ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
Form 6-K
August 21, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

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

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Report on Form 6-K dated August 21, 2017

This Report on Form 6-K shall be incorporated by reference in

our automatic shelf Registration Statement on Form F-3 as amended (File No. 333-210564) and

our Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-10990 and 333-113789) as amended, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case as amended

Commission file number: 1-14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Name of Registrant)

76 Rahima Moosa Street

Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001

(P O Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)

South Africa

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Form 20-F: Form 40-F:

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

Yes: **No**:

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

Yes: **No**:

Enclosures: Unaudited condensed financial statements as of June 30, 2017 and for each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS, and related management s discussion.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Reg. No. 1944/017354/06

ISIN. ZAE000043485 JSE share code: ANG

CUSIP: 035128206 NYSE share code: AU

(AngloGold Ashanti or the Company)

Report

for the six months ended 30 June 2017

FIRST HALF REVIEW

- Production of 1.748Moz after strong second-quarter recovery
- Brownfield projects to improve life and portfolio mix, all on budget and on schedule
- Decisive action taken to stem losses in South Africa, with restructuring talks under way
- Third, consecutive fatality-free quarter achieved; new safety records set across the portfolio
- Net debt of $2.151bn and Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio of 1.56 times

		Six months ended Jun 2017	Six months ended Jun 2016	Year ended Dec 2016
		US dollar / Imperial		
Operating review				
Gold				
Produced	- oz (000)	**1,748**	1,745	3,628
Sold	- oz (000)	**1,790**	1,747	3,590
Financial review				
Gold income	- $m	**2,032**	1,960	4,085
Cost of sales	- $m	**1,709**	1,501	3,263
Total cash costs	- $m	**1,258**	1,112	2,435
Gross profit	- $m	**325**	429	841
Price received *	- $/oz	**1,236**	1,222	1,249
All-in sustaining costs *	- $/oz	**1,071**	911	986
All-in costs *	- $/oz	**1,144**	982	1,071
Total cash costs *	- $/oz	**796**	706	744

(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders	- $m	**(176)**	52	63
	- cents/share	**(43)**	13	15
Headline (loss) earnings	- $m	**(89)**	93	111
	- cents/share	**(22)**	23	27
Net cash flow from operating activities	- $m	**321**	476	1,186
Total borrowings	- $m	**2,366**	2,654	2,178
Net debt *	- $m	**2,151**	2,098	1,916
Capital expenditure	- $m	**454**	318	811

Notes: ** Refer to Non-GAAP disclosure for the definition.*

$ represents US dollar, unless otherwise stated.
Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Published : 21 August 2017

June 2017

Operations **at a glance**

for the six months ended 30 June 2017

	Production		**Cost of sales**		**All-in sustaining costs[1]**		**Total cash costs [2]**		**Gross profit (loss)**	
		Year-on-year		**Year-on-year**		**Year-on-year**		**Year-on-year**		**Year-on-year**
	oz (000)	**% Variance [3]**	**$m**	**% Variance [3]**	**$/oz**	**% Variance [3]**	**$/oz**	**% Variance [3]**	**$m**	**$m Variance [3]**
SOUTH AFRICA	**435**	(10)	**(554)**	15	**1,259**	31	**1,092**	35	**(28)**	(98)
Vaal River Operations	**174**	1	**(210)**	14	**1,169**	16	**1,003**	19	**7**	(21)
Kopanang	**44**	(6)	**(75)**	14	**1,682**	26	**1,472**	28	**(20)**	(11)
Moab Khotsong	**130**	3	**(135)**	14	**998**	13	**846**	16	**27**	(9)
West Wits Operations	**163**	(24)	**(247)**	15	**1,482**	54	**1,255**	60	**(43)**	(94)
Mponeng	**106**	(18)	**(138)**	16	**1,278**	43	**1,046**	51	**(6)**	(47)
TauTona	**57**	(33)	**(109)**	15	**1,858**	74	**1,639**	76	**(38)**	(47)
Total Surface Operations	**92**	(1)	**(98)**	20	**1,008**	20	**970**	22	**9**	17
Other	**5**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	**1,313**	4	**(1,383)**	14	**988**	13	**701**	5	**339**	(31)
CONTINENTAL AFRICA	**665**	7	**(741)**	21	**966**	14	**721**	4	**143**	(35)
DRC										
Kibali - Attr. 45% [4]	**127**	11	**(181)**	33	**1,185**	32	**870**	8	**(18)**	(23)
Ghana										
Iduapriem	**107**	8	**(97)**	(8)	**1,035**	8	**847**	(9)	**36**	18
Obuasi	**2**	(33)	**1**	(150)	**-**	-	**512**	548	**4**	4
Guinea										
Siguiri - Attr. 85%	**157**	25	**(153)**	46	**795**	(4)	**712**	1	**60**	5
Mali										
Morila - Attr. 40% [4]	**12**	(3)	**(14)**	(7)	**1,196**	11	**993**	3	**1**	1
Sadiola - Attr. 41% [4]	**31**	(14)	**(32)**	(9)	**943**	8	**862**	4	**6**	(3)
Tanzania										
Geita	**229**	-	**(236)**	20	**938**	23	**555**	12	**46**	(36)
Non-controlling interests, exploration and other			**(28)**						**10**	1
AUSTRALASIA	**255**	2	**(249)**	(2)	**1,083**	6	**775**	(4)	**66**	10
Australia										

Sunrise Dam	**107**	(5)	**(119)**	6	**1,164**	15	**977**	14	**14**	(13)
Tropicana - Attr. 70%	**148**	8	**(119)**	(10)	**946**	1	**575**	(18)	**63**	24
Exploration and other			**(11)**						**(11)**	(1)
AMERICAS	**393**	1	**(395)**	16	**965**	18	**622**	13	**130**	(6)
Argentina										
Cerro Vanguardia - Attr. 92.50%	**139**	2	**(122)**	16	**787**	9	**491**	(10)	**64**	11
Brazil										
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	**197**	5	**(191)**	18	**1,000**	20	**642**	21	**61**	(5)
Serra Grande	**57**	(11)	**(73)**	16	**1,304**	38	**876**	50	**-**	(15)
Non-controlling interests, exploration and other			**(9)**						**5**	3
Total	**1,748**	-			**1,071**	18	**796**	13		
OTHER			**2**	200					**2**	1
			(1,937)	15					**313**	(128)
Equity accounted investments included above			**228**	23					**12**	25
AngloGold Ashanti			**(1,709)**	14					**325**	(104)

[1] Refer to note B under Non-GAAP disclosure for definition

[2] Refer to note C under Non-GAAP disclosure for definition

[3] Variance June 2017 six months on June 2016 six months - increase (decrease).

