is available on the company website. The performances of the executive directors are considered relative to the prevailing business climate. Bonuses paid to executive directors are a reflection of the performance of each of the directors and the company as a whole. Executive directors have elected to receive no remuneration as directors of the company. The fees of non-executive directors are fixed by shareholders at the annual general meeting, and other than the fees they receive for their participation on board committees and an allowance for travelling internationally to attend board meetings, non-executive directors receive no further payments from the company. The committee comprises three members, two of whom are independent and is chaired by the board chairman. The members are: Mr Russell Edey

(Committee chairman), Mr Colin Brayshaw and Mr Tony Trahar.

#### Disclosures Policy

AngloGold subscribes to a policy of full, accurate and consistent communication in respect of both its financial and operating affairs. To this end the company has adopted a Disclosures Policy, the object of which is to ensure compliance with the rules of the various exchanges on which it is listed and provide timely, accurate and reliable information fairly to all stakeholders including investors (and potential investors), regulators and analysts.

As the merger with Ashanti Goldfields was completed during the course of 2004, the policy was only adopted in December 2004 in order to align the practices of the merged company. The policy is publicly available from the company website.

#### Compliance with Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Rules

Section 303A.11 of the NYSE Rules requires a foreign-listed company on the exchange to identify significant differences between its corporate governance practices and those of a domestic company listed on the NYSE. The board does not comprise a majority of independent directors as the company is a controlled company and has adopted a different standard of director independence as compared with the NYSE standard. The JSE rules only require a sufficient number of independent directors. The NYSE rules require fully independent nominations and remuneration committees. In compliance with JSE rules the company has a Nominations Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Both committees comprise solely of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent and are chaired by the independent board chairman.

#### Codes of ethics and whistle-blowing policy

In order to comply with the company's obligations in terms of the United States' Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the South African King Code on Corporate Governance, and in the interests of good governance, the company has adopted a code of ethics for employees, a code of ethics for senior financial officers, and a whistle-blowing policy that encourages employees and other stakeholders to confidentially report acts of an unethical or illegal nature affecting the company's interests. Both codes and the whistle-blowing policy are available on the company website.

#### Risk management and risk factors

The board of directors assume responsibility for the complete risk management framework of the company and management reports regularly to the various board sub-committees on significant risk factors affecting the company. Full details of the company's risk management practices, internal controls and a complete list of the risk factors affecting the company is available under the corporate governance section of the Annual Report 2004, which is available on the company website.

12  
 One-year forecast – 2005  
 Total  
 South  
 AngloGold  
 Africa Argentina  
 Australia  
 Brazil  
 Ghana  
 Guinea  
 Mali  
 Namibia  
 Tanzania  
 USA  
 Ashanti  
 Gold  
 Underground operations  
 Metric tonnes milled  
 – 000  
 10,744  
 –  
 253  
 1,279  
 2,399  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 14,675  
 Yield  
 – g/t            8.01  
 –  
 3.48  
 7.31  
 5.81  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 7.51  
 Produced  
 – oz 000  
 2,767  
 –  
 28  
 301  
 448  
 –  
 –



–  
–  
–  
3,544  
Productivity  
g/employee  
255  
–  
539  
1,117  
376  
–  
–  
–  
–  
–  
286  
Surface and dump reclamation  
Metric tonnes treated  
– 000  
10,741  
–  
–  
–  
1,920  
–  
–  
–  
–  
–  
12,661  
Yield  
– g/t            0.32  
–  
–  
–  
0.45  
–  
–  
–  
–  
0.34  
Produced  
– oz 000  
112  
–  
–  
–  
28  
–

–  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 140  
 Open-pit operations  
 Metric tonnes mined  
 – 000  
 –  
 18,290  
 32,144  
 –  
 24,346  
 19,009  
 17,380  
 5,399  
 61,497  
 –  
 178,065  
 Stripping ratio  
 (1)  
 –  
 19.03  
 6.46  
 –  
 4.62  
 1.12  
 3.43  
 3.36  
 9.22  
 –  
 4.99  
 Metric tonnes treated  
 – 000  
 –  
 860  
 3,337  
 –  
 6,649  
 5,617  
 3,703  
 1,252  
 5,810  
 –  
 27,228  
 Yield  
 – g/t –  
 7.37  
 4.06  
 –  
 1.55

