ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
Form 6-K
May 11, 2015

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 May 11, 2015

This Report on Form 6-K shall be incorporated by reference in our automatic shelf Registration Statement on Form F-3 as amended (File No. 333-182712) and our Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-10990 and 333-113789) as amended, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in each case as amended

Commission file number: 1-14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Name of Registrant)

76 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: x Form 40-F: q

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: q **No**: x

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: q **No**: x

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: q **No**: x

Enclosures: Unaudited condensed financial statements as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, prepared in accordance with IFRS, and related management s discussion.

Report

for the quarter ended 31 March 2015

- Production of 969,000oz
- Costs reflect strong leverage to lower oil price and weaker currencies
- Adjusted EBITDA remains strong at $409m, despite 14% reduction year on year due to lower gold price and fewer ounces sold
- Asset sale/JV processes progressing - binding bids received for CC&V sale/JV

		Quarter			Year
		ended	ended	ended	ended
		Mar	Dec	Mar	Dec
		2015	2014	2014	2014
		US dollar / Imperiial			
Operating review					
Gold					
Produced	- oz (000)	**969**	1,156	1,055	4,436
Sold	- oz (000)	**997**	1,172	1,097	4,458
Price received [1]	- $/oz	**1,217**	1,202	1,290	1,264
All-in sustaining costs [2]	- $/oz	**926**	1,017	993	1,026
All-in costs [2]	- $/oz	**1,026**	1,143	1,114	1,148
Total cash costs [3]	- $/oz	**744**	724	770	787
Financial review					
Gold income	- $m	**1,086**	1,278	1,324	5,218
Cost of sales	- $m	**(870)**	(1,061)	(1,012)	(4,190)
Total cash costs [3]	- $m	**668**	777	778	3,292
Production costs[4]	- $m	**681**	833	806	3,410
Gross profit	- $m	**209**	222	296	1,043
(Loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders	- $m	**(1)**	(58)	39	(58)
	- cents/share	**0**	(14)	10	(14)
Headline (loss) earnings[5]	- $m	**(1)**	(71)	38	(79)
	- cents/share	**0**	(17)	9	(19)
Net cash flow from operating activities	- $m	**190**	213	350	1,220
Capital expenditure	- $m	**195**	363	274	1,209

Notes: *1. Refer to note A Non-GAAP disclosure for the definition.*
2. Refer to note B Non-GAAP disclosure for the definition.
3. Refer to note C Non-GAAP disclosure for the definition.
4. Refer to note 3 of notes for the quarter ended 31 March 2015.

$ represents US dollar, unless otherwise stated.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

5. *Refer to note 9 of notes for the quarter ended 31 March 2015*

Certain statements contained in this document, other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the gold mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, production, cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, all-in costs, cost savings and other operating results, return on equity, productivity improvements, growth prospects and outlook of AngloGold Ashanti s operations, individually or in the aggregate, including the achievement of project milestones, commencement and completion of commercial operations of certain of AngloGold Ashanti s exploration and production projects and the completion of acquisitions, dispositions or joint venture transactions, AngloGold Ashanti s liquidity and capital resources and capital expenditure and the outcome and consequence of any potential or pending litigation or regulatory proceedings or environmental health and safety issues, are forward-looking statements regarding AngloGold Ashanti s operations, economic performance and financial condition.

These forward-looking statements or forecasts involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause AngloGold Ashanti s actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Although AngloGold Ashanti believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and forecasts are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic, social and political and market conditions, the success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, including environmental approvals, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates, the outcome of pending or future litigation proceedings, and business and operational risk management.

For a discussion of such risk factors, refer to AngloGold Ashanti s annual reports on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause AngloGold Ashanti s actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results. Consequently, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. AngloGold Ashanti undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by applicable law. All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to AngloGold Ashanti or any person acting on its behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements herein.

This communication may contain certain Non-GAAP financial measures. AngloGold Ashanti utilises certain Non-GAAP performance measures and ratios in managing its business. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative for, the reported operating results or cash flow from operations or any other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. In addition, the presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures other companies may use.