[4] Equity accounted joint ventures.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Financial and Operating Report

FINANCIAL AND CORPORATE REVIEW

AngloGold Ashanti delivered a solid first half ended 30 June 2017, reflecting a strong and safe operating recovery in the second quarter from the first quarter of the year, particularly at its core South African operations. New safety benchmarks were set, with the company recording three, consecutive fatality-free quarters for the first time in its history. The Company remains on track to meet full-year production guidance provided at the beginning of the year in addition to advancing key brownfield projects that aim to improve mine lives and margins.

Having delivered significant achievements in improving its cost structure, balance sheet and portfolio mix, the Company s management will continue to work to strengthen the foundation of the business by unlocking value at its existing assets. The execution of its slate of high-return projects with relatively low capital expenditure and attractive payback periods will become the next source of improved cash flows and portfolio quality enhancements.

We saw an exceptionally strong operational recovery in the second quarter after a slow start to the year, and we achieved that whilst setting new safety benchmarks across our portfolio, Chief Executive Officer Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan said. Our brownfield projects are on budget and on schedule, and we are working diligently to maintain this strong momentum through the rest of the year. We continue to focus on our long-term strategy of improving the underlying quality of our portfolio through investment in high-return projects and removal of loss-making ounces.

Comparison of total cost of sales

Cost of sales for AngloGold Ashanti	**Six Months ended Jun**	Six Months ended Jun	Year ended Jun 2016
US Dollar million	**2017**	2016	
Total cost of sales	**1,709**	1,501	3,263
Inventory change	**(43)**	7	38
Amortisation of tangible assets	**(389)**	(349)	(789)
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(3)**	(14)	(20)
Retrenchment costs	**(3)**	(5)	(14)
Rehabilitation and other non-cash costs	**(13)**	(28)	(43)
Total cash costs	**1,258**	1,112	2,435
Royalties	**(55)**	(49)	(105)
Other cash costs	**(12)**	(12)	(24)
	1,191	1,051	2,306
By-products revenue	**81**	69	138
Cash operating costs	**1,272**	1,120	2,444

Production was 1.748Moz at a cost of sales of $1,709m and a total cash cost of $796/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017, compared to 1.745Moz at a cost of sales of $1,501m and a total cash cost of $706/oz in the first six months of 2016.

Lower grades and the slow production start to the year from the South African operations were offset by another strong performance from the International operations, with a notable improvement from Siguiri where higher grades helped drive a 25% increase in production. Iduapriem, Kibali, Tropicana and AGA Mineração also reported solid performances in the first half of the year. The stronger South African rand and Brazilian real continued to weigh on margins, while the planned increase in capital expenditure on the brownfield project portfolio also contributed to the higher all-in sustaining costs (AISC). The rand and real were both 14% stronger versus the dollar in the first half of 2017 compared with the first half of last year, while the gold price was only 1% higher.

Gold income increased by $72m from $1,960m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $2,032m in the corresponding period of 2017, representing a 4% increase year-on-year. The increase was due to a 43,000oz, or 2% increase in gold sold from 1.747Moz for the six months ended 30 June 2016 to 1.790Moz for the corresponding period in 2017 and an increase in production in Continental Africa, Australia and the Americas. The increase in gold income was further supported by an increase of $14/oz, or 1% in the gold price received from $1,222/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $1,236/oz for the corresponding period in 2017. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in production in South Africa.

Cost of sales increased by $208m, or 14%, from $1,501m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $1,709m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. The increase was due mainly to a $152m, or 14% increase in cash operating costs from $1,120m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $1,272m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. Included in cost of sales is amortisation of tangible and intangible assets, changes in gold inventory and rehabilitation costs, which all together increased from $384m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $448m in the same period of 2017. Amortisation increased by $29m, from $363m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $392m in the six months ended 30 June 2017, mainly at Geita due to increased waste stripping depreciation and higher capital expenditure, and at Siguiri due to higher production. Rehabilitation costs decreased by $15m, from $28m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $13m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. The decrease in rehabilitation costs was mainly a result of changes to cash flows, escalation rates and discount rates at Iduapriem ($9m), Obuasi ($4m) and Cerro Vanguardia ($3m). Gold inventory increased by $43m in the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to a decrease of $7m in the corresponding period in 2016. The increase in gold inventory was due to higher gold sold than produced at Siguiri, Cerro Vangaurdia, the Brazilian and South African operations. The increase was partially reduced by less gold sold at Tropicana and at Geita due to the timing of gold shipments.

Total cash costs increased by $146m from $1,112m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $1,258m in the corresponding period of 2017, representing a 13% increase. The increase was mainly due to an increase in labour costs, fuel and power costs and consumable stores, due to inflationary pressures, as well as the strengthening of some local currencies against the US dollar. Cash operating costs in all business segments are largely incurred in local currency where the relevant operation is located. US-dollar denominated production costs tend to be adversely impacted by local currency strength and favourably impacted by local currency weakness, assuming there are no other offsetting factors. AngloGold Ashanti s financial results can be influenced significantly by the fluctuations in the South African Rand, Brazilian Real, Australian Dollar, and, to a lesser extent, the Argentina Peso. During the six months ended 30 June 2017, compared to the same period in 2016, the South African Rand strengthened by 14% and the Brazilian Real by 14%. The Argentina Peso depreciated by 9%.

Special items increased from $6m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $253m in the six months ended 30 June 2017, which represents a $247m increase. The increase is mainly due to the impairment of mining assets in South Africa ($115m), redundancy cost provision ($75m) and the provision for the settlement of the silicosis class action law suit ($63m) partially offset by an increase in royalties received ($6m).

