

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K

July 14, 2009

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 July, 14 2009

This Report on Form 6-K shall be incorporated by reference in our Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-10990 and 333-113789) as amended, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case as amended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 Jeppe 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:**

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:**

Enclosures:

Unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and related management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Three months ended March 31,

2009

(unaudited)

2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions, except for share data)

Sales and other income

674

894

Product sales

663

884

Interest, dividends and other

11

10

Cost and expenses

675

1,087

Production costs

447

459

Exploration costs

22

36

Related party transactions

(1)

(3)

General and administrative

35

30

Royalties

18

25

Market development costs

3

3

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

143

147

Interest expense

16

21

Accretion expense

5

5

Employment severance costs

1
3
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets, realization of loans, indirect taxes and other
(see note D)
6
(11)
Non-hedge derivative (gain)/loss (see note E)
(20)
375
Other operating items
-
(3)
**Loss from continuing operations before income tax and equity income in
affiliates**
(1)
(193)
Taxation (expense)/benefit (see note F)
(26)
5
Equity income in affiliates
22
8
Net loss
(5)
(180)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests
(9)
(12)
Net loss – attributable to AngloGold Ashanti
(14)
(192)
**Loss per share attributable to AngloGold Ashanti common stockholders:
(cents) (see note H)**
Ordinary shares
(4)
(69)
E Ordinary shares
(2)
(34)
Ordinary shares – diluted
(4)
(69)
E Ordinary shares – diluted
(2)
(34)
Weighted average number of shares used in computation
Ordinary shares – basic and diluted
354,441,187
277,939,548
E Ordinary shares – basic and diluted
3,940,464

4,122,800

Dividend declared per ordinary share (cents)

5

7

Dividend declared per E ordinary share (cents)

3

3

3

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

At March 31,
2009

(unaudited)

At December 31,
2008

(in US Dollars, millions)

ASSETS

Current assets

3,061

2,947

Cash and cash equivalents

613

575

Restricted cash

46

44

Receivables

235

224

Trade

73

39

Recoverable taxes, rebates, levies and duties

67

64

Related parties

4

4

Other

91

117

Inventories (see note C)

578

552

Materials on the leach pad (see note C)

48

49

Derivatives

495

571

Deferred taxation assets

123

150

Assets held for sale (see note K)

923

782

Property, plant and equipment, net

4,731

4,765

Acquired properties, net

792

814

Goodwill and other intangibles, net

151

152

Other long-term inventory (see note C)

34

40

Materials on the leach pad (see note C)

282

261

Other long-term assets

448

421

Deferred taxation assets

51

51

Total assets

9,550

9,451

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

3,476

3,445

Current liabilities

Accounts payable and other current liabilities

515

550

Derivatives

1,835

1,758

Short-term debt

1,056

1,067

Tax payable

1

28

Liabilities held for sale (see note K)

69

42

Other non-current liabilities

121

117

Long-term debt

956

873

Derivatives

99

130

Deferred taxation liabilities

992

1,008

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

305

302

Provision for labor, civil, compensation claims and settlements

34

31

Provision for pension and other post-retirement medical benefits

137

139

Commitments and contingencies

-

-

Equity

3,430

3,406

Common stock

400,000,000 (2008 – 400,000,000) authorized common stock of 25 ZAR cents each

Stock issued 2009 – 354,135,912 (2008 – 353,483,410)

12

12

Additional paid in capital

7,523

7,502

Accumulated deficit

(3,076)

(3,044)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (see note I)

(1,123)

(1,148)

Total AngloGold Ashanti stockholders' equity

3,336

3,322

Noncontrolling interests

94

84

Total liabilities and equity

9,550

9,451

4

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Three months ended March 31,

2009

(unaudited)

2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Net cash provided by operating activities

124

154

Net loss

(5)

(180)

Reconciled to net cash provided by operations:

Loss/(profit) on sale of assets, realization of loans, indirect taxes and other

6

(11)

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

143

147

Deferred taxation

6

(68)

Movement in non-hedge derivatives

78

337

Equity income in affiliates

(22)

(8)

Dividends received from affiliates

18

-

Other non cash items

(1)

(4)

Net increase in provision for environmental rehabilitation, pension and other post-retirement medical benefits

6

4

Effect of changes in operating working capital items:

Receivables

(31)

(20)

Inventories

(45)

(47)

Accounts payable and other current liabilities

(29)	
4	
Net cash used in investing activities	
(317)	
(243)	
Increase in non-current investments	
(16)	
(31)	
Additions to property, plant and equipment	
(241)	
(255)	
Proceeds on sale of mining assets	
2	
30	
Proceeds on sale of investments	
17	
28	
Cash outflows from derivatives purchased	
(69)	
(9)	
Change in restricted cash	
(10)	
(6)	
Net cash generated by financing activities	
230	
129	
Net repayments of short-term debt	
(1,024)	
(20)	
Issuance of stock	
12	
9	
Net proceeds of long-term debt	
1,105	
160	
Cash inflows/(outflows) from derivatives with financing	
155	
(1)	
Dividends paid to common stockholders	
(18)	
(18)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	
-	
(1)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	
37	
40	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	
1	
(42)	
Cash and cash equivalents – January 1,	

575

477

Cash and cash equivalents – March 31,

613

475

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

(In millions, except share information)

AngloGold Ashanti stockholders

**Common
stock**

**Common
stock**

\$

**Additional
paid in
capital**

\$

**Accumulated
other
comprehensive
income**

\$

**Accumulated
deficit**

\$

**Noncontrolling
interests**

\$

Total

\$

Balance – December 31, 2008

352,627,761

12

7,502

(1,148)

(3,044)

84 3,406

Net (loss)/income

(14)

9

(5)

Translation loss

(14)

(14)

Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from other comprehensive income and reported in income, net of tax of \$15 million

38

1

39

Net loss on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$6 million

(13)

(13)

Hedge ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$nil million

3	
3	
	Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the period, net of tax of \$nil million
11	
11	
	Other comprehensive income
26	
	Comprehensive income
21	
	Stock issues as part of Share Incentive Scheme
652,502	
-	
15	
15	
	Stock issues transferred from Employee Share Ownership Plan to exiting employees
13,007	
-	
-	
-	
	Stock based compensation expense
6	
6	
	Dividends
(18)	
(18)	
5	
	Balance – March 31, 2009
353,293,270	
12	
7,523	
(1,123)	
(3,076)	
94	3,430

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2008

(In millions, except share information)

AngloGold Ashanti stockholders

**Common
stock**

**Common
stock**

\$

**Additional
paid in
capital**

\$

**Accumulated
other
comprehensive
income**

\$

**Accumulated
deficit**

\$

**Noncontrolling
interests**

\$

Total

\$

Balance – December 31, 2007

276,544,061

10

5,607

(625)

(2,440)

63 2,615

Net (loss)/income

(192)

12

(180)

Translation loss

(170)

(4)

(174)

Net loss on cash flow hedges removed from other comprehensive income and reported in income, net of tax of \$7 million

59

59

Net loss on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$23 million

(87)

(87)

Hedge ineffectiveness on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$nil million

2
 2
 Net loss on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the period, net of tax
 of \$2 million
 (7)
 (7)
 Other comprehensive income
 (207)
 Comprehensive income
 (387)
 Stock issues as part of Share Incentive Scheme
 287,442
 -
 8
 8
 Stock issues in exchange for E Ordinary shares cancelled
 94
 -
 1
 1
 Stock issues transferred from Employee Share Ownership Plan to exiting
 employees
 11,865
 -
 1
 1
 Stock based compensation expense
 10
 10
 Dividends
 (18)
 (1)
 (19)
 6
Balance – March 31, 2008
 276,843,462
 10
 5,627
 (828)
 (2,650)
 70 2,229

7

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED

**March 31,
2009**

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note A. Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

The balance sheet as at December 31, 2008 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Certain amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and at December 31, 2008 have been revised. The Company adopted FASB Statement No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS160"), which requires the noncontrolling interests to be classified as a separate component of net income and equity.

Note B. Accounting developments

Recently adopted pronouncements

Assets and liabilities from contingencies in business combinations

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1 "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies" ("FSP FAS 141(R)-1").

FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends and clarifies FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" issues raised on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 applies to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies that would be within the scope of Statement 5 if not acquired or assumed in a business combination, except for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies that are subject to specific guidance in Statement 141(R). FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The Company adopted the provisions of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 on January 1, 2009 to be applied to all future business combinations.

Equity method investment

In November 2008, The Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached consensus on Issue No. 08-6, "Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations" ("EITF 08-6"), which clarifies the accounting for certain transactions and impairment considerations involving equity method investments. The intent of EITF 08-6 is to provide guidance on (i) determining the initial carrying value of an equity method investment, (ii) performing an impairment assessment of an underlying indefinite-lived intangible asset of an equity method investment, (iii) accounting for an equity method investee's issuance of shares, and (iv) accounting for a change in an investment from the equity method to the cost method. EITF 08-6 was effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009 and has been applied prospectively. The adoption of EITF 08-6 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Instrument indexed to own stock

In June 2008, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 07-5, “Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity’s Own Stock” (“EITF 07-5”). The consensus was reached on the following three issues:

- How an entity should evaluate whether an instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock.