0.94  
3.60  
1.99  
3.36  
—  
2.60  
Produced  
— oz 000  
—  
204  
435  
—  
332  
171  
428  
80  
628  
—  
2,278  
Heap-leach operations  
Metric tonnes mined  
— 000  
—  
—  
—  
3,509  
—  
4,814  
5,460  
—  
—  
53,528  
67,311  
Metric tonnes placed  
(2)  
— 000                      —  
—  
—  
219  
—  
3,308  
1,173  
—  
—  
18,144  
22,844  
Stripping ratio  
(1)  
—  
—  
—

15.01  
 –  
 0.46  
 8.07  
 –  
 –  
 1.95  
 2.02  
 Gold placed  
 (3)  
 – kg –  
 –  
 –  
 652  
 –  
 3,232  
 3,334  
 –  
 –  
 11,510  
 18,728  
 Yield  
 (4)  
 – g/t –  
 –  
 –  
 2.97  
 –  
 0.98  
 2.84  
 –  
 –  
 0.63  
 0.82  
 Produced  
 – oz 000  
 –  
 –  
 –  
 33  
 –  
 93  
 107  
 –  
 –  
 330  
 563  
 Total  
 Gold produced  
 – oz 000  
 2,879

204

463

334

808

264

535

80

628

330

6,525

Total cash costs

– \$/oz produced

309

176

286

133

258

291

209

277

253

224

273

Capital expenditure

– \$m

337

11

48

83

108

10

18

1

29

10

655

(1)

Stripping ratio = (total tonnes mined – ore tonnes mined)/ore tonnes mined.

(2)

Tonnes placed onto leach pad.

(3)

Gold placed into leach pad inventory.

(4)

Gold placed/tonnes placed.

Rates of exchange

R/\$ 6.20:1

Australian dollar (A\$) A\$/\$ 0.77:1

Brazilian real (BRL) BRL/\$ 2.80:1

Argentinean peso (ARS) ARS/\$ 3.00:1

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Summarised group operating results

2004

2003

2002

2001

2000

**Operating results**

Underground operations

Metric tonnes milled

000

13,554

13,047

13,426

17,954

21,293

Yield

g/t

7.50

8.03

8.27

8.20

7.96

Produced

oz 000

3,270

3,367

3,569

4,734

5,451

Productivity

g/employee

target

270

236

247

219

209

actual

254

228

238

214

193

Surface and dump reclamation

Metric tonnes treated

000

35,800

36,822

38,366

50,355

50,289

Yield

g/t

0.31

0.27

0.30

0.32

0.32

Produced

oz 000

360

320

365

514

510

Open-pit operations

Metric tonnes mined

000

135,171

125,529

97,030

51,667

22,867

Stripping ratio

(1)

6.34

8.95

6.18

6.93

5.22

Metric tonnes treated

000

18,236

13,967

13,682

15,294

13,332

Yield

g/t

3.21

3.43

3.80

2.99

2.41

Produced

oz 000

1,884

1,540

1,673

1,469

1,034  
Heap-leach operations  
Metric tonnes mined  
000  
71,837  
59,507  
51,192  
34,123  
26,253  
Metric tonnes placed  
(2)  
000  
22,120  
18,265  
13,504  
11,748  
10,269  
Stripping ratio  
(1)  
2.08  
2.59  
2.63  
1.73  
1.59  
Gold placed  
(3)  
kg  
18,534  
14,782  
14,228  
10,668  
8,002  
Yield  
(4)  
g/t  
0.84  
0.81  
1.05  
0.91  
0.78  
Produced  
oz 000  
538  
389  
332  
266  
248  
Total gold produced  
oz 000  
6,052  
5,616