1

Operations **at a glance**

for the quarter ended 31 March 2015

	Production			All-in sustaining costs[1]			Total cash costs [2]		
	oz (000)	Year-on-year % Variance [3]	Qtr on Qtr % Variance [4]	$/oz	Year-on-year % Variance [3]	Qtr on Qtr % Variance [4]	$/oz	Year-on-year % Variance [3]	Qtr on Qtr % Variance [4]
SOUTH AFRICA	**239**	(18)	(20)	**1,095**	12	-	**911**	14	10
Vaal River Operations	**94**	(8)	(24)	**1,062**	4	3	**868**	2	12
Kopanang	**29**	-	(12)	**1,266**	(4)	(4)	**1,055**	(2)	4
Moab	**64**	(11)	(29)	**969**	8	5	**782**	3	14
West Wits Operations	**93**	(27)	(22)	**1,202**	30	6	**977**	33	13
Mponeng	**44**	(42)	(21)	**1,307**	41	3	**1,000**	41	6
TauTona	**49**	(6)	(22)	**1,106**	21	11	**957**	24	21
Total Surface Operations	**50**	(17)	(11)	**945**	(6)	(15)	**868**	4	(2)
Other	**2**	100	100	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	**730**	(5)	(15)	**849**	(13)	(12)	**692**	(9)	-
CONTINENTAL AFRICA	**351**	(6)	(16)	**839**	(19)	(7)	**714**	(12)	4
DRC									

Kibali - Attr. 45% [5]	**73**	43	(9)	**623**	9	17	**630**	17	15
Ghana									
Iduapriem	**40**	(11)	-	**1,182**	32	(5)	**1,046**	46	7
Obuasi	**17**	(68)	(65)	**966**	(37)	(33)	**628**	(49)	(37)
Guinea									
Siguiri - Attr. 85%	**64**	(9)	(6)	**991**	3	2	**887**	11	-
Mali									
Morila - Attr. 40% [5]	**20**	100	33	**614**	(62)	(34)	**535**	(51)	(45)
Sadiola - Attr. 41% [5]	**19**	-	(10)	**912**	(35)	(13)	**876**	(31)	(7)
Yatela - Attr. 40% [5]	**-**	(100)	(100)	**-**	(100)	(100)	**-**	(100)	(100)
Namibia									
Navachab	**-**	(100)	-	**-**	(100)	-	**-**	(100)	-
Tanzania									
Geita	**118**	11	(18)	**775**	(26)	3	**579**	(8)	35
Non-controlling interests, exploration and other									
AUSTRALASIA	**143**	(8)	(9)	**842**	(9)	(15)	**679**	(13)	(7)
Australia									

Sunrise Dam	**57**	(20)	(7)	**1,095**	-	(8)	**970**	(9)	(10)
Tropicana - Attr. 70%	**86**	2	(10)	**584**	(16)	(29)	**422**	(15)	(12)
Exploration and other									
AMERICAS	**236**	-	(16)	**864**	(2)	(17)	**665**	-	(2)
Argentina									
Cerro Vanguardia - Attr. 92.50%	**65**	12	2	**916**	15	(13)	**651**	1	(17)
Brazil									
AngloGold Ashanti Mineração	**99**	5	(18)	**716**	(11)	(26)	**548**	(11)	(3)
Serra Grande	**31**	(3)	(26)	**962**	(6)	2	**680**	(15)	19
United States of America									
Cripple Creek & Victor	**41**	(21)	(24)	**1,059**	4	(16)	**957**	37	7
Non-controlling interests, exploration and other									
OTHER									
Sub-total	**969**	(8)	(16)	**926**	(7)	(9)	**744**	(3)	3

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

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

[3] Variance March 2015 quarter on March 2014 quarter - increase (decrease).

[4] Variance March 2015 quarter on December 2014 quarter - increase (decrease).