- How the currency in which the strike price of an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded equity-linked feature) is denominated affects the determination of whether the instrument is indexed to an entity’s own stock.

- How an issuer should account for market-based employee stock option valuation instruments.

EITF 07-5 was effective for the Company’s fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of EITF 07-5 had no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Participating securities

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities” (“FSP EITF 03-6-1”).

FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method as described in SFAS No. 128, “Earnings per Share” (“SFAS 128”). Under the guidance in FSP EITF 03-6-1, unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. FSP EITF 03-6-1 was effective for the Company’s fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 had no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

8

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED****March 31,
2009**

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note B. Accounting developments (continued)**Recently adopted pronouncements (continued)***Convertible debt instruments*

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)" ("FSP APB 14-1") which addresses the accounting for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash, (or other assets) upon conversion, including partial cash settlement, unless the embedded conversion option is required to be separately accounted for as a derivative under FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS133"). FSP APB 14-1 does not change the accounting for more traditional types of convertible debt securities that do not have a cash settlement feature. Also, FSP APB 14-1 does not apply if, under existing US GAAP for derivatives, the embedded conversion feature must be accounted for separately from the rest of the instrument. FSP APB 14-1 was effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP APB 14-1 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the convertible bond issued in 2004 (redeemed in February 2009) had no cash settlement or partial cash settlement feature.

Useful life of intangible assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets" ("FSP FAS 142-3"). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS142"). FSP FAS 142-3 removes the requirement under paragraph 11 of SFAS142 to consider whether an intangible asset can be renewed without substantial cost or material modifications to the existing terms and conditions and instead, requires an entity to consider its own historical experience in renewing similar arrangements. FSP FAS 142-3 was effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009 and has been applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Derivative instruments

In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB statement No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB statement No. 133" ("SFAS161"). SFAS161 applies to all derivative instruments and nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to paragraphs 37 and 42 of SFAS133 and related hedged items accounted for under SFAS133. SFAS161 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS161 on January 1, 2009. Except for presentation changes, the adoption of SFAS161 had no impact on the Company's financial statements. See Note L "Derivative instruments" for additional information.

Fair value measurements

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2, "Effective date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP FAS 157-2"). FSP FAS 157-2 provided a one year deferral until

January 1, 2009 for the implementation of SFAS157 for certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for those items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually). The Company adopted the provisions of FSP FAS 157-2 on January 1, 2009. See Note P “Fair value measurements” for additional information.

Noncontrolling interests

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements” (“SFAS160”). SFAS160 amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS160 on January 1, 2009. Except for presentation changes, the adoption of SFAS160 had no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Business combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (R), “Business Combinations” (“SFAS141(R)”). SFAS141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction; establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and requires the acquirer to disclose information on the nature and financial effect of the business combination. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS141(R) on January 1, 2009 to be applied to all future business combinations.

9

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED

**March 31,
2009**

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note B. Accounting developments (continued)

Recently issued pronouncements

Subsequent events

In May 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 165, "Subsequent Events" ("SFAS165"). SFAS165 is intended to establish general standards of accounting for, and disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS165 requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. In particular, the provisions of SFAS165 include:

- The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements;

- The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements;

- The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

SFAS165 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS165 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Fair value determination when there is no active market

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4 "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS157"), when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. FSP FAS 157-4 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS 157-4 applies to all assets and liabilities within the scope of accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, except as discussed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of SFAS157. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FSP FAS 157-4 on the Company's financial statements.

Recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments" ("FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2"), which: 1) clarifies the interaction of the factors that should be considered when determining whether a debt security is other than temporarily impaired, 2) provides guidance on the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income and 3) expands the disclosures required for other-than-temporary impairments for debt and equity securities.

The presentation and disclosure guidance in paragraphs 35–43 of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 applies to debt and equity securities that are subject to the disclosure requirements of SFAS115 and FSP FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 on the Company’s financial statements.

Interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (“FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1”). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 amends FASB Statement No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (“SFAS107”), to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 applies to all financial instruments within the scope of SFAS107 held by publicly traded companies, as defined by Opinion 28. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 shall be effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 on the Company’s financial statements.

10
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31,
2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note C. Inventories

At March 31,

2009

At December 31,

2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

The components of inventory consist of the following :

Short-term

Gold in process

119

118

Gold on hand (doré/bullion)

61

37

Ore stockpiles

188

182

Uranium oxide and sulfuric acid

21

24

Supplies

237

240

626

601

Less: Heap leach inventory

(1)

(48)

(49)

578

552

(1)

Short-term portion relating to heap leach inventory classified separately, as materials on the leach pad.

Long-term

Gold in process

282

261

Ore stockpiles

33

39

Supplies

1

1

316
 301
 Less: Heap leach inventory
 (1)
 (282)
 (261)
 34
 40
 (1)

Long-term portion relating to heap leach inventory classified separately, as materials on the leach pad.

Note D. Loss/profit on sale of assets, realization of loans, indirect taxes and other

The Company recorded a loss of \$6 million (before taxation of \$nil million) in the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to a profit of \$11 million (before taxation of \$2 million) recorded in the same period in 2008, consisting of:

**Three months ended March 31,
 2009
 2008**

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Provision for bad debt – Pamodzi Gold

(6)

-

Certain royalty and production related interests in North America sold to Royal Gold Inc.

-

14

Loss on disposal of equipment and minor assets mainly in South America

-

(3)

(6)

11

Note E. Non-hedge derivative gain/loss

A gain on non-hedge derivatives of \$20 million was recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a loss of \$375 million in the same period of 2008 relating to the use of non-hedging instruments, which represent derivatives not designated in formal hedge accounting relationships. The change in fair value of such derivatives is recorded each period in the income statement. The net gain recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 primarily relates to realized gains on non-hedge derivatives partially offset by the revaluation of non-hedge derivatives resulting from changes in the prevailing spot gold price, exchange rates, interest rates and volatilities compared to the same period in 2008.

Note F. Taxation

The net taxation expense of \$26 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a net benefit of \$5 million for the same period in 2008, constitutes the following:

**Three months ended March 31,
 2009
 2008**

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Charge for current taxation

20

63

Charge/(benefit) for deferred taxation

(1)

6

(68)

26

(5)

(1)

Includes deferred taxation credits on unrealized non-hedge derivative losses of \$18 million (2008: \$87 million).

The net taxation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 of \$26 million (on loss before taxation of \$1 million) was mainly as a result of the tax ineffectiveness of non-hedge derivatives.

The net taxation benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2008 of \$5 million (on loss before taxation of \$193 million) was mainly due to the tax ineffectiveness of non-hedge derivatives and a higher profit to revenue ratio, and consequently a higher effective tax rate, in South Africa.

11
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31,
2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note F. Taxation (continued)

Uncertain taxes

As at March 31, 2009, the Company had \$109 million of total unrecognized tax benefits which, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective income tax rate.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(in US Dollars,
millions)

Balance at January 1, 2009

106

Additions for tax positions of prior years

4

Translation

(1)

Balance as at March 31, 2009

109

The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of its income tax expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company recognized approximately \$2 million in interest. At March 31, 2009, the Company had accrued \$36 million in interest.

Note G. Segment information

The Company produces gold as its primary product and does not have distinct divisional segments in terms of principal business activity, but manages its business on the basis of different geographic segments. During 2009, the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker, defined as the Executive Management team, changed the basis of segment reporting as a result of a re-alignment of the management reporting structure. Where applicable, the corresponding items of segment information for prior periods presented have been restated to reflect this.

Three months ended March 31,

2009

2008

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Revenues by area

Southern Africa

387

378

Rest of Africa

306

312

Australia

81

87

South America

117

128
 North America
 48
 45
 Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries
 -
 2
 939
 952
 Less: Equity method investments included above
 (76)
 (80)
 Less/plus: (Gain)/loss on realized non-hedge derivatives included above
 (189)
 22

Total revenues

674
 894

**Three months ended March 31,
 2009
 2008**

(unaudited)
 (unaudited)
 (in US Dollars, millions)

Segment income/(loss)

Southern Africa

96
 91

Rest of Africa

(37)
 56

Australia

(10)
 27

South America

45
 68

North America

(4)
 39

Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries

(29)
 (25)

Total segment income

61
 256

**Three months ended March 31,
 2009
 2008**

(unaudited)
 (unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Reconciliation of segment income to Net loss – attributable to AngloGold Ashanti

Segment total

61

256

Exploration costs

(22)

(36)

General and administrative expenses

(35)

(30)

Market development costs

(3)

(3)

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

20

(375)

Other operating items

-

3

Taxation (expense)/benefit

(26)

5

Noncontrolling interests

(9)

(12)

Net loss – attributable to AngloGold Ashanti

(14)

(192)

12
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31,
2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note G. Segment information (continued)

At March 31,
2009

At December 31,
2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Segment assets

Southern Africa

(1)

2,588

2,558

Rest of Africa

3,536

3,521

Australia

(2)

1,375

1,279

South America

1,047

1,028

North America

698

689

Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries

306

376

Total segment assets

9,550

9,451

(1)

Includes properties held for sale of Rand Refinery Limited of \$1 million (2008: \$1 million) and Tau Lekoa of \$48 million (2008: \$nil million).