5,939

6,983

7,243

– South Africa

oz 000

3,079

3,281

3,412

4,670

5,418

– Argentina

oz 000

211

209

179

136

132

– Australia

oz 000

410

432

502

508

524

– Brazil

oz 000

334

323

299

305

307

– Ghana

oz 000

485

–

–

–

–

– Guinea

oz 000

83

–

–

–

–

– Mali

oz 000

475

577

710

508

289  
– Namibia  
oz 000  
67  
73  
85  
87  
77  
– Tanzania  
oz 000  
570  
331  
290  
273  
–  
– USA  
oz 000  
329  
390  
462  
496  
496  
– Zimbabwe  
oz 000  
9  
–  
–  
–  
–  
Price received  
\$/oz sold  
394  
363  
303  
287  
308  
Total cash costs  
(5)  
\$/oz produced  
268  
214  
150  
166  
200  
Total production costs  
(5)  
\$/oz produced  
336  
263  
192  
202

231  
Capital expenditure  
(5)  
\$m  
585  
449  
337  
382  
404  
Monthly average number of employees  
65,400  
55,439  
54,042  
70,380  
84,036  
Lost time injury frequency rate  
6.54  
8.83  
8.86  
10.55  
11.58  
Fatal injury frequency rate  
0.19  
0.29  
0.31  
0.25  
0.23  
Rand/dollar average exchange rate  
6.44  
7.55  
10.48  
8.62  
6.78  
Rand/dollar closing exchange rate  
5.65  
6.67  
8.58  
11.96  
7.58  
Australian dollar/dollar average exchange rate  
1.36  
1.54  
1.84  
1.93  
1.70  
Australian dollar/dollar closing exchange rate  
1.28  
1.33  
1.79  
1.96  
1.80

(1)

Stripping ratio = (total tonnes mined – ore tonnes mined)/ore tonnes mined.

(2)

Tonnes placed onto leach pad.

(3)

Gold placed into leach pad inventory.

(4)

Gold placed/tonnes placed.

(5)

Restated to reflect the change in accounting treatment of ore reserve development expenditure.

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Directors' approval

The annual financial statements and group annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004 which appear in the Annual Report

2004 were approved by the board of directors on 10 March 2005 and signed on its behalf by:

**Directors**

RP Edey, Chairman

RM Godsell, Chief Executive Officer

JG Best, Executive Director: Finance

CB Brayshaw, Chairman, Audit and Corporate Governance Committee

**Managing secretary**

Ms YZ Simelane

Secretary's certificate

In terms of Section 268G(d) of the Companies Act, 1973, I certify that the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as

are required of a public company in terms of the Act, and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

**Ms YZ Simelane**

Managing Secretary

Johannesburg

10 March 2005

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Report of the independent auditors  
to the members of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

The summarised group financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited set out on pages 16 to 21 have been derived from the annual financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2004.

We have audited the annual financial statements in accordance with statements of South African Auditing Standards. In our report dated 10 March 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on the financial statements from which the summarised annual financial statements were derived.

**Audit opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying summarised financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the annual financial statements from which they were derived.

For a better understanding of the scope of our audit and the company's financial position, the results of its operations and cash flows for the period, the summarised financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audit report and the annual financial statements from which the summarised financial statements were derived.

Ernst & Young  
Registered Accountants and Auditors  
Chartered Accountants (SA)

Johannesburg  
10 March 2005

16  
for the year ended 31 December 2004

Group income statement

15,922

16,150

Revenue

2,521

2,116

15,264

15,348

Gold income

2,396

2,029

(11,458)

(12,933)

Cost of sales

(2,022)

(1,526)

3,806

2,415

374

503

(273)

(331)

Corporate administration and other expenses

(51)

(36)

(139)

(100)

Market development costs

(15)

(19)

(283)

(283)

Exploration costs

(44)

(38)

(221)

(200)