Exchange loss decreased by $79m from a loss of $83m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to a loss of $4m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. The movement in exchange losses relates mainly to prior year movements due to the release of the foreign currency translation reserve balance of $60m due to the repayment of the Australia intercompany loan in the first six months of 2016, the higher local currency liabilities and lower monetary assets in Argentina ($11m).

Taxation expense decreased by $39m from an expense of $51m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to an expense of $12m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. The decrease is mainly as a result of lower deferred tax in South Africa due to an increase in tax losses, deferred tax credits booked on the impairments, retrenchment and silicosis provision, and lower current taxation at Geita from reduced earnings. This is partly negated by higher deferred tax in Brazil due to foreign exchange movements on non-monetary items credits in 2016 not repeated in 2017, higher deferred tax in Australia due to capitalisation of deferred waste and pre-strip assets, an increase in the liability of the Franco Nevada contract at First Uranium in the first quarter of 2016 resulting in a credit to the tax charge in the previous year s quarter not repeated in 2017, movements in available for sale securities in North America and higher current taxation at Iduapriem due to improved earnings.

Net loss attributable to equity shareholders increased by $228m, from a profit of $52m in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to a loss of $176m in the six months ended 30 June 2017. The increase was mainly due to the $208m increase in cost of sales and the $247m increase in special items. The increase was partially offset by the $72m increase in gold income, the $79m decrease in exchange losses and the $39m decrease in taxation expense.

AISC increased by $160/oz, or 18%, from $911/oz in the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $1,071/oz in the six months ended 30 June 2017. Nonetheless, work is continuing across the portfolio to assess opportunities to reduce and/or prioritise capital spend across the group.

Cash inflow from operating activities decreased by $155m, or 33%, from $476m for the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $321m in the six months ended 30 June 2017, reflecting higher operating costs and negative working capital movements, partially offset by a 1% increase in the gold price and 2% increase in gold sales.

Adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (Adjusted EBITDA) of $610m during the first half of 2017 decreased by $171m, or 22%, from the $781m recorded during the same period in 2016. The Adjusted EBITDA excludes the impact of the South African redundancy costs and impairments but includes the impact of the estimated provision in respect of the silicosis class-action law suit of $63m (pre-tax). The ratio of net debt to Adjusted EBITDA at 30 June 2017 was 1.56 times compared with 1.44 times at 30 June 2016. The current net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio falls well below the covenant ratio of 3.5 times which applies under our revolving credit facility agreements (RCFs), highlighting the success of AngloGold Ashanti s continued efforts to maintain financial flexibility.

Net debt rose by 3% to $2.151bn at 30 June 2017, from $2.098bn at the same time last year. Management remains focused on funding the capital investment programme whilst paying down existing RCFs at a steady pace, as the opportunity arises. The balance sheet remains robust, with liquidity comprising $880m available on the $1bn US dollar RCF at 30 June 2017, A$240m undrawn on the A$500m Australian dollar RCF, approximately R1.5bn available from the South African RCF and other facilities and cash and cash equivalents of $164m at 30 June 2017.

Capital expenditure (including equity accounted investments) increased by $136m, from $318m for the six months ended 30 June 2016 to $454m for the six months ended 30 June 2017. This increase was largely due to increased investment in asset improvements aimed at improving mine lives and cost profiles across the portfolio. The capital expenditure in Continental Africa saw an increase of $80m with higher spend at Geita and Kibali as underground development advances, and at Iduapriem as work continues on the main cutback. In Australia, expenditure at Tropicana doubled to $48m as mine optimisation work, geared to improve the medium- and longer-term profitability of the mine, progressed. It is expected that Group capital expenditure will increase in the second half of the year in line with past trends, whilst remaining within the guided range.

Summary of six months-on-six months operating and cost variations:

Particulars	**Six months ended June 2017**	**Six months ended June 2016**	**Variation six months vs prior year six months**
Operating review			
Gold			
Production (kozs)	1,748	1,745	0%
Financial review			
Gold price received ($/oz)	1,236	1,222	1%
Cost of sales ($m)	1,709	1,501	(14)%
Total cash costs per unit ($/oz)	796	706	(13)%
Corporate & marketing costs ($m) *	35	29	(21)%
Exploration & evaluation costs ($m)	62	61	(2)%
All-in sustaining costs ($/oz) **	1,071	911	(18)%
All-in costs ($/oz) **	1,144	982	(16)%
Adjusted EBITDA ($m)	610	781	(22)%

(Loss) / profit attr equity shareholders ($m)	(176)	52	(438)%
Cash inflow from operating activities ($m)	321	476	(33)%
Capital expenditure ($m)	454	318	(43)%

* *Includes administration and other expenses.*

** *World Gold Council standard, excludes stockpiles written off.*

SAFETY UPDATE

AngloGold Ashanti recorded its third, consecutive fatality-free quarter, a first in the history of the Company. This record includes the South African ultra-deep mines, which have been fatality-free since 27 July 2016. At 30 June 2017, the South African operations recorded 339 days without a fatal accident, a remarkable milestone given the depth and challenging mining conditions that these operations face.

The South Africa region has now accumulated more than seven million fatality-free shifts, including the Kopanang mine which reached a million fatality-free shifts on 21 July 2017. Moab Khotsong mine achieved 2 million fatality-free shifts and was awarded the 2016 AGA Global Safety Award for achieving a progressive year-on-year improvement in Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate for three consecutive years, a progressive year-on-year improvement in All Injury Frequency Rate for six consecutive years and sustainable improvements in the implementation of the Safety Management System over the previous two years. As of 30 June 2017, Moab Khotsong achieved 21 consecutive months without a workplace fatality.

This safety performance improvement is a result of a progressive implementation and integration into daily work routines of the group safety strategy. The main areas of the strategy include focus on fatality risks by ensuring every employee understands and manages hazards and associated risks on a continuous basis, that critical controls remain in place with compliance to set work routines, and that there is diligent reporting of high potential incidents, which are addressed whilst making optimal use of technology.

The group s All Injury Frequency Rate (AIFR) for the quarter was 7.52, a 16% improvement from 8.92 in the first quarter of the year. The AIFR in the South Africa region was 12.56 injuries per million hours worked, improving 14% compared to the first quarter, whilst International operations improved by 15% compared to the first quarter.