(2)

Includes assets held for sale in Boddington of \$874 million (2008: \$781 million).

Three months ended March 31,

Note H. Loss per share data

2009

2008

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share (in US dollars millions, except per share data):

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

Numerator
 Net loss – attributable to AngloGold Ashanti
 (14)
 (192)
 Less Dividends:
 Ordinary shares
 18
 18
 E Ordinary shares
 -
 -
 Undistributed losses
 (32)
 (210)
 Ordinary shares undistributed losses
 (32)
 (209)
 E Ordinary shares undistributed losses
 -
 (1)
 Total undistributed losses
 (32)
 (210)
Three months ended March 31,
2009
2008
 (unaudited)
 (unaudited)
 Denominator for basic loss per ordinary share
 Ordinary shares
 353,635,884
 277,658,759
 Fully vested options
 (1)
 805,303
 280,789
 Weighted average number of ordinary shares
 354,441,187
 277,939,548
 Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares
 Dilutive potential of stock incentive options
 (2)
 -
 -
 Dilutive potential of convertible bonds
 (3)
 -
 -
 Dilutive potential of E Ordinary shares
 (4)
 -

-

Denominator for diluted loss per share – adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares and assumed conversions

354,441,187

277,939,548

Weighted average number of E Ordinary shares used in calculation of basic and diluted loss per E

Ordinary share

3,940,464

4,122,800

(1)

Compensation awards are included in the calculation of basic loss per common share from when the necessary conditions have been met, and it is virtually certain that shares will be issued as a result of employees exercising their options.

(2)

The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 did not assume the effect of 820,997 and 744,781 shares, respectively, issuable upon the exercise of stock incentive options as their effects are anti-dilutive for these periods.

(3)

The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2008 did not assume the effect of 15,384,615 shares, issuable upon the exercise of convertible bonds as their effects are anti-dilutive for this period. The \$1.0 billion convertible bond was redeemed upon its maturity on February 27, 2009.

(4)

The calculation of diluted loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 did not assume the effect of conversion of E Ordinary shares as the Company recorded a loss from continuing operations during these periods.

Note I. Accumulated other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income, net of related taxation, consists of the following:

Three months ended March 31,

2009

2008

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Opening balance

(1,148)

(625)

Translation loss

(14)

(170)

Financial instruments

39

(33)

Total accumulated other comprehensive income

(1,123)

(828)

Included in total accumulated other comprehensive income is a cumulative charge in respect of cash flow hedges of \$84 million (December 31, 2008: \$112 million), net of deferred tax of \$59 million (December 31, 2008: \$68 million).

Net loss

(5)

(180)

Translation loss

(14)

(174)

Financial instruments

40

(33)

Total comprehensive income/(loss)

21

(387)

13
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note I. Accumulated other comprehensive income (continued)

Three months ended March 31,

2009

2008

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:

AngloGold Ashanti

11

(395)

Noncontrolling interests

10

8

21

(387)

Note J. Employee benefit plans

The Company has made provision for pension and provident schemes covering substantially all employees.

Components of net periodic benefit cost

Three months ended March 31,

2009

2008

(unaudited)

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Pension

benefits

Other

benefits

Pension

benefits

Other

benefits

Service cost

1

-

1

-

Interest cost

3

2

4

3

Expected return on plan assets

(4)

-

(5)

-

Net periodic benefit cost

-

2

-

3

Employer contributions

As disclosed in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company expected to contribute \$4 million to its pension plan in 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the Company had contributed \$1 million during 2009.

The actuarial valuation as at December 31, 2008 was completed at the beginning of 2009. The value of the securities in the Company's employee pension plans has been adversely impacted by market volatility in 2008. The declines could have a substantial impact on the funded status of the plans.

Note K. Assets and (liabilities) held for sale

At March 31,

2009

At December 31,

2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Effective February 17, 2009, the interest in the Tau Lekoa mine together with the adjacent Weltevreden and Goedgenoeg project areas (Tau Lekoa) in South Africa was classified as held for sale. Tau Lekoa was previously recognized as a combination of tangible assets, goodwill, current assets and current and long-term liabilities. The Company has agreed to sell Tau Lekoa, subject to conditions precedent usual to a transaction of this nature, to Simmer and Jack Mines Limited (Simmers).

In terms of the sale agreement the purchase consideration consists of two components: an initial cash payment or combination of cash payment and Simmers shares together with future royalty payments.

The Effective Date will occur on the later of January 1, 2010, or the first day in the calendar month following the fulfillment of all conditions precedent to the Transaction. The Company will continue to operate Tau Lekoa until the Effective Date with appropriate joint management arrangements with Simmers and will retain all operating cash flow generated from Tau Lekoa for the year ended December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2008, net assets for Tau Lekoa amounted to \$46 million.

43

-

Effective December 31, 2008, the 33.33 percent interest in the unincorporated joint venture in Boddington Gold Mine in Australia was classified as held for sale. The interest in Boddington Gold Mine was previously recognized as a combination of tangible assets, goodwill, current assets and current and long-term liabilities. The Company agreed to sell the 33.33 percent unincorporated joint venture interest in the Boddington Gold Mine, subject to conditions precedent, to Newmont Mining Corporation.

14
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note K. Assets and (liabilities) held for sale (continued)

At March 31,

2009

At December 31,

2008

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

In terms of the sale agreement the purchase consideration consists of three components: an initial cash payment upon the fulfillment of all conditions precedent to the transaction; a further combination of Newmont shares and/or a cash payment; and future royalty payments.

Completion was subject to conditions precedent in terms of the sale agreement of which the execution by certain third parties of agreements with respect to the assignment of material tenements and land as related to the Boddington Gold Mine was outstanding as at March 31, 2009.

On June 26, 2009, the Company announced that the sale had been completed.

810

739

Effective December 2007, Rand Refinery Limited in South Africa (a subsidiary of the Company) allocated parts of its premises that were no longer utilized (previously recognized as a tangible asset), to held for sale. On April 1, 2008, a sale agreement was concluded subject to achievement of the suspensive condition regarding rezoning of the land and transfer of title deeds.

1

1

As at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the carrying amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale, included:

Cash and cash equivalents

10

2

Trade and other receivables

6

10

Inventories

7

2

Property, plant and equipment

781

651

Acquired properties

17

14

Goodwill

102

103

Trade and other payables

(53)

(31)

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

(16)

(11)

Net assets

854

740

Note L. Derivative instruments

In the normal course of its operations, the Company is exposed to gold and other commodity price, currency, interest rate, liquidity and non-performance risk, which includes credit risk. The Company is also exposed to certain by-product commodity price risk. In order to manage these risks, the Company enters into derivative transactions and has developed a risk management process to facilitate, control and monitor these risks. The board has approved and monitors this risk management process, inclusive of documented treasury policies, counterpart limits, controlling and reporting structures. The Company does not acquire, hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes. Contracts that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are designated as the hedging instruments hedging the variability of forecasted cash flows from the sale of production into the spot market and capital expenditure and are classified as cash flow hedges under SFAS133. The ineffective portion of matured and existing cash flow hedges recognized in gain/loss on non-hedge derivatives in the income statement during the three months ended March 31, 2009 year was \$3 million, net of tax. Of the contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges, contracts with a fair value of \$80 million, a liability at March 31, 2009 are expected to be reclassified from other comprehensive income and recognized as a reduction in product sales during the remainder of 2009 or as an adjustment to depreciation expense pertaining to capital expenditure. Cash flow hedge forecast transactions are expected to occur over the next twelve months, in line with maturity dates of hedging instruments.

Gain on non-hedge derivatives of \$20 million was recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a loss of \$375 million in the same period of 2008, being derivatives not designated in formal hedge accounting relationships. See Note E “Non-hedge derivative gain/loss” for additional information.

Gold price and currency risk management activities

Gold and currency derivative instruments are denominated in South African rands, US dollars, Australian dollars and Brazilian real. The derivative instruments utilized are forward sale and purchase contracts, purchased and sold put options, and purchased and sold call options. The Company’s reserve and financial strength has allowed it to arrange unmargined credit lines with counterparts.