Amortisation of intangible assets

(31)

(29)

(327)

(8)

Impairment of tangible assets

(1)  
(44)  
861  
(786)  
Non-hedge derivative (loss) gain  
(142)  
119  
(122)  
(78)  
Other operating expenses  
  
(12)  
(14)  
—  
9  
Other operating income  
  
1  
—  
(122) —  
Abnormal  
items  
  
—  
(19)  
3,180  
638  
Operating profit  
79  
423  
285  
285  
Interest receivable  
44  
38  
21  
59  
Other net income  
  
9  
3  
75  
88  
Profit on disposal of assets and subsidiaries  
  
13  
10  
331  
—  
Profit on disposal of investments



—  
 45  
 (384)  
 (563)  
 Finance costs and unwinding of decommissioning obligation

(87)  
 (53)  
 38  
 10  
 Fair value gains on interest rate swaps

2  
 6  
 3,546  
 517  
 Profit before taxation

60  
 472  
 (1,080)  
 174  
 Taxation

40  
 (142)  
 2,466  
 691  
 Profit after taxation

100  
 330  
*Allocated as follows*  
 2,331  
 567

Equity Shareholders  
 81  
 312  
 130  
 124

Minority interest  
 19  
 17  
 5

—  
 Minority interest in abnormal items

—  
 1  
 2,466  
 691  
 100  
 330

2003

2004

Figures in million

2004

2003

SA Rands

US Dollars

*The results have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).*

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Adjustments to operating profit

The operating profit has been adjusted by the following to arrive at adjusted operating profit:

3,180

638

Operating profit

79

423

273

331

Add: Corporate administration and other expenses

51

36

139

100

Add: Market development costs

15

19

283

283

Add: Exploration costs

44

38

221

200

Add: Amortisation of intangible assets

31

29

327

8

Add: Impairment of tangible assets

1

44

(438)

1,173

Less: Unrealised non-hedge derivatives

202

(63)

122

78

Add: Other operating expenses

12

14

—

(9)

Less: Other operating income

(1)

—

122

–

Add: Abnormal items

–

19

4,229

2,802

Adjusted operating profit

434

559

The profit attributable to equity shareholders has been adjusted by the following to arrive at headline earnings and adjusted headline earnings:

2,331

567

Profit attributable to equity shareholders

81

312

221

200

Amortisation of intangible assets

31

29

327

8

Impairment of tangible assets

1

44

(75)

(88)

Profit on disposal of assets and subsidiaries

(13)

(10)

(331)

–

Profit on disposal of investments

–

(45)

(94)

16

Taxation on items above

2

(12)

2,379

703

Headline earnings

102

318  
(476)  
1,163  
Unrealised non-hedge derivatives and fair value gains on  
interest rate swaps  
200  
(69)  
230  
(222)  
Deferred tax on unrealised non-hedge derivatives  
  
(39)  
33  
2,133  
1,644  
Adjusted headline earnings  
263  
282  
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)  
  
1,046  
226  
Basic  
32  
140  
1,042  
225  
Diluted  
32  
139  
1,068  
280  
Headline  
41  
143  
957  
654  
Adjusted headline  
105  
127  
710  
350  
Dividends declared per ordinary share (cents)  
  
56  
101  
1.3  
1.9  
Dividend cover based on adjusted headline earnings  
1.9  
1.3