Yatela, Geita, Iduapriem, Obuasi, La Colosa, Gramalote, Quebradona and Greenfields Exploration recorded an injury free quarter.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

The **South Africa** region produced 435,000oz at a cost of sales of $554m and a total cash cost of $1,092/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 486,000oz at a cost of sales of $480m and a total cash cost of $809/oz in the same period last year.

The second quarter registered a recovery from a poor first quarter, whereby the poor adherence to mining schedules experienced in the first two months of the year - which resulted in poor face-length availability and limited access to higher-grade areas - were largely remedied. Notably, in the second quarter, there was a 17% increase in production at Moab Khotsong, a 107% increase in production at Kopanang, and a 22% increase in the production contribution from MWS, in each case, over the first three months of the year, partially offset by slower increases or decreases in production at the West Wits operations. The turnaround at Moab Khotsong was as a result of production efficiencies, in addition to infrastructure enhancements that led to improved material supply and increased face time. At Kopanang, where improvements were due to the successful implementation of a revised work plan strategy, the mine continues to face systemic challenges of a largely depleted ore reserve, low grades and poor efficiencies linked to the distances of work places from central infrastructure. At MWS, the higher grades reclaimed across the sulphur pay dam and the upgrade to the pump station boosted volumes.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, the region faced various challenges that impacted negatively on volumes mined with lower yields presenting the biggest challenge, dropping by an average of 9% year-on-year. TauTona and Mponeng mined in lower-grade areas as planned, while Kopanang focused on clearing waste tonnes in the shaft ore-pass. AISC for the South African operations for the six months ended 30 June 2017 were $1,259/oz, compared to $958/oz in the same period of 2016. Total cash costs were unfavourably impacted by lower output, stronger local currency against the dollar, inflationary pressures mainly related to labour, consumables and power as well as an unfavourable by-product contribution.

At West Wits, production was 163,000oz at a total cash cost of $1,255/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 214,000oz at a total cash cost of $786/oz in the same period last year. TauTona s production was significantly lower following the challenges faced during the first half of the year where fractured ground conditions and inefficiencies were exacerbated by the move into lower-grade areas as the mine life nears its end. The Savuka section continued at lower volumes as available mining ground was reduced following a decision to halt the re-opening up project on 116 level for safety and risk reasons. Additionally, the mine continues to suffer production challenges as this section struggles to recover following the seismic incident that occurred in the second quarter of 2016.

Mponeng s production was lower compared to the same period last year due to changes in the orebody structure resulting in lower tonnes milled, and was also impacted by the planned move from higher grade areas resulting in 11% lower yield year-on-year.

At Vaal River, production was 174,000oz at a total cash cost of $1,003/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 173,000oz at a total cash cost of $843/oz in the same period last year. Moab and Kopanang delivered improved volumes in the second quarter after the slow start to the year. Moab Khotsong s production for the six months ended 30 June 2017 was 3% higher compared to the same period last year despite the production challenges experienced in the first quarter of the year. The turnaround was driven by improved production during the second quarter. Additionally, logistical improvements, which included enhancements on the chair-lift and material transportation, resulted in improved material supply and increased face-time.

Kopanang s production was down for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to the same period last year, mainly due to reduced face values resulting from a lower mining mix and dilution from clearing of waste tonnes in the ore-pass. The mine continued to produce gold at AISC of $1,682/oz, well above the gold price.

Surface Operations produced 92,000oz at a cost of sales of $98m and a total cash cost of $970/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017, compared to 93,000oz at a cost of sales of $82m and a total cash cost of $797/oz in the same period last year. The operations were impacted by poor performance from hard rock operations, and constraints in getting material into the Kopanang and West Gold plants in the ore receiving section. Additionally, there was limited mill availability due to plant shut-down for repairs. A number of measures have been identified which will improve the tonnage throughput at this gold plant, including completing mill refurbishments by the end of the year.

Production at MWS was up 9% compared to the same period last year mainly boosted by 11% increase in yield from reclaiming higher grade areas across the sulphur pay dam and the recent upgrade to the pump station. MWS was the lowest cost producer for the South African region during the six months at a total cash cost of $783/oz.

An initiative has commenced to correct the significant fall-off in gold reclaimed which occurred in the first quarter of 2017 through the two circuits servicing the flotation plant. It is anticipated that the flotation and uranium circuits will be recommissioned during the third quarter of 2018.

The **Continental Africa** region produced 665,000oz at a cost of sales of $741m and a total cash cost of $721/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 620,000oz at a cost of sales of $614m and a total cash cost of $690/oz in the same period last year. Production increased by 7%, mainly driven by stronger performances from Siguiri and Iduapriem, which benefited from improved grade, whilst Kibali recovered from the prior year setback when production and costs suffered during the test commissioning of the sulphide circuit. Continental Africa s AISC for the six months ended 30 June 2017 was $966/oz, compared to $848/oz in the same period of 2016, driven largely by the 91% increase in sustaining capital expenditure, from $78m to $149m.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo,** Kibali s production was 127,000oz at a cost of sales of $181m and a total cash cost of $870/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 114,000oz at a cost of sales of $136m and a total cash cost of $802/oz in the same period last year. Production was 11% higher than the same period last year. Total cash costs increased on the same period last year mainly due to higher strip ratios in the Pakaka and Komobokolo pits, 14% higher milled tonnes and a slightly lower grade. This was partly offset by a significant improvement is ore recovery to 83% due to the additional fine grinding capacity and improved management of the various ore types. Power costs were also higher due to a very low rainfall period resulting in a reduction in hydropower availability. AISC were higher due to sustaining capital expenditure associated with off-shaft development, additional fine grinding and CIP capacity, and capitalised stripping.

In **Ghana,** Iduapriem s production was 107,000oz at a cost of sales of $97m and a total cash cost of $847/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 99,000oz at a cost of sales of $106m and a total cash cost of $931/oz in the same period last year. Production increased 8% as a result of higher recovered grades from the base of the Ajopa pit, partly offset by a decrease in tonnages treated. Total cash costs decreased by 9% mainly due to the increased production, also assisted by lower fuel and power prices as the mine benefited from a reduction in regulated fuel levies. Obuasi remained in the care and maintenance phase while future operational options for the mine are being evaluated.