Reduction in derivatives position

During the quarter ended March 31, 2009, the Company continued to deliver into hedge commitments, part of its strategy to reduce its overall position and increase exposure to spot gold-prices. As a result, the net delta of the hedge book reduced (from December 31, 2008) by 358,000 ounces, or 7 percent, to 4.86 million ounces or 151 tonnes (at December 31, 2008: 5.22 million ounces or 162 tonnes), with total commitments of 5.84 million ounces, reflecting a decline of 154,000 ounces, or 3 percent at March 31, 2009.

15
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note L. Derivative instruments (continued)

Net delta open hedge position as at March 31, 2009

The marked-to-market value of all hedge transactions making up the hedge positions as at March 31, 2009 was negative \$2.48 billion, increasing by \$0.02 billion over the quarter ended December 31, 2008. This value was based on a gold price of \$919.80 per ounce, exchange rates of R9.59/\$ and A\$/0.69 and the prevailing market interest rates and volatilities at that date.

These marked-to-market valuations are not predictive of the future value of the hedge position, nor of the future impact on the revenue of the Company. The valuation represents the theoretical cost of exiting all hedge contracts at the time of valuation, at market prices and rates available at that time. The following table indicates the Company's unaudited gold hedge position at a weighted average settlement price as at March 31, 2009 (references to "\$" are to the US dollar, references to "A\$" are to the Australian dollar and references to "BRL" are to the Brazilian real).

Year

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013 2014-2015

Total

DOLLAR GOLD

Forward contracts

Amount (oz)

*(439,874)

218,590

378,250

359,000

306,000

91,500

913,466

**US\$/oz

\$1,037

\$86

\$383

\$388

\$408

\$510

\$20

Put options sold

Amount (oz)

460,000

185,860

98,000

85,500

60,500

60,500

950,360

US\$/oz

\$818

\$733

\$533

\$538

\$440

\$450

\$699

Call options sold

Amount (oz)

588,000

1,123,630

1,231,770

811,420

574,120

709,470

5,038,410

US\$/oz

\$730

\$555

\$530

\$635

\$601

\$606

\$595

RAND GOLD

Forward contracts

Amount (oz)

*(60,000)

*(60,000)

Rand/oz

R9,540

R9,540

A DOLLAR GOLD

Forward contracts

Amount (oz)

*(8,554)

100,000

91,446

A\$/oz

A\$1,617

A\$652

A\$562

Call options purchased

Amount (oz)

40,000

100,000

140,000

A\$/oz

A\$694

A\$712

A\$707

Delta (oz)

258,640 (1,170,960) (1,458,850) (1,015,650) (784,960)
(685,830) (4,857,610)

*** Total net gold:

Committed (oz)

(39,572) (1,342,220) (1,610,020) (1,170,420) (880,120)
(800,970) (5,843,322)

*

Indicates a net long position resulting from forward purchase contracts.

** Price represents the average weighted price, combining both forward sales and purchases for the period.

*** The Delta of the hedge position indicated above is the equivalent gold position that would have the same marked-to-market sensitivity for a small change in the gold price. This is calculated using the Black-Scholes option formula with the prevailing market prices, interest rates and volatilities as at March 31, 2009.

Foreign exchange price risk protection agreements

The Company enters into currency forward exchange and currency option contracts to hedge certain anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

16
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note L. Derivative instruments (continued)

The following table indicates the Company's unaudited currency hedge position at March 31, 2009.

Year

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013 2014-2015

Total

RAND DOLLAR (000)

Put options purchased

Amount (\$)

50,000

50,000

US\$/R

R11.22

R11.22

Put options sold

Amount (\$)

60,000

60,000

US\$/R

R9.78

R9.78

Call options sold

Amount (\$)

60,000

60,000

US\$/R

R12.57

R12.57

A DOLLAR (000)

Forward contracts

Amount (\$)

450,000

450,000

A\$/US\$

A\$0.65

A\$0.65

Put options purchased

Amount (\$)

10,000

10,000

A\$/US\$

A\$0.69

A\$0.69
 Put options sold
 Amount (\$)
 10,000
 10,000
 A\$/US\$
 A\$0.76
 A\$0.76

Call options sold
 Amount (\$)
 10,000
 10,000
 A\$/US\$
 A\$0.64
 A\$0.64

BRAZILIAN REAL (000)

Forward contracts
 Amount (\$)
 59,390
 59,390
 US\$/BRL
 BRL 2.06
 BRL 2.06

As at March 31, 2009, a limited number of the dollar gold hedge contracts reported in the above tables included optional early termination provisions pursuant to which the hedge counterpart can elect to terminate the relevant hedging contracts on specified dates. The early termination provision which applies can be exercised in the first five business days of January 2010. These contracts form part of the Ashanti hedge that was in place prior to the Business Combination between AngloGold and Ashanti completed in April 2004.

The fair value of early termination options as at March 31, 2009 amounted to \$540 million. No termination options were exercised in the quarter ended March 31, 2009 or during 2008.

Non-performance risk

Realization of contracts is dependent upon the counterparts' performance. The Company generally does not obtain collateral or other security to support financial instruments subject to non-performance risk, but monitors the credit standing of counterparts. The Company spreads its business over a number of financial and banking institutions of good credit quality and believes that little to no concentration of non-performance risk exists. Limits for each counterpart are based on the assessed credit quality of each counterpart. The AngloGold Ashanti Treasury Committee makes recommendations for board approval of all counterparts and the limits to be applied to each. Where possible, management puts ISDA netting agreements in place.

The combined maximum credit risk exposure of the Company as at March 31, 2009 is as follows.

**At March 31,
 2009**

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars,
 millions)

Forward sales type agreements – commodity

378

Option contracts – commodity

62

Foreign exchange contracts

29

Foreign exchange option contracts

8

Interest rate swaps – Gold

18

495

17
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note L. Derivative instruments (continued)

The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities reflects non-performance risk relating to the counterparts and the Company, respectively as at March 31, 2009.

Fair value of the derivative assets split by accounting designation

At March 31, 2009

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

**Normal purchase and
sale exemption**

Cash flow hedge

accounted

Non-hedge

accounted

Total

Forward sales type agreements – commodity

-

-

378

378

Option contracts – commodity

-

-

62

62

Foreign exchange contracts

-

-

29

29

Foreign exchange option contracts

-

-

8

8

Interest rate swaps – Gold

-

-

18

18

-

-

495

495

Fair value of the derivative (liabilities) split by accounting designation

At March 31, 2009

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

**Normal purchase and
sale exemption**

Cash flow

hedge

accounted

Non-hedge

accounted

Total

Forward sales type agreements – commodity

(740)

(106)

(316)

(1,162)

Option contracts – commodity

(340)

(1)

-

(1,498)

(1,838)

Foreign exchange contracts

-

-

(9)

(9)

Foreign exchange option contracts

-

-

(5)

(5)

Interest rate swaps – Gold

(3)

-

-

(3)

(1,083)

(106)

(1,828)

(3,017)

Net total derivatives

(1,083)

(106)

(1,333)

(2,522)

Credit risk adjustment

(105)

(1)

(244)

(350)

Net total derivatives excluding credit risk

adjustment

(1,188)

(107)

(1,577)

(2,872)

(1)

Includes deliverable call options sold. A deliverable option is an option where the delivery quantity is fixed regardless of the market price on the exercise date. In the event that the market price is lower than the strike price, gold is sold to the counterpart at the prevailing spot price.

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss) recognized

Three months ended March 31, 2009

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Location of gain/(loss) in income

Realized

Forward sales type agreements – commodity

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

184

Option contracts – commodity

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

11

Foreign exchange contracts

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

(7)

Foreign exchange option contracts

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

2

Interest rate swaps – Gold

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

(1)

189

Unrealized

Forward sales type agreements – commodity

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

(115)

Option contracts – commodity

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

(62)

Foreign exchange contracts

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

4

Foreign exchange option contracts

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

-

Interest rate swaps – Gold

Non-hedge derivative gain/(loss)

4

(169)

Gain on non-hedge derivatives

20

18
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note L. Derivative instruments (continued)

Three months ended March 31, 2009

(unaudited)

(in US Dollars, millions)

Cash flow

hedges, before

tax

Cash flow hedges removed from

equity, before tax

Hedge ineffectiveness, before tax

Gain/(loss)

recognized in

other

comprehensive

income

(effective

portion)

Location of

gain/(loss)

reclassified from

accumulated

other

comprehensive

income into

income

(effective

portion)

Amount of

gain/(loss)

reclassified from

accumulated

other

comprehensive

income into

income

(effective

portion)

Location of gain/(loss)

recognized in income

(ineffective portion)

Amount of

gain/(loss)

recognized

in income

(ineffective

portion)

Forward sales type agreements

–

commodity

(17)

Product sales

53

Non-hedge derivative gain/ (loss)

3

Foreign exchange contracts

(2)

Product sales

-

Non-hedge derivative gain/ (loss)

-

(19)

53

3

Note M. Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities of the Company include total contracted capital expenditure of \$180 million and total authorized capital expenditure not yet contracted of approximately \$989 million as of March 31, 2009. The Company intends to finance these capital expenditures from cash on hand, cash flow from operations, existing credit facilities and proceeds from the sale of the Company's interest in the Boddington project.