2003

2004

Figures in million

2004

2003

SA Rands

US Dollars

18

as at 31 December 2004

Group balance sheet

**Assets**

Non-current assets

18,427

33,195

Tangible assets

5,880

2,764

2,749

2,347

Intangible assets

416

412

47

43

Investment in associate

8

7

81

223

Other investments

40

12

47

124

Inventories

22

7

630

1,055

Derivatives

187

94

1,000

601

Other non-current assets

106

151

22,981

37,588

6,659

3,447

Current assets

2,003

2,363

Inventories

419

300

1,461

1,747

Trade and other receivables

309

219

2,515

2,767

Derivatives

490

377

59

5

Current portion of other non-current assets

1

9

3,367

1,758

Cash and cash equivalents

312

505

9,405

8,640

1,531

1,410

32,386

46,228

Total assets

8,190

4,857

**Equity and liabilities**

10,852

18,228

Shareholders' equity

3,229

1,628

354

327

Minority interests

58

53



11,206

18,555

3,287

1,681

Non-current liabilities

5,383

7,262

Borrowings

1,286

807

1,832

2,265

Provisions

402

275

2,194

2,716

Derivatives

481

329

3,986

7,605

Deferred taxation

1,347

598

13,395

19,848

3,516

2,009

Current liabilities

2,339

2,650

Trade and other payables

470

350

2,340

1,800

Current portion of borrowings

319

351

2,942

3,007

Derivatives

533

441  
164  
368  
Taxation  
65  
25  
7,785  
7,825  
1,387  
1,167  
21,180  
27,673  
Total liabilities  
4,903  
3,176  
32,386  
46,228  
Total equity and liabilities  
8,190  
4,857  
2003  
2004  
Figures in million  
2004  
2003  
SA Rands  
US Dollars

*The results have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).*

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Group cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities

15,712

15,928

Receipts from customers

2,480

2,075

(11,185)

(12,423)

Payments to suppliers and employees

(1,895)

(1,483)

4,527

3,505

Cash generated from operations

585

592

245

236

Interest received

37

33

(232)

(148)

Environmental contributions and expenditure

(24)

(31)

9

—

Dividends received from associates

—

1

(291)

(465)

Finance costs

(72)

(40)

681

—

Recoupments tax received: Free State assets

—

91

(681)

—

Recoupments tax paid: Free State assets

—

(91)

(780)  
(218)  
Taxation paid  
(34)  
(102)  
3,478  
2,910  
Net cash inflow from operating activities  
492  
453  
Cash flows from investing activities  
Capital expenditure  
  
(1,622)  
(1,645)  
– to expand operations  
(256)  
(215)  
(1,122)  
(2,119)  
– to maintain operations  
(329)  
(148)  
38  
69  
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets  
10  
6  
(8)  
(127)  
Other investments acquired  
(20)  
(1)  
423  
–  
Proceeds from disposal of investments  
–  
56  
66  
(1,139)  
(Acquisition) disposal of subsidiaries net of cash  
  
(171)  
10  
(133)  
(13)  
Loans advanced  
(2)  
(19)  
29  
539

Repayment of loans advanced	85
	4
	—
	(703)
Utilised in hedge restructure	(123)
	—
	(2,329)
	(5,138)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(806)
	(307)
Cash flows from financing activities	63
	22
Proceeds from issue of share capital	3
	10
	(2)
	(1)
Share issue expenses	—
	—
	2,678
	7,236
Proceeds from borrowings	1,077
	362
	(1,241)
	(5,348)
Repayment of borrowings	(818)
	(165)
	(2,476)
	(1,322)
Dividends paid	(198)
	(314)
	—
	228
Proceeds from hedge restructure	40
	—
	(978)
	815
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	104
	(107)
	171
	(1,413)

Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents

(210)

39

(348)

(196)

Translation

17

53

3,544

3,367

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

505

413

3,367

1,758

Net cash and cash equivalents at end of year

312

505

2003

2004

Figures in million

2004

2003

SA Rands

US Dollars

*The results have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).*

20			
for the year ended 31 December 2004			
Group statement of changes in equity			
Balance at 31 December 2002			
7			
1,113			
16			
43			
(185)			
449			
1,443			
40			
1,483			
Profit after taxation			
312	312	18	
330			
Dividends			
(296)	(296)	(18)	
(314)			
Ordinary shares issued			
10			
10			
10			
Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from equity and reported in income			
47		47	
1			
48			
Net loss on cash flow hedges			
(142)			
(142)			
(2)			
(144)			
Deferred taxation on cash flow hedges			
7	7		7
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets			
15	15		15
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets removed from equity and reported in income			
(22)			
(22)			
(22)			
At acquisition of subsidiaries			
15			
15			
Translation			
1	319		