In **Guinea,** Siguiri s production was 157,000oz at a cost of sales of $181m and a total cash cost of $712/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 126,000oz at a cost of sales of $123m and a total cash cost of $706/oz in the same period last year. The 25%

increase in production was driven by increased recovered grade as the mine accessed the Seguelen pit, though the cost benefit was partially offset by the longer haulage distance. Further, costs in the six months ended 30 June 2016 reflected a once-off benefit for a favourable settlement of historical rate adjustment claims with the previous mining contractor.

In **Mali**, Morila s production was 12,000oz at a cost of sales of $14m and a total cash cost of $993/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 13,000oz at a cost of sales of $15m and a total cash cost of $965/oz in the same period last year. Production from processing lower-grade tailings storage material continued during the quarter, partly boosted by an increase in tonnes treated due to the relatively soft ore material. Total cash costs consequently increased as a result of lower-grade throughput.

At **Sadiola**, production was 31,000oz at a cost of sales of $32m and a total cash cost of $862/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 36,000oz at a cost of sales of $35m and a total cash cost of $826/oz in the same period last year. Production decreased as the limited operational flexibility in the depleting oxide material continued with a negative impact on recovered grade, partly offset by an increase in tonnes treated. Total cash costs increased due to the lower production.

In **Tanzania**, Geita s production was maintained at 229,000oz at a cost of sales of $236m and a total cash cost of $555/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 229,000oz at a cost of sales of $196m and a total cash cost of $496/oz in the same period last year. Production was in line with planned decrease in tonnage throughput, offset by an increase in recovered grade. Total cash costs increased primarily due to higher fuel prices, higher mining and processing cost per tonne compared to the previous period.

The Americas produced 393,000oz at a cost of sales of $395m and a total cash cost of $622/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 388,000oz at a cost of sales of $341m and a total cash cost of $549/oz in the same period last year. Production was boosted by strong performances by Cerro Vanguardia and AGA Mineração, both of which had plant improvements. All-in sustaining costs for the six months ended 30 June 2017 were $965/oz, compared to $816/oz in the same period a year ago. The cost increase is attributable to lower grade and an unfavourable exchange rate.

In **Brazil**, production was 254,000oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 252,000oz in the same period last year.

At AngloGold Ashanti Mineração, production was 197,000oz at a cost of sales of $191m and a total cash cost of $642/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 188,000oz at a cost of sales of $162m and a total cash cost of $531/oz in the same period last year. Production increased by 5% as a result of higher underground tonnages mined, coupled with improved plant performance at the Córrego do Sítio complex. Total cash costs were higher compared to same period last year mainly due to the exchange rate impact from a stronger Real against the dollar and inflationary impact, in addition to higher heap leach costs.

At Serra Grande, production was 57,000oz at a cost of sales of $73m and a total cash cost of $876/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017, compared to 64,000oz at a cost of sales of $63m and a total cash cost of $584/oz in the same period last year. Production was affected by lower recovered grade as a result of a revised production plan, partially offset by higher tonnage treated. The mine also faced cracking at the underground section of the mine which necessitated a change in the sequencing at the rock face. Total cash costs were higher because of lower production, exchange rate impact from a stronger Real against the dollar and higher operating costs.

In **Argentina,** Cerro Vanguardia produced 139,000oz at a cost of sales of $131m and a total cash cost of $491/oz for the six months ended 30 June 2017 compared to 136,000oz at a cost of sales of $114m and a total cash cost of $543/oz in the same period last year. Production increased mainly due to higher tonnes treated driven by operational and metallurgical improvements at the plant together with higher grades resulting from the flexibility of the mining model.

Total cash costs were lower mainly as a result of a favourable stockpile movement due to higher volume of stockpile inventory derived from higher tonnes mined. Costs also benefited from higher by-product volumes and the favourable exchange rate. These positive effects were partially offset by an end to the Patagonia ports rebate programme, which ended in December 2016.

In **Australia** production was 255,000oz at a cost of sales of $249m and a total cash cost of $775/oz for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to 251,000oz at a cost of sales of $253m and a total cash cost of $806/oz in the same period last year. Production was slightly higher due to an increase in gold output at Tropicana, which more than offset a 5% drop in production at Sunrise Dam. The higher production at Tropicana also contributed to lower total cash costs for the Australia Region for the period.

At Sunrise Dam, production was 107,000oz at a cost of sales of $119m and a total cash cost of $977/oz compared to 113,000oz at a cost of sales of $112m and a total cash cost of $858/oz in the same period last year. Slightly lower mill throughput and a 5% lower mill-feed grade of 2.08 g/t were partially offset by a marginal increase in metallurgical recovery. The lower head grade was in part due to a negative variance in mined grades in the Astro orebody. Astro is a minor contributor to future production. A plan is in place to accelerate development and grade control drilling in the Vogue and Cosmo work areas to lift the mined grade. Total cash costs were higher due to lower gold production and higher underground mining costs, with a 17% increase in ore tonnes mined compared to the six months ended 30 June 2016. The EPC contract for construction of the Recovery Enhancement Project was executed during the six months ended 30 June 2017.

At Tropicana (70%) production was 148,000oz at a cost of sales of $119m and a total cash cost of $575/oz compared to 137,000oz at a cost of sales of $132m and a total cash cost of $704/oz in the same period last year. The higher production was due to a 12% increase in mill throughput following completion of the processing plant optimisation and expansion project late in 2016. The increase in production contributed to lower total cash costs. Work continued during the six months ended 30 June 2017 on the Long Island Study, which is investigating cutback options to the Boston Shaker, Havana and Havana South open pits utilising short-haul open pit options. These include using the completed Tropicana pit as a void into which waste will be backfilled, reducing waste haulage costs. The study is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2017.

CORPORATE UPDATE

Section 189

On 28 June AngloGold Ashanti announced the decision to restructure its South African operations to ensure the future viability of the balance of its South African business. The company took the difficult decision to begin a consultation process with employees in terms of section 189 and 189A of the Labour Relations Act, with respect to restructuring certain of its South African business units. This follows a review of the options to safely turn around the performance of these loss-making operations.