Ground water pollution – South Africa

The Company has identified a number of groundwater pollution sites at its operations in South Africa and has investigated a number of different technologies and methodologies that could possibly be used to remediate the pollution plumes. Numerous scientific, technical and legal reports have been produced and remediation of the polluted soil and groundwater is the subject of continued research. Subject to the technology being developed as a proven remediation technique, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.

Deep ground water pollution – South Africa

The Company has identified a flooding and future pollution risk posed by deep groundwater, due to the interconnected nature of operations in the West Wits and Vaal River operations in South Africa. The Company is involved in task teams and other structures to find long-term sustainable solutions for this risk, together with industry partners and government. As there is too little information for the accurate estimate of a liability, no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.

Soil and sediment pollution – South Africa

The Company has identified offsite pollution impacts in the West Wits area, resulting from a long period of gold and uranium mining activity by a number of mining companies as well as millennia of weathering of natural reef outcrops in the catchment areas. Investigations are being conducted but no reliable estimate can be made for the obligation.

19
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31,
2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note M. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Serra Grande sales tax on gold deliveries

Mineração Serra Grande S.A. (MSG), the operator of the Crixas mine in Brazil, has received two tax assessments from the State of Goiás related to payments of sales taxes on gold deliveries for export, including one assessment for the period between February 2004 and June 2005 and the other for the period between July 2005 and May 2006. The tax authorities maintain that whenever a taxpayer exports gold mined in the State of Goiás through a branch located in a different Brazilian state, it must obtain an authorization from the Goiás State Treasury by means of a Special Regime Agreement (*Termo de Acordo re Regime Especial – TARE*). The Company's attributable share of the first assessment is approximately \$35 million. Although MSG requested the TARE in early 2004, the TARE, which authorized the remittance of gold to the Company's branch in Minas Gerais specifically for export purposes, was only granted and executed in May 2006. In November 2006 the administrative council's second chamber ruled in favor of MSG and fully canceled the tax liability related to the first period. The State of Goiás has appealed to the full board of the State of Goiás tax administrative council. The second assessment was issued by the State of Goiás in October 2006 on the same grounds as the first assessment, and the Company's attributable share of the assessment is approximately \$21 million. The Company believes both assessments are in violation of federal legislation on sales taxes.

Tax disputes – Brazil

MSG, Morro Velho, AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração and São Bento Mineração are involved in disputes with the Brazilian tax authorities. These disputes involve federal tax assessments including income tax, royalties, social contributions and annual property tax based on ownership of properties outside of urban perimeters. The amount involved is approximately \$14 million.

VAT dispute at MSG

MSG received a tax assessment in October 2003 from the State of Minas Gerais related to sales taxes on gold allegedly returned from the branch in Minas Gerais to the company head office in the State of Goiás. The tax administrators rejected the Company's appeal against the assessment. The Company is now appealing the dismissal of the case. The Company's attributable share of the assessment is approximately \$6 million.

Oro Group surety

The Company has provided surety in favor of the lender in respect of gold loan facilities to wholly-owned subsidiaries of Oro Group (Proprietary) Limited, an affiliate of the Company. The Company has a total maximum liability, in terms of the suretyships, of R100 million (\$10 million). The probability of the non-performance under the suretyships is considered minimal.

AngloGold Ashanti USA reclamation bonds

Pursuant to US environmental and mining requirements, gold mining companies are obligated to close their operations and rehabilitate the lands that they mine in accordance with these requirements. AngloGold Ashanti USA has posted reclamation bonds with various federal and state governmental agencies to cover potential rehabilitation obligations in amounts aggregating approximately \$84 million.

The Company has provided a guarantee for these obligations which would be payable in the event of AngloGold Ashanti USA not being able to meet its rehabilitation obligations. As at March 31, 2009, the carrying value of these obligations amounted to \$36 million and is included in the Provision for environmental rehabilitation in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The obligations will expire upon completion of such rehabilitation and release of such areas by the applicable federal and/or state agency. AngloGold Ashanti is not indemnified by third parties for any of the amounts that may be paid by AngloGold Ashanti under its guarantee.

Guarantee provided for term loan facility

AngloGold Ashanti Limited, AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated and AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited, as guarantors, have each guaranteed all payments and other obligations of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc and the other guarantors under the \$1.0 billion Term Facility. \$1.0 billion was drawn on February 26, 2009 to redeem the \$1.0 billion convertible bond on February 27, 2009. The total amount outstanding under the \$1.0 billion Term Facility as of March 31, 2009 amounted to \$1,001 million.

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note M. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Guarantee provided for syndicated loan facility

AngloGold Ashanti Limited, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, AngloGold Ashanti USA Incorporated and AngloGold

Ashanti Australia Limited, as guarantors, have each guaranteed all payments and other obligations of the borrowers and the other guarantors under the \$1.15 billion syndicated loan facility dated December 13, 2007. The total amount outstanding under the syndicated \$1.15 billion facility as of March 31, 2009 amounted to \$928 million.

Hedging guarantees

The Company has issued gold delivery guarantees of \$317 million to several counterpart banks in which it guarantees the due performance of its subsidiaries AngloGold (USA) Trading Company, AngloGold South America Limited and Cerro Vanguardia S.A. under their respective gold hedging agreements.

Ashanti Treasury Services Limited (ATS) hedging guarantees

The Company together with its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc has provided guarantees to several counterpart banks for the hedging commitments of its wholly-owned subsidiary ATS. The maximum potential amount of future payments is all moneys due, owing or incurred by ATS under or pursuant to the hedging agreements. At March 31, 2009 the marked-to-market valuation of the ATS hedge book was negative \$1,040 million.

Geita Management Company Limited (GMC) hedging guarantees

The Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc have issued hedging guarantees to several counterpart banks in which they have guaranteed the due performance by GMC of its obligations under or pursuant to the hedging agreements entered into by GMC, and to the payment of all money owing or incurred by GMC as and when due. The maximum potential amount of future payments is all moneys due, owing or incurred by GMC under or pursuant to the hedging agreements. At March 31, 2009 the marked-to-market valuation of the GMC hedge book was negative \$364 million.

The Company assesses the credit quality of counterparts on a quarterly basis. As of March 31, 2009, the probability of non-performance is considered minimal.

Vulnerability from concentrations

There is a concentration of risk in respect of recoverable value added tax and fuel duties from the Malian government to the Company's equity accounted affiliates. Recoverable value added tax due from the Malian government to the equity accounted affiliates of the Company amounts to an attributable \$25 million at March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008: attributable \$27 million).

Recoverable fuel duties from the Malian government to the equity accounted affiliates of the Company amounts to an attributable \$4 million at March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008: attributable \$5 million). Fuel duty refund claims are required to be submitted before January 31 of the following year and are subject to authorization by, firstly, the Department of Mining, and secondly, the Customs and Excise authorities.

The Government of Mali is a shareholder in all of the Company's equity accounted affiliates in Mali. Management of Sadiola and Yatela have entered into a protocol with the Government of Mali that provides for the repayment of the outstanding audited amounts due to Sadiola and Yatela. The amounts outstanding at Sadiola and Yatela have been discounted at a rate of 18 percent based on the provisions of the protocol. The amounts outstanding at Morila have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 6.0 percent. Post quarter-end, Sadiola received an amount of attributable \$11 million from the Malian government.

There is a concentration of risk in respect of recoverable value added tax and fuel duties from the Tanzanian government. Recoverable value added tax due from the Tanzanian government to the Company amounts to \$16 million at March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008: \$16 million). The amounts outstanding have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 7.8 percent.

Recoverable fuel duties from the Tanzanian government to the Company amount to \$39 million at March 31, 2009 (December 31, 2008: \$37 million). Fuel duty claims are required to be submitted after consumption of the related fuel and are subject to authorization by the Customs and Excise authorities. The amounts outstanding have been discounted to their present value at a rate of 7.8 percent.

21
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE
MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note N. Recent developments

Announcements made after March 31, 2009

On May 18, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti launched an offering of convertible bonds issued by its wholly-owned subsidiary, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings Finance plc, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti Limited. The bonds were priced on May 18, 2009 as follows:

- Period: 5 years, due May 22, 2014;

- Principal amount: \$732.5 million;

- Interest coupon: 3.50 percent payable May 22 and November 22 each year;

- Conversion premium: 37.5 percent; and

- Conversion price per ADR: \$47.6126.

The net proceeds of the offering will be used to refinance AngloGold Ashanti's debt facilities and for general corporate purposes.