[5] Equity accounted joint ventures.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Financial and Operating Report

FINANCIAL AND CORPORATE REVIEW

First quarter overview

AngloGold Ashanti delivered a strong financial and operating performance for the first quarter of 2015. The operating results for the three months to 31 March showed a robust performance from the International operations, which partly offset a slow start in South Africa due to the post-Christmas ramp-up and a number of safety stoppages. The performance from the international operations was achieved despite the loss of ounces from Obuasi (limited operations) and Navachab (sold). The Group s performance reflects the positive impact on costs of lower oil prices in Continental Africa and Australia in particular and weaker currencies in South Africa, Brazil and Australia.

This is an exceptionally strong performance from our International portfolio in particular, and one which shows the benefit of our diversified portfolio, Chief Executive Officer Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan said. We ve continued to focus on delivering real operational efficiencies and tight cost management, while ensuring we benefit from weaker producer currencies and lower oil prices. It shows in these results.

First quarter production for the group was 969,000oz at an average total cash cost of $744/oz, compared to 1.055Moz at $770/oz in the first quarter of 2014 (which had the full benefit of Obuasi and Navachab s production), and 1,156,000oz at $724/oz the previous quarter. Total cash costs benefited from higher output in some operations, weaker currencies and continued benefit from cost saving initiatives.

The International operations delivered 730,000oz at a total cash cost of $692/oz and All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) of $849/oz, representing a year-on-year improvement of 9% and 13% in total cash costs and AISC respectively, despite a 5% reduction in output, due mainly to Obuasi and Navachab. Geita delivered a strong performance, Kibali and Tropicana reflect full ramp-up in production, and Cerro Vanguardia and AngloGold Ashanti Mineração delivered output improvements.

South Africa s production fell 18% to 239,000oz from the first quarter of 2014, due to safety stoppages at both the West Wits and Vaal River regions, which contributed to the 12% rise in AISC to $1,095/oz and a 14% increase in total cash costs to $911/oz.

Gold income decreased by $238m from $1,324m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $1,086m in the corresponding period of 2015, which represents an 18% decrease. The decrease was mainly due to a 6%, or $73/oz, decrease in the gold price received from $1,290/oz for the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $1,217/oz for the corresponding period in 2015 and the 9%, or 100,000oz, decrease in gold sold from 1,097,000oz for the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to 997,000oz for the same period in 2015.

Production costs decreased by $125m from $806m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $681m in the quarter ended 31 March 2015, representing a 16% decrease. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in labour costs, fuel and power costs, consumable stores and contractor costs as well as the weakening of some local currencies against the US dollar. Production costs in all business segments are largely incurred in local currency where the relevant operation is located. US dollar denominated production costs tend to be adversely impacted by local currency strength and favourably impacted by local currency weakness, assuming there are no other offsetting factors. AngloGold Ashanti s financial results can be influenced significantly by the fluctuations in the South African Rand, Brazilian Real, Australian dollar, and, to a lesser extent, the Argentinean Peso. During the first quarter of 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 all local currencies depreciated against the US dollar. The South African Rand depreciated by 9%, the Argentinean Peso by 14%, the Australian dollar by 14% and the Brazilian Real by 21%. The decrease in production costs was partially offset by an increase in service related costs in particular Capital Ore Reserve Development.

Fuel and Power costs decreased from $166m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $116m in the quarter ended 31 March 2015, which represents a $50m, or 30%, decrease. The decrease was due to the sale of Navachab at the end of June 2014 and decreased mining at Obuasi (the mine entered into a Limited Operation Phase). The decrease was partially offset by higher electricity tariffs and annual inflationary increases.

Consumable store costs decreased by $24m or 14% from $169m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $145m in the quarter ended 31 March 2015. The decrease was due to the sale of Namibia, lower production at Obuasi and cost saving initiatives.

Labour costs declined by 10% from $271m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $243m in the corresponding period of 2015. This was mainly due to rationalisation and restructuring across the group. Contractor costs