Some of our older mines in the South African region have reached the end of their economic lives, several decades after they started production. These mines face systemic challenges, including near-depletion of ore reserves, increasing depth and distance from central infrastructure, declining production profiles, and cost escalations that have continued to outpace both inflation and the gold price.

The cost performance of certain operations, notably TauTona and Kopanang, has been a clear demonstration of these challenges, with all-in costs in the first-half of this year of $1,858/oz and $1,682/oz respectively. This compared with an average gold price over that period of $1,236/oz. Both mines also sustained significant operating losses in 2016.

This consultation process has commenced with the organised labour groups, facilitated by the Council for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA). The consultations are aimed at safely returning the South African business to profitability, whilst mitigating job losses. While AngloGold Ashanti will make efforts to limit the impact on employment, this restructuring contemplates some 8,500 roles across AngloGold Ashanti s South African business.

Accounting provision on Silicosis

On 1 August 2017, AngloGold Ashanti announced that it had raised an accounting provision in respect of the potential settlement of the silicosis class action claims and related costs, as a result of the progress made by the Gold Working Group (GWG) on Occupational Lung Disease (OLD) since 31 December 2016 on a variety of issues. For more information, refer to Note 5 Special Items in the condensed consolidated financial statements. The GWG includes AngloGold Ashanti, Anglo American South Africa, Gold Field, Harmony Gold Mining Company and Sibanye Gold and was formed in November 2014 to address issues relating to compensation for OLD in the gold mining industry in South Africa. African Rainbow Minerals have subsequently joined the working group.

Passage of New Legislation in Tanzania

AngloGold Ashanti noted the enactment by the Republic of Tanzania s Parliament and publication in the Country s official Government Gazette of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act, No 5 of 2017, the Natural Wealth and Resources Contracts (Review and Re-Negotiation of Unconscionable Terms) Act, No 6 of 2017 and the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, No 7 of 2017.

AngloGold Ashanti s indirect subsidiaries, Samax Resources Limited and Geita Gold Mining Limited (the Subsidiaries), are parties to a Mine Development Agreement (MDA) in relation to the development and operation of the Geita gold mine in Tanzania (Geita Mine), which governs the relationship between the Subsidiaries and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) in relation to Geita Mine. The MDA was instrumental in the decision to make the significant investment in the development of Geita Mine, at a time of significantly lower gold prices and when Tanzania was an untested jurisdiction for new mine development.

The three pieces of new legislation in question purport to make a number of changes to the operating environment for Tanzania s extractive industries, including those in its mining, and oil and gas sectors. These changes include, among others: the right for the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to renegotiate existing MDAs at its discretion; the provision to the GoT of a non-dilutable, free-carried interest of no less than 16% in all mining projects; the right for the Government to acquire up to 50% of any mining asset commensurate with the value of tax benefits provided to the owner of that asset by the GoT; removal of the refund of input VAT incurred; an increase in the rate of revenue royalties from 4% to 6%; requirements for local beneficiation and procurement; and constraints on the operation of off-shore bank accounts.

AngloGold Ashanti s subsidiaries are seeking a constructive dialogue with the GoT, and its agencies, to gain assurances that Geita Mine will not be affected by these legal and fiscal changes. On 13 July, AngloGold Ashanti announced that its subsidiaries in Tanzania made a decision to take the precautionary step of safeguarding their interests under the Mine Development Agreement (MDA), by commencing arbitration proceedings under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as provided for in the MDA.

Despite the dispute over the legal basis for the increased royalty rate, from 4% to 6%, and the imposition of 1% clearing fee for the export of gold, Tanzanian officials have insisted upon receipts for such payments as a condition of the release of exports. Whilst our subsidiaries in Tanzania do not accept that they are bound to pay either new levy, these are being paid under protest to ensure continued processing of export shipments.

In addition to the abovementioned legislation, the Government amended the Minimum (Mining Shareholding and Public Offering) Regulations on 24 February 2017, by publishing the Mining (Minimum Shareholding and Public Offering) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (as revised, the Mandatory Listing Regulations). This requires companies with a Special Mining Licence (SML) to float 30% of their total issued shares on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange in Tanzania by 24 August 2017. The regulations contemplate the possibility that a company may proceed with a listing and fail to secure the minimum local shareholding. In such circumstances the Minister of Energy and Minerals may at the request of the company and on the recommendation of the Capital Markets and Securities Authority grant a waiver to the minimum local shareholding requirement.

The Subsidiaries position is that the Mandatory Listing Regulations ought not apply to them for a number of legal and practical reasons, including being inconsistent with the provisions of the MDA. The Subsidiaries are in ongoing engagement with all levels of Government.

OBUASI UPDATE

On 8 April 2016, AngloGold (Ghana) Limited (AGAG) filed a request for arbitration against the Republic of Ghana (GoG). AGAG filed this request with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), an international arbitration institution headquartered in Washington, D.C., which facilitates dispute resolution between international investors and host states. AGAG is seeking relief from GoG for breaching the provisions of its Mining Lease by failing to restore law and order on its Mining Lease after the incursion of illegal miners. These actions prevented AGAG from peaceful enjoyment of the areas covered under its Mining Lease. GoG may raise counterclaims against AGAG in response to AGAG s request for arbitration.

UPDATE ON CAPITAL PROJECTS

Kibali

All four new Ultra Fine Grind mills and the pump-cell circuit have been commissioned and are now in operation. The second hydropower plant at Amburau was commissioned in the first quarter taking hydropower capacity to 32MW. The third hydropower plant at Azambi remains on schedule with first power expected in the second quarter of 2018.

The underground declines completed 2.5km of capital development, while the shaft material handling system progressed according to plan during the quarter; commissioning is scheduled to begin in the third quarter. First ore from underground via the shaft is now scheduled for the last quarter of the year.

The Gorumbwa resettlement programme is progressing on schedule, with the first phase of housing and community infrastructure already handed over. A regional development plan, including health, education and infrastructure was also agreed with the Provincial Governor, which will be rolled out in partnership with the state to improve living standards in the area.