Note O. Declaration of dividends

On February 6, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti declared a final dividend of 50 South African cents (4.999 US cents) per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 2008 with a record date of March 5, 2009 (for holders of GhDSs) and March 6, 2009 (for holders of ordinary shares, CDIs and ADSs) and payment dates of March 13, 2009 (for holders of ordinary shares and CDIs), March 16, 2009 (for holders of GhDSs) and March 23, 2009 (for holders of ADSs).

Also on February 6, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti declared a dividend of 25 South African cents (2.499 US cents) per E ordinary share, paid on March 13, 2009 to employees participating in the Bokamoso ESOP and Izingwe Holdings (Proprietary) Limited.

In addition to the cash dividend, an amount equal to the dividend paid to holders of E ordinary shares will be offset when calculating the strike price of E ordinary shares.

Each CDI represents one-fifth of an ordinary share and 100 GhDSs represents one ordinary share.

Each ADS represents one ordinary share.

Note P. Fair value measurements

The Company adopted FSP FAS 157-2 as of January 1, 2009, for non-recurring non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, with no material impact on the Company's financials. The Company currently does not have non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a non-recurring basis.

SFAS157 establish a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are

significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company utilizes the market approach to measure fair value for its financial assets and liabilities. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

22

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED****MARCH 31, 2009 ...continued**

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP

Note P. Fair value measurements (continued)

The following table sets out the Company's financial assets and (liabilities) measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2009 (in US Dollars, millions):

Description**Level 1****Level 2****Level 3****Total**

Cash and cash equivalents

613

613

Marketable equity securities

40

40

Derivatives, net

(1,439)

(1,439)

The Company's cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. The cash instruments that are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets are primarily money market securities. Due to the short maturity of cash, carrying amounts approximate fair values.

The Company's marketable equity securities including listed affiliates are included in Other long-term assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. They consist of investments in ordinary shares and are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the marketable equity securities is calculated as the quoted market price of the marketable equity security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

The Company's derivative instruments are valued using pricing models and the Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Options associated with marketable equity securities are included as derivatives on the balance sheet. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit spreads, measures of volatility, and correlations of such inputs. The Company's derivatives trade in liquid markets, and as such, model inputs are observable. Such instruments are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING PERFORMANCE FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2009 PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH US GAAP

In the following discussion references to rands, ZAR and R are to the lawful currency of the Republic of South Africa, references to US dollars, dollar or \$ are to the lawful currency of the United States, references to euro or € are to the lawful currency of the European Union, references to AUD dollars and A\$ are to the lawful currency of Australia, references to BRL is to the lawful currency of Brazil, reference to C\$ is to the lawful currency of Canada and references to GHC or cedi are to the lawful currency of Ghana.

Introduction

AngloGold Ashanti's revenues are derived primarily from the sale of gold produced at its mines. A portion of its revenue is derived from sales of silver, uranium oxide and sulfuric acid.

AngloGold Ashanti's operating results are directly related to the price of gold which can fluctuate widely and which is affected by numerous factors beyond its control, including industrial and jewellery demand, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the US dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted) and of other currencies, interest rates, actual or expected gold sales by central banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economic events, and production and cost levels in major gold-producing regions. In addition, the price of gold sometimes is subject to rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities.

The current demand for and supply of gold may affect gold prices, but not necessarily in the same manner as current supply and demand affect the prices of other commodities. The supply of gold consists of a combination of new production and fabricated gold held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals.

As the amounts produced in any single year constitute a very small portion of the total potential supply of gold, normal variations in current production do not necessarily have a significant impact on the supply of gold or on its price. If revenue from gold sales falls for a substantial period below the Company's cost of production at its operations, AngloGold Ashanti could determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at any or all of its operations or to continue the development of some or all of its projects.

Impact of exchange rate fluctuations

During the first three months of 2009 the rand was marginally weaker against the US dollar (based on the exchange rates of R9.46 and R9.59 per US dollar on January 1, 2009 and March, 31, 2009, respectively). The value of the rand declined by 32 percent against the US dollar when compared to the average exchange rates of the rand against the US dollar of R9.90 and R7.52 during the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The weaker rand against the US dollar positively impacted on profitability of AngloGold Ashanti.

The value of the Australian dollar declined by 36 percent against the US dollar when compared to the average exchange rate of A\$1.50 for the first three months of 2009 against an average exchange rate of A\$1.10 for the same period in 2008. The value of the Brazilian real declined by 33 percent against the US dollar based on the average exchange rates of BRL2.31 and BRL1.74 per US dollar during the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The weakening of these local currencies against the US dollar positively impacted the profitability of AngloGold Ashanti.

Acquisitions and dispositions

The global gold mining industry has experienced active consolidation and rationalization in recent years. Accordingly, AngloGold Ashanti has been, and expects to continue to be, involved in a number of acquisitions and dispositions as part of this global trend to identify value-adding business combination and acquisition opportunities.

24

AngloGold Ashanti announced on January 28, 2009 the sale of its 33.33 percent stake in the Boddington Gold Mine to Newmont Mining Corporation for up to approximately \$1.1 billion, comprising \$750 million in cash at closing; \$240 million in cash or Newmont shares due by December 31, 2009, and up to \$100 million in quarterly royalty payments based on specific cash operating margins. Capital expenditure incurred from January 1, 2009 was reimbursed upon the closing of the sale, which occurred on June 26, 2009.

On February 14, 2009, the Company announced an agreement to sell its Tau Lekoa mine and the adjacent Goedgenoeg and Weltevreden properties to Simmer & Jack Mines Limited. The purchase price for Tau Lekoa, a mature high-cost asset, is R600 million, less up to R150 million in un-hedged free cash flow (net cash inflow from operating activities less stay-in-business capital expenditure) generated by the mine during 2009, as well as a 3 percent quarterly royalty revenue on 1.5 million ounces of gold, payable when the average quarterly rand price of gold is above R180,000 per kilogram. The sale is expected to close in early 2010.

Gold market for the quarter ended March 31, 2009

Gold price movements and investment markets

Gold continued to benefit from the global financial crisis and in the first quarter of 2009 recorded the second-highest spot price ever, sustaining the strong trend which started midway through the fourth quarter of 2008. The average price during the first quarter of 2009 was \$909 per ounce, a 14 percent increase on the \$795 per ounce average price in the final quarter of 2008.

This performance occurred within a period of relative US-dollar strength. Traditionally, the relationship between the US dollar and the gold price has been inversely correlated. This dislocation of the gold price and US dollar is an indication of growing risk aversion among investors and a flight to US -dollar assets, primarily cash and US treasuries.

At the same time, the continued efforts of monetary authorities to restart lending by adding substantial liquidity into the banking system has raised concerns among analysts and investors, not simply over the inflationary effects of such actions but also over certain sovereign credit-ratings. The vulnerability of nations, even those in Western Europe, was evidenced by the rating downgrades to Spain and Greece during the quarter.

These concerns were the primary driver of the gold price through the first three months of the year. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) in general and the US-listed SPDR Fund in particular, were beneficiaries of this investment climate. The nine major gold ETFs collectively grew almost 40 percent to 53 million ounces from the beginning 2009 to the end of March 2009. This outstripped the 37 percent growth in existing ETFs over the whole of 2008 and brings ETF holdings to a significant level in comparison to major central bank holdings.

Central Bank and ETF Gold Holdings

Central Bank Gold Holdings by country

Million ounces

US

253

Germany

106

IMF
100
France
78
Italy
76
ETF
(1)
53
Switzerland
32
(1)

Combined holdings of nine major ETFs as at March 31, 2009.

Source: WGC

25

The speculative community was also invested in gold as evidenced by movements on the COMEX and CBOT exchanges. This long positioning did not reach the proportions seen earlier in 2008 but under the circumstances remained robust, reaching a high of 22 million ounces net long.

AngloGold Ashanti believes that if the US dollar were to weaken, the traditional inverse correlation of the US dollar and the gold price would reassert itself. This would almost certainly be true if the US dollar were to decline on fears of rising inflation and general currency debasement globally.

Producer hedging

Although no analysis has been published yet, the rate of producer de-hedging is not expected by the Company to have been significantly different from that of the previous quarter.

Physical demand

Jewellery sales

The global financial crisis has affected the retail sector significantly, dampening purchases of gold jewellery as a luxury item in most countries, particularly in the US, India and the Middle East.

Despite this general trend, demand for gold purchases in China, now the second-largest single market for gold jewellery, remained stable. The relative buoyancy of the market was assisted by the Chinese New Year during the quarter, which is traditionally a peak period for gold-jewellery purchases. Demand slowed towards the middle of March, in line with normal seasonal trends.

The US jewellery market has been affected by the global financial crisis. Although first-quarter retail-sales figures are typically low following the Christmas period, the current spending crunch along with the historically high price of gold, has made gold-jewellery purchases difficult for lower-end consumers. Retailers, including mass-market companies like WalMart, have responded by cutting back on inventory levels of gold jewellery. Current market conditions are leading to consolidation throughout the value chain.