5	(156)	(27)	112	254	(1)
253					
Balance at 31 December 2003					
8	1,442				
—					
21	(113)	(307)	577	1,628	
53	1,681				
Profit after taxation					
81					
81					
19					
100					
Dividends					
(179)					
(179)					
(19)					
(198)					
Ordinary shares issued					
2					
1,367					
1,369					
1,369					
Issue of convertible bonds					
82					
82					
82					
Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from equity and reported in income					
134					
134					
134					
Net loss on cash flow hedges					
48					
48					
48					
Deferred taxation on cash flow hedges					
(43)					
(43)					
(43)					
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets					
2					
2					
2					
At acquisition of subsidiaries					
3					
3					
Translation					
543			2		



3  
(514)  
(18)  
91  
107  
2  
109  
Balance at 31 December 2004  
12  
3,352  
82  
24  
(627)  
(184)  
570  
3,229  
58  
3,287  
Attributable to equity holders of the group  
Equity  
Non-  
Foreign  
Other  
Ordinary  
Ordinary  
portion of  
distri-  
currency  
compre-  
Share-  
share  
share  
converti-  
butable  
trans-  
hensive  
Retained  
holders'  
Minority  
Figures in million  
capital  
premium  
ble bond  
reserves  
(1)  
lation  
income  
(2)  
earnings  
equity  
interests

Equity

US Dollars

*The results have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).*

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## ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ABRIDGED ANNUAL REPORT 2004

Balance at 31 December 2002

56

9,551

-

138

360

(1,583)

3,853

12,375

347

12,722

Profit after taxation

2,331 2,331 135

2,466

Dividends

(2,336) (2,336) (140)

(2,476)

Ordinary shares issued

61

61

61

Net loss on cash flow hedges

removed from equity and reported  
in income

375 375

5

380

Net loss on cash flow hedges

(956)

(956)

(18)

(974)

Deferred taxation on cash flow  
hedges

(38) (38) (38)

Net gain on available-for-sale  
financial assets

114 114 114

Net gain on available-for-sale  
financial assets removed from  
equity and reported in income

(174)

(174)

(174)

Net gain on repayment of net  
investment

3 3

3

At acquisition of subsidiaries

103		
103		
Translation		(1,118)
215		
(903)		
(78)		
(981)		
Balance at 31 December 2003		
56		
9,612		
–	138	(755)
(2,047)		
3,848		
10,852	354	
11,206		
Profit after taxation		
567		
567		
124		
691		
Dividends		
(1,197)		
(1,197)		
(125)		
(1,322)		
Ordinary shares issued		
10		
9,309		
9,319		
9,319		
Issue of convertible bonds		
542		
542		
542		
Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from equity and reported in income		
864		
864		
3		
867		
Net gain (loss) on cash flow hedges		
239		
239		
(3)		
236		
Deferred taxation on cash flow hedges		
(291)		
(291)		
(291)		

Net gain on available-for-sale  
financial assets

12

12

12

At acquisition of subsidiaries

18

18

Translation (78)

(2,784)

183

(2,679)

(44)

(2,723)

Balance at 31 December 2004

66

18,921

464

138

(3,539)

(1,040)

3,218

18,228

327

18,555

(1)

Non-distributable reserves comprise a surplus on disposal of company shares of \$24m, R138m.

(2)

Other comprehensive income represents the effective portion of fair value gains or losses in respect of cash flow hedges until the underlying transaction occurs, upon which the gains or losses are recognised in earnings.

Attributable to equity holders of the group

Equity

Non-

Foreign

Other

Ordinary

Ordinary portion of

distributable

currency

comprehensive

Share-

share

share convertible

share

trans-

comprehensive

Retained

holders'

Minority

Figures in million

capital  
premium ble bond  
reserves  
(1)  
lation  
income  
(2)  
earnings  
equity  
interests  
Equity  
SA Rands







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US GAAP condensed consolidated financial statements  
Condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in  
accordance with US GAAP

AngloGold Ashanti provides as part of this Annual Report 2004, to all shareholders, condensed consolidated financial statements derived from and presented in the manner detailed below.