Mponeng Phase 1 and 2

The Mponeng Phase 1 project infrastructure construction continued ahead of schedule. The commissioning of the MC3 conveyor belt was completed during the second quarter. This is the main conveyor which is a component of the ore handling system that transfers onto existing MC2 conveyor. The MC3 will transport the reef and waste from the lower production level - the 126 level - in the decline. Prior to the MC3 conveyor belt, the rock was transported by dump truck up to 123 level. The remainder of the project milestones pertaining to the construction of ore handling infrastructure, as well as the water handling infrastructure, reef pass from 123 level, ventilation pass and secondary support, remain ahead of schedule and are anticipated to be completed during the third quarter of 2017.

The ramp-up of ore reserve development on the eastern side of 126L has hit challenging ground conditions, requiring rehabilitation that has delayed the ore reserve development schedule. The ramp-up on the western side, however, has continued according to schedule. Production ramp-up from 126L is anticipated in early 2018.

The feasibility study for the life of mine extension project continues with an anticipated completion and Board ratification date set for Quarter 3 2018. Due to current capital constraints, the early work associated with the life of mine extension project (inclusive of the original Phase 2 early works) has been deferred and will continue upon project approval being granted post the completion of the feasibility study.

Siguiri Combination Plant

The project remains on schedule. All major goods and services required for the project have been sourced and contracted, and are in the process of mobilisation and establishment in accordance with the project delivery timelines.

During the second quarter, the major contracts for the power plant construction, EPCM Services and Civil construction works were adjudicated and awarded. The establishment of the on-site construction camp has also been completed.

The main mechanical contract has been adjudicated and will be awarded in the third quarter of 2017.

Sadiola Sulphide Project

At this time there has been no change in the status of the Sadiola Sulphide Project. Discussions with the Government of Mali continue. A decision to move forward will be contingent upon the Government s renewal of the construction and operating permits, the power agreement and fiscal terms related to the Project. In parallel, a review of the current life-of-mine plan is being undertaken.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Exploration and evaluation costs during the first six months were $62m compared to $61m during the same period in 2016.

GREENFIELDS

Greenfields exploration activities were undertaken in Australia, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, USA, and Tanzania during the first half of the year. Greenfields exploration completed 21,502m of drilling globally during the six months ended 30 June 2017, with total expenditure amounting to $14m.

In **Australia**, exploration activity was focussed on the Butcher Well and Lake Carey farm-in (AngloGold Ashanti earning 70%), within the Laverton district. The RC and diamond drilling at Butcher Well was completed in early June. In first half of the year, 24 RC/diamond holes were completed for 9,962m. The steeply west-dipping Enigmatic zone extends down-dip to a vertical depth beyond 400m. Intercepts of 5m @ 4.15g/t Au from 322m in BWD022 and 17m @ 7.79 g/t Au from 375 m in BWD023* define a thicker and higher-grade shoot within the zone. These holes confirm the intersection of drill hole BWD013, which returned 20.7m @ 6.06g/t Au from 351m. A new mineralised zone has been identified 200m East of the Southern part of the Enigmatic pit. Hole BWD018 intersected 14m @ 6.15g/t Au from 394m, 10m @ 5.05g/t Au from 459m and 12m @ 4.08g/t Au from 475m, and hole BWD026 intersected 4m @ 5.90g/t Au from 300m. Hole BWD020 drilled 300m to the South intersected 8m at 5.4g/t Au from 342m. This discovery is named the Old Camp zone with these intersections open both laterally and vertically.

The Mt Minnie aircore drilling programme started early in June. The Mt Minnie structure extends for 10km in a north-south orientation and forms the northern extension of the Butcher well system. A total of 107 holes were drilled in the second quarter for 6,433m. A ground gravity programme of approximately 15,000 stations at 100m spacing has been completed over the western part of the Butcher well district. At the Oak Dam project, within the Tropicana belt (Tropicana JV with 70% AngloGold Ashanti), geochemical sampling, using vacuum drilling, started in early June. A total of 768 holes have been completed, the remaining 1,400 holes should be completed by end of the third quarter. Assay results are pending.

In the **United States of America**, a reconnaissance rotosonic drill programme was completed at the Celina Project in Minnesota (100% AngloGold Ashanti) with 29 holes drilled for 1,034m. Early in the first quarter, a regional magnetic airborne survey was also completed in Minnesota at 17,687km, with 50,697km in total. An option to earn 100% of the Silicon Project in Nevada was signed with Renaissance Gold. AngloGold Ashanti will have a 3-year option to acquire 100% of the property for a total consideration of $3m cash in staged payments and a 2.5% NSR. Geological mapping and sampling were completed.

In **Colombia** at Nuevo Guintar (100% AngloGold Ashanti) activities are focused at reaching a decision point. Soil sampling, ground magnetic and IP programmes were completed and a 1200m diamond drilling programme initiated in June with 553m completed. The principle target is a 500m by 300m gold and multi-element soil geochemistry anomaly with an epithermal signature.

In **Brazil**, work concentrated on the Tromai Project which covers a large ~2,000km^2 highly prospective tenement package (AngloGold Ashanti earning 70% from Trek Mining). Diamond and RC drilling was initiated (1,573m DD and 2,207m RC in the second quarter) over known structures associated with artisanal mining and soil geochemistry. The aeromagnetic and radiometric data (38,000 line km) collected in last quarter of 2016 and the first quarter in 2017 was processed and final products delivered. Geochemistry results from the first batch of drill core were received with minor anomalous results so far. With significant areas of the land package covered by recent sediments, soil or laterite, the objective is to use the geophysics to delimit well defined high priority exploration corridors within the large land package for more detailed drill target definition and drill testing in the second half of the year.

In **Argentina** early stage Greenfields generative exploration programmes progressed.

BROWNFIELDS

During the first half of 2017, Brownfields exploration activities were undertaken across the globe. Brownfields exploration completed 261,185m of drilling.

South Africa: Mineral Resource conversion drilling from surface continued at Mponeng. Both UD 58A and UD 60 were completed and the drill sites have been rehabilitated and signed off. The contracts for the new holes UD 61 and UD 63 are pending signature.