Financial instability also impacted negatively on the Middle East market, with local retail trades and the tourist sector affected. The second quarter may, however, bring some recovery as it is usually the heaviest spending season in the Middle East with the traditional wedding season typically accounting for some 60 percent of annual gold jewellery demand.

The Egyptian market, which performed strongly in 2008, saw a decrease in demand due to more difficult economic conditions. In Turkey, where the lira has depreciated by 30 percent against the US dollar since the financial crisis began, the local gold price has increased and consumption declined. The US market typically accounts for a large proportion of gold-jewellery exports from Turkey and the country's export trade was therefore significantly affected. Both the Egyptian and the Gulf markets reported high levels of scrap sales during the quarter, a result of more difficult economic circumstances, a flight to cash and rising gold prices.

India, which accounts for approximately 30 percent of global jewellery consumption, experienced a slow start to 2009. The increase in gold prices, along with an increasingly conservative attitude towards spending, dampened demand in the sector. Some recovery may, however, take place during the second quarter, particularly in the rural areas, in response to the harvest and the traditional gold buying festival of Akshaya Tritia.

The Indian market also saw the increased use of scrap gold in the fabrication of new gold jewellery, as consumers preferred to use existing metal to modernize their jewellery rather than make new purchases. The market also trended towards the sale of lighter-weight products which consume less gold and can be retailed at lower price points.

Investment market

Investment demand in ETFs was significant during the first quarter of 2009, with total holdings again reaching record levels. Underlying sentiment relating to the gold market and the role of gold as a safe-haven contributed to good demand for investment products, where cash was available. In India, for example, a recently launched scheme to retail gold medallions through post offices has been quite successful.

Despite the weakness of the retail market for gold jewellery in the US, demand for gold bars and coins remained strong, while supply shortages became more acute with the US Mint apparently unwilling to invest in new production capacity.

Central Bank sales

Sales under the Central Bank Gold Agreement remain below the available quotas. Post quarter-end, the G20 summit communiqué signaled a strong intention to sell IMF gold in order to provide concessional and flexible finance for the poorest countries over the next two to three years. Gold sales by the IMF are expected to take place under the framework of the Central Bank Gold Agreement.

Operating review for the three months ended March 31, 2009

Presented in the table below is selected operating data for AngloGold Ashanti for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The operating data gives effect to acquisitions and dispositions as of their effective date:

Operating data for AngloGold Ashanti**Three months ended March 31,****2009****2008**

Total gold production (000 oz)

(1)

1,103

1,196

Capital expenditure (\$ million)

(1)

241

257

(1)

Including equity accounted joint ventures.

Gold production

For the three months ended March 31, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti's total gold production decreased by approximately 93,000 ounces, or about 8 percent, to 1.10 million ounces from 1.20 million ounces produced in the same period in 2008. In Southern Africa, gold production decreased from 513,000 ounces produced in the three months to March 31, 2008, to 481,000 ounces produced in the same period in 2009. The decrease is mainly due to safety related stoppages at Kopanang and fall-of-ground incidents and seismic events at Tau Tona. The decrease in production was partially offset by an increase of production at Moab Khotsong and the surface operations of 40,000 ounces and 24,000 ounces, respectively.

Gold production in Africa at AngloGold Ashanti's mines outside of South Africa (Rest of Africa)

decreased from 385,000 ounces in 2008 to 342,000 ounces in 2009 due to breakdowns in the mills at the Iduapriem and Geita mines and the mining of lower grade ore at Siguiri.

The decrease in production at Sunrise Dam (Australia) from 119,000 ounces in the three months ended March 31, 2008 to 98,000 ounces in the same period in 2009 was due to the mining of lower grades as the mining of higher grades at the bottom of the main pit was completed last year.

27

Capital expenditures

Total capital expenditure of \$241 million was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to \$257 million in the same period in 2008. This represented a \$16 million, or 6 percent, decrease from the same period in 2008. In Australia, capital expenditure (including Boddington) decreased from \$107 million recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$95 million in the same period in 2009 mainly as a result of the weakening of the Australian dollar against the US dollar.

Comparison of financial performance on a segment basis for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

The Company produces gold as its primary product and does not have distinct divisional segments in terms of principal business activity, but manages its business on the basis of different geographic segments. During 2009, the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker, defined as the Executive Management team, changed the basis of segment reporting as a result of a re-alignment of the management reporting structure. Where applicable, the corresponding items of segment information for prior periods presented have been restated to reflect this. Revenues presented below exclude allocated realized gains/losses on non-hedge derivatives to individual geographic areas.

Revenues**Three months ended March 31,****2009****2008****US dollar,****millions****Percentage****US dollar,****millions****Percentage****Category of activity**

Product sales

663

884

Interest, dividends and other

11

10

Total revenues

674

894

Geographical area data

Southern Africa

314

47%

345

39%

Rest of Africa

232

34%

338

38%

Australia

63	
9%	
97	
11%	
South America	
116	
17%	
143	
16%	
North America	
25	
4%	
49	
5%	
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	
-	
-	
2	
-	
750	
111%	
974	
109%	
Less: Equity method investments included above	
(76)	
(11%)	
(80)	
(9%)	
Total revenues	
674	
100%	
894	
100%	
Assets	
At March 31, 2009	
At December 31, 2008	
US dollar,	
millions	
Percentage	
US dollar,	
millions	
Percentage	
Geographical area data	
Total segment assets	
Southern Africa	
2,588	
27%	
2,558	
27%	
Rest of Africa	

3,536	
37%	
3,521	
37%	
Australia	
1,375	
14%	
1,279	
14%	
South America	
1,047	
11%	
1,028	
11%	
North America	
698	
7%	
689	
7%	
Other, including Corporate and Non-gold producing subsidiaries	
306	
4%	
376	
4%	
Total segment assets	
9,550	
100%	
9,451	
100%	

28

**Comparison of financial performance for the three months ended
March 31, 2009 and 2008*****Revenues***

Revenues from product sales and other income decreased from \$894 million in the first three months of 2008 to \$674 million in the same period of 2009, representing a 25 percent decrease over the period in 2008. This was due to maturing hedge contract losses included in revenue and the decrease in the gold price in the first three months of 2009 as the average spot price of gold was \$909 per ounce during the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to \$925 per ounce in the first three months of 2008. The decrease of 93,000 ounces in production over 2008 also negatively impacted on revenues. The majority of product sales consisted of US dollar-denominated gold sales.

Production costs

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti incurred production costs of \$447 million representing a decrease of \$12 million, or 3 percent, from \$459 million recorded for the same period of 2008.

South African operations recorded a decrease in production costs of \$38 million to \$134 million in the first three months of 2009 from \$172 million recorded in the same period of 2008, mainly as a result of the weakening of the South African rand relative to the US dollar which more than offset the impact of lower production.

Operations in Ghana, in the Rest of Africa, recorded an increase in production costs from \$70 million in the first three months of 2008 to \$90 million for the same period of 2009 mainly as a result of an increase in operational costs, including: labor; power; reagents; consumables and contract labor costs.

Exploration costs

Exploration costs decreased from \$36 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$22 million in the same period in 2009 mainly due to delays in acquiring environmental permits in Colombia, no drilling taking place on the exploration site in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a reduced level of expenditure at Tropicana in Australia.

Royalties

Royalties paid by AngloGold Ashanti decreased from \$25 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008, to \$18 million paid in the same period in 2009, mainly due to a decrease in gold sold at the Siguiri mine and at Cerro Vanguardia. Royalties are predominantly calculated based on a percentage of revenues and are payable primarily to local governments.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased by \$4 million to \$143 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009, compared to \$147 million recorded in the same period in 2008.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased by \$5 million from \$21 million recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$16 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 mainly due to the repayment of the Rand denominated corporate bond in August 2008.

Profit on sale of assets, realization of loans, indirect taxes and other

In the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company recorded a loss of \$6 million (before taxation of \$nil million) on a provision for bad debt due from Pamodzi Gold, whose operations were placed in provisional liquidation during March and April 2009. The profit of \$11 million (before taxation of \$2 million) recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2008 mainly related to the disposal of royalty and production related interests of the El Chanate and Marigold projects in North America, to Royal Gold Inc. and the disposal of minor assets in South America.