#### **Basis of presentation**

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been derived from the group's consolidated financial statements as prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP). US GAAP differs in certain material respects from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The condensed consolidated financial statements do not include notes in support of the financial information presented therein. The group's audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP from which the condensed consolidated financial statements have been derived, contain detailed notes prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP, together with related notes, are included under Item 18 in AngloGold Ashanti's annual report on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 14 July 2005. The AngloGold Ashanti annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2004 as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 14 July 2005 is available free of charge on EDGAR at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

The company has restated previously issued financial statements for the two fiscal years ended 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2003 to correct the company's historical accounting practices for certain joint venture arrangements. Historically, interests in certain incorporated mining joint ventures in which the company has joint control were reported using the proportionate consolidation method. This accounting treatment represents a departure from US GAAP which requires the equity method of accounting for such joint venture arrangements. These joint venture arrangements consist of operating entities situated in Mali (the Sadiola, Yatela and Morila Joint Ventures) and Tanzania (the Geita Joint Venture), of which the significant financial operating policies are, by contractual arrangement, jointly controlled.

As a result, the company has restated the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2003, and the consolidated statements of income and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2003 and 2002 presented herein. The restatement corrects the company's historical accounting for interests in mining joint ventures and has no impact on net income or total stockholders' equity as reported under US GAAP.

The condensed consolidated financial statements set forth below for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2004, and as at 31 December 2004 and 2003, have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with the US GAAP financial statements included under Item 18 in AngloGold Ashanti's annual report on Form 20-F as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 14 July 2005.

#### **Stock split**

Throughout the condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein, the number of AngloGold Ashanti ordinary shares and the calculation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share information for AngloGold Ashanti have been adjusted retroactively to reflect AngloGold's two-for-one stock split and the issuance of a total of 278,196 AngloGold ordinary shares under AngloGold's odd lot offer as approved at the general meeting of AngloGold's shareholders held on 5 December 2002.

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ANNUAL REPORT 2004

for the year ended 31 December 2004

Condensed consolidated income statement

Derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Sales and other income

2,238

1,743

1,493

Product sales

2,183

1,714

1,458

Interest, dividends and other income

55

29

35

Cost and expenses

2,274

1,403

1,137

Production costs

1,436

1,068

792

Exploration costs

44

40

28

Related party transactions

45

37

42

General and administrative

58

43

29

Royalties

27

11

9

Market development costs

15

19

17

Research and development

—

—

1

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation

445

	247
	257
Impairment of assets	
	3
	78
	—
Interest expense	
	67
	28
	22
Accretion expense	
	8
	2
	—
Employment severance costs	
	9
	4
	3
(Profit) loss on sale of assets	
	(14)
	(55)
	11
Non-hedge derivative loss (gains)	
	131
	(119)
	(74)
(Loss) income before equity income and income tax	
	(36)
	340
	356
Equity income in affiliates	
	23
	74
	80
(Loss) income before income tax provision	
	(13)
	414
	436
Deferred income and mining tax benefit (expensed)	
	132
	(147)
	(64)
Income before minority interest	
	119
	267
	372
Minority interest	
	(22)
	(17)
	(16)
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	