Tanzania: Exploration drilling activities included Mineral Resource conversion drilling at Nyankanga Block 5, Star & Comet Cuts 2 & 3 Underground and Geita Hill East, Mineral Resource delineation drilling at Matandani, Nyankanga Block 5 underground, 3D Seismic Target 5 and Star & Comet Cut 2 NW, and infill and underground drilling at Star & Comet (Cut 2 and 3). During the six months ended 30 June 2017, 143 drillholes totalling 23,299m were completed for the combined surface and underground exploration drilling programmes. Underground drilling at Geita continues to confirm the continuity of the ore zones at both Star & Comet Cut 2 and Cut 3, with encouraging intersections also returned from the down-plunge extension of the Cut 2 orebody to the northwest. At Nyankanga, drilling was completed from surface and underground into the Block 5 orebody with several significant intersections reported.

Guinea: A total of 21,811m was drilled. Infill drilling took place at Seguelen PB2, Kami, Tubani, and Silakoro, and reconnaissance drilling at Silakoro NE, Kolenda South (Ellis Park) and John Deer.

Preliminary interpretation of the airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey over portions of Block 1 and Block 2 and the Saraya West license was completed. Target generation and evaluation of Block 1, the Corridor Blocks and TSF Exploration Licences was carried out. A soil sampling programme to cover an untested area in the northwest of Block1 was initiated and is nearing completion.

Ghana: Exploration at Iduapriem was focused on drilling at Block 1W/ Nueng, Block 4S and Mile 5. A total of 6,039m drilling was completed (4,840m DD and 1,199m RC). The results of the lease-scale geochemical soil sampling programme continue to be assessed.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: During the six months ended 30 June 2017, exploration drilling and trenching took place at Kombokolo-Rhino-Agbarabo, Sessenge-Sessenge Southwest, Aerodrome-Pamao-Megi, KCD-Kombokolo and Ikamva. Drilling from surface and underground has shown potential for extensions of current underground reserves on the 3000 and 9000 up-plunge lodes.

Republic of Mali RC drilling (2,460 m) was completed at Tambali West and Dogofile and DD (761 m) was completed at Tambali North, SSP North and FN bc. In addition, a total of 1,195m of DD was conducted at FE3 and FE4 as part of the SSP to investigate the potential of the main shear below the pits that are earmarked for in-pit tailings disposal. A total of 1,351m of sterilisation drilling was conducted at FE4 to assess the suitability for in-pit tailings deposition for SSP.

In **Argentina**, drilling started at Cerro Vanguardia for the year. Most of the drilling meters were focused on extensions of ore zones and new targets. During the six months ended 30 June 2017, 4,370m were drilled in total within the Cerro Vanguardia tenements. The Claudia JV earn-in was concluded ahead of the one year anniversary. Other work was completed to support target generation included trenching and channel sampling programmes to refine drill targeting.

In **Brazil**, exploration continued at the Cuiaba, Lamego and Córrego do Sítio (CdS) production centers for AGABM with 47,115m drilled during first half of the year from the combined surface and underground drilling programmes. Targets included ore body extension at Cuiaba and CdS. Follow up infill drilling to support mine planning and Mineral Resource conversion was also completed.

At Serra Grande, 23,943m were drilled as part of the exploration and Mineral Resource conversion programmes. Drilling target generation activities included mapping and soil sampling programmes.

In **Colombia**, the Gramalote JV completed 3,816m of drilling in total. Part of the programme was designed to support site and infrastructure investigations. The saprolite infill drilling programme was completed to better define the thickness and gold mineralisation in the horizon. Drilling continued on targets within the JV regional tenements outside the main resource area. Work to update and refine the geological model progressed in the first half to support the pre-feasibility study and remains on track for completion by the end of 2017.

The Quebradona JV programme continued a drilling programme to support pre-feasibility study site investigation geotechnical and hydrology data collection. A total of 2,132m were drilled. All drilling has been concluded at this stage of the programme.

In **Australia**, at Sunrise Dam drilling targeted Vogue Deeps, north extensions to Cosmo and Cosmo East, Hammerhead and down dip extensions to Cosmo, Cosmo East and Dolly. Some of the holes drilled to target Vogue Deeps and Cosmo East down dip are within close proximity to Carey Shear zone, therefore some of these holes have been designed to pass through the shear and into the footwall. A total of 43,002m were drilled.

At Tropicana, during the period exploration drilling consisted of reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DDH) and aircore (AC) drilling, for a total of 41,412m drilled. RC (19,807m) and DDH drilling (2,872m) programmes targeted Sanpan, Zebra, New Zebra, Hat-Trick, Springbok and Southern Mining Lease (ML) in first quarter and Angel Eyes, Beetlejuice, Crouching Tiger, Kamikaze, Little Wing, Springbok and Zebra in the second quarter.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES STATEMENT

There have been no material changes as yet to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates as disclosed in the 2016 Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource report. The process of estimating Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves is ongoing and only due for completion at the end of the year. However, the recently announced changes to the South African operations and the Paramo declaration in Colombia may well result in material changes. The impact of these is still being assessed.

EY	Ernst & Young Incorporated
102 Rivonia Road	Co. Reg. No. 2005/002308/21
Sandton	Tel: +27 (0) 11 772 3000
Private Bag X14	Fax: +27 (0) 11 772 4000
Sandton	Docex 123 Randburg
2146	ey.com

Independent auditor s review report on the condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2017 to the shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited (the company) contained in the accompanying interim report on pages 14 to 41, which comprise the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the condensed consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the six months then ended, and selected explanatory notes.

Directors responsibility for the condensed consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard, IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides, as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, 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 condensed consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. This standard requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial statements are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of interim financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. We perform procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than and differ in nature from those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the company for the six months ended 30 June 2017 do not present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the IASB, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Ernst & Young Inc.

Director Ernest Adriaan Lodewyk Botha

Registered Auditor

Chartered Accountant (SA)

102 Rivonia Road, Sandton

Johannesburg, South Africa

17 August 2017

GROUP INCOME STATEMENT

	Six months	Six months	Year