Non-hedge derivative gain/loss

A gain on non-hedge derivatives of \$20 million was recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a loss of \$375 million in the same period of 2008 relating to the use of non-hedging instruments, which represent derivatives not designated in formal hedge accounting relationships. The change in fair value of such derivatives is recorded each period in the income statement. The net gain recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 primarily relates to realized gains on non-hedge derivatives partially offset by the revaluation of non-hedge derivatives resulting from changes in the prevailing spot gold price, exchange rates, interest rates and volatilities compared to the same period in 2008. Non-hedge derivatives recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 included:

Three months ended March 31,**2009****2008**

(in US Dollars, millions)

(Gain)/loss on realized non-hedge derivatives

(189)

22

Loss on unrealized non-hedge derivatives

169

353

Net (gain)/loss

(20)

375

Taxation expense/benefit

A net taxation expense of \$26 million was recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a net benefit of \$5 million in the same period in 2008. Deferred tax charges in the three months ended March 31, 2009 amounted to \$6 million compared to a net tax benefit of \$68 million in the same period in 2008. Charges for current tax in the three months ended March 31, 2009 amounted to \$20 million compared to \$63 million in the same period in 2008. Refer to note F "Taxation" to the condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Equity income in affiliates

Equity income in affiliates increased to \$22 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 from \$8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008, mainly as a result of increased earnings from operations in Mali.

Noncontrolling interests net income

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased from \$12 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008 to \$9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009, mainly as a result of decreased earnings at Serra Grande in South America due to lower production.

Liquidity and capital resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$124 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009, \$30 million lower than net cash provided of \$154 million for the comparable period in 2008, mainly as a result of lower revenues and higher payments to suppliers. Net cash outflow from operating working capital items amounted to \$105 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to an outflow of \$63 million in the same period in 2008.

Investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2009 resulted in a net cash outflow of \$317 million compared with an outflow of \$243 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008. Additions to property, plant and equipment, which included capital expenditure of \$241 million compared to \$255 million in the same period in 2008, were recorded in the first three months of 2009.

Net cash generated by financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2009 amounted to an inflow of \$230 million, which is an increase of \$101 million from an inflow of \$129 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008, and included cash inflows from proceeds from loans of \$1,105 million (which included \$1.0 billion and \$86 million, respectively, under the Term Facility and \$1,150 million unsecured syndicated loan facility). Proceeds from stock issued in the three months ended March 31, 2009 amounted to \$12 million. Cash outflows during the three months ended March 31, 2009 included: the capital repayment of the \$1.0 billion convertible bond on February 27, 2009 and normal scheduled loan repayments of \$24 million. The Company made dividend payments of \$18 million (5 US cents per ordinary share) in the three months ended March 31, 2009.

As a result of the items discussed above, at March 31, 2009 AngloGold Ashanti had \$613 million of cash and cash equivalents compared with \$575 million at December 31, 2008, an increase of \$38 million. At March 31, 2009, the Company had a total of \$408 million available but undrawn under its credit facilities.

AngloGold Ashanti is currently involved in a number of capital projects. As of March 31, 2009, \$180 million of AngloGold Ashanti's future capital expenditure had been contracted for and another approximately \$989 million had been authorized but not yet contracted for, as described in note M "Commitments and contingencies" to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

To service the above capital commitments and other operational requirements the Company is dependant upon existing cash resources, cash generated from operations and borrowing facilities.

Cash generated from operations is subject to operational, market and other risks. Distributions from operations may be subject to foreign investment and exchange control laws and regulations and the quantity of foreign exchange available in offshore countries. In addition, distributions from joint ventures are subject to the relevant board approval.

On December 13, 2007, AngloGold Ashanti entered into a \$1.15 billion revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), and on November 20, 2008, AngloGold Ashanti entered into a \$1.0 billion term loan facility (the "Term Facility"). The entire amount of the Term Facility was drawn down on February 26, 2009 to refinance the \$1.0 billion convertible bond issued by AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, which matured on February 27, 2009. For information regarding the interest rate, maturity and other terms of the Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Facility, including a description of an agreement that AngloGold Ashanti entered into on February 25, 2009 to amend the Term Facility, please see "Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects -- Operating Results --

Liquidity" beginning on page 153 of AngloGold Ashanti's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 5, 2009, as amended on May 6, 2009.

The credit facilities and other financing arrangements contain financial covenants and other similar undertakings. To the extent that external borrowings are required, the Company's covenant performance indicates that existing financing facilities will be available to meet the above commitments.

31

AngloGold Ashanti intends to finance prepayments of amounts outstanding under the Term Facility and capital expenditure projects and debt maturing in the year from March 31, 2009 through one or more of the following: cash on hand (including proceeds from the convertible bond offering in May 2009 and the proceeds from the sale of the Company's interest in the Boddington project), cash flow from operations, existing credit facilities and the proceeds from other asset sales.

Critical accounting policies

The preparation of AngloGold Ashanti's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. For a full discussion of the Company's critical accounting policies, please see "Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects – Critical accounting policies" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 which was filed with the SEC on May 5, 2009, as amended on May 6, 2009.

Recent accounting pronouncements – adopted and issued

For a description of accounting changes and recent accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects, if any, on the Company's financial statements, see notes A "Basis of presentation" and B "Accounting developments" to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Contractual obligations

In addition to the contractual obligations as disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, during the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company drew down \$1.0 billion and \$86 million, respectively, under the Term Facility and \$1,150 million unsecured syndicated loan facility and repaid the \$1.0 billion convertible bond on February 27, 2009.

As of March 31, 2009, \$1,001 million and \$928 million, respectively, were outstanding under the Term Facility and \$1,150 million unsecured syndicated loan facility.

Short-term debt as of March 31, 2009, includes \$1,001 million under the Term Facility. As at March 31, 2009, the estimated fair value of all derivatives making up the hedge positions was a negative \$2,522 million (at December 31, 2008: negative \$2,497 million).

Recent developments

On February 17, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti entered into an agreement with Simmer and Jack Mines Limited to sell its Tau Leko Mine and the adjacent project areas. The effective date of the sale will occur on the later of January 1, 2010 or the first day in the calendar month following the fulfillment of all conditions precedent.

On April 9, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti announced changes to its board. Mr R E Bannerman and Mr J H Mensah are to retire from the board at the close of the annual general meeting held on May 15, 2009, while Prof W L Nkuhlu resigned from the board on May 5, 2009, following the filing with the SEC of its 2008 annual report on Form 20-F.

On May 18, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti launched an offering of convertible bonds issued by its wholly-owned subsidiary, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings Finance plc, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by AngloGold Ashanti Limited. The bonds were priced on May 18, 2009 as follows:

-
- Period: 5 years, due May 22, 2014;
-
- Principal amount: \$732.5 million;
-
- Interest coupon: 3.50 percent payable May 22 and November 22 each year;
-
- Conversion premium: 37.5 percent; and
-
- Conversion price per ADR: \$47.6126.

32

The net proceeds of the offering will be used to refinance AngloGold Ashanti's debt facilities and for general corporate purposes.

On May 25, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti announced that Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu would join the board of AngloGold Ashanti, and was appointed chairman of the audit and corporate governance committee, with effect from June 1, 2009.

On May 25, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti gave notice of the seismic events at its Savuka mine in South Africa. A further announcement was made on June 10, 2009 in which it was reported that the sub-shaft barrel below 100 level had been damaged, together with shaft installations on 101 and 102 levels resulting in only a low volume of production from the main shaft area for the remainder of the second quarter.

On June 10, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti Limited and Thani Dubai Mining Limited announced the formation of a strategic alliance to explore, develop and operate mines across the Middle East and parts of North Africa. Each company will have a 50 percent interest in the alliance which will explore for gold, precious and base metals.

On June 26, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti announced that the sale of its 33.33 percent interest in Boddington Gold Mine to Newmont Mining Corporation had been completed. In terms of the agreement, as announced on January 27, 2009, AngloGold Ashanti received payment of \$750 million in cash. A further \$240 million will be settled on December 31, 2009 by way of cash, or Newmont shares or a combination of cash and shares. All refunds and reimbursements between the Company and Newmont have been settled.

Forward-looking statements

Except for historical information, there may be matters discussed in this interim report that are forward-looking statements. In particular, the statements made under “Gold market” regarding the future performance of the gold and currency markets and “Liquidity and capital resources” regarding sources of financing are forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements, including, without limitation those concerning: AngloGold Ashanti’s strategy to reduce its hedging position including the extent and effect of the hedge reduction; the economic outlook for the gold mining industry; expectations regarding gold prices, production, costs and other operating results; growth prospects and the outlook of AngloGold Ashanti’s operations, individually or in the aggregate, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations at AngloGold Ashanti’s exploration and production projects and the completion of acquisitions and dispositions; AngloGold Ashanti’s liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, and the outcome and consequences of any pending litigation proceedings. These forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but rather reflect AngloGold Ashanti’s current expectations concerning future results and events. Statements that describe AngloGold Ashanti’s objectives, plans or goals are or may be forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause AngloGold Ashanti’s actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. These statements speak only as of the date they are given. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to publicly update its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

For a discussion of such risk factors, shareholders should refer to the annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, which was filed with the SEC on May 5, 2009, as amended on May 6, 2009. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause AngloGold Ashanti’s actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results.

SIGNATURES

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

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

Date: July 14, 2009

By: /s/ L EATWELL

Name: L Eatwell

Title: Company Secretary