97  
 250  
 356  
 Cumulative effect of accounting change  
 –  
 (3)  
 –  
 Net income – applicable to common stockholders  
 97  
 247  
 356  
 Basic earnings per common share: (cents)  
 Before cumulative effect of accounting change  
 39  
 112  
 160  
 Cumulative effect of accounting change  
 –  
 (1)  
 –  
 Net income – applicable to common stockholders  
 39  
 111  
 160  
 Diluted earnings per common share: (cents)  
 Before cumulative effect of accounting change  
 38  
 112  
 160  
 Cumulative effect of accounting change  
 –  
 (1)  
 –  
 Net income – applicable to common stockholders  
 38  
 111  
 160  
 Weighted average number of common shares used in computation  
 251,352,552  
 222,836,574  
 221,883,567  
 Dividend per common share (cents)  
 76  
 133  
 113  
 These condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company’s financial statements and  
 footnotes filed on Form 20-F with  
 the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 14 July 2005.  
 Year ended 31 December  
 2004  
 2003

2002

Figures in dollar millions, except for share data

(As restated)

(As restated)





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US GAAP condensed consolidated financial statements

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

Derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP

**Assets**

Current assets

1,415

1,283

Cash and cash equivalents

299

479

Receivables

743

551

Trade

30

39

Derivatives

491

370

Value added taxes

29

19

Other

193

123

Inventories

268

154

Materials on the leach pad

105

99

Property, plant and equipment, net

5,011

2,300

Acquired properties, net

1,654

737

Goodwill

543

226

Other intangibles, net

48

—

Derivatives

187

94

Materials on the leach pad

22

7

Other long-term assets



516
696
Total assets
9,396
5,343
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>
Current liabilities
1,465
1,116
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
479
355
Derivatives
606
408
Short-term debt
315
331
Income and mining tax payable
65
22
Long-term debt
1,371
778
Derivatives
734
274
Deferred income and mining tax
1,525
789
Provision for environmental rehabilitation
209
124
Other accrued liabilities
14
6
Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits
173
136
Minority interest
59
52
Commitments and contingencies
Stockholders' equity
3,846
2,068
Common stock
Stock issued 2004 – 264,462,894 (2003 – 223,136,342)
10
9
Additional paid in capital

4,961

3,415

Accumulated deficit

(702)

(616)

Accumulated other comprehensive income

(423)

(740)

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

9,396

5,343

These condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the company's financial statements and footnotes filed on Form 20-F with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 14 July 2005.

As at 31 December

2004

2003

Figures in dollar millions

(As restated)

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ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI ANNUAL REPORT 2004

US GAAP condensed consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2004

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

Derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Net cash provided by operating activities

506

411

529

Income before cumulative effect of accounting change

97

250

356

Reconciled to net cash provided by operations:

Profit on sale of assets

(14)

(55)

—

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation

445

247

257

Deferred stripping costs

(28)

(32)

(5)

Impairment of assets

3

78

—

Deferred income and mining tax

(200)

76

(56)

Other non-cash items

222

33

(6)

Net decrease in provision for environmental

rehabilitation and pension and other post-retirement medical benefits

(26)

(88)

(17)

Effect of changes in operating working capital items:

Receivables

(18)

(50)

2

Inventories

(39)

(78)  
(46)  
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  
64  
30  
44  
Net cash used in investing activities  
(979)  
(268)  
(66)  
Cash acquired in acquisitions  
56  
9  
8  
Increase in non-current investments  
(20)  
(1)  
(34)  
Additions to property, plant and equipment  
(571)  
(339)  
(246)  
Proceeds on sale of mining assets  
10  
6  
1  
Proceeds on sale of investments  
–  
56  
158  
Cash outflows from hedge restructuring  
(310)  
–  
–  
Cash effects of acquisitions or disposals  
(227)  
1  
35  
– Proceeds  
(227)  
1  
59  
– Contractual obligations  
–  
–  
(24)  
Loans receivable advanced  
(2)  
(4)  
(5)  
Loans receivable repaid

85	
4	
17	
Net cash generated (used) in financing activities	
276	
(79)	
(333)	
Net repayments of short-term debt	
(521)	
(26)	
(593)	
Issuance of stock	
3	
10	
18	
Net proceeds of long-term debt	
789	
251	
502	
Cash inflows from hedge restructuring	
203	
—	
—	
Dividends paid	
(198)	
(314)	
(260)	
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	
(197)	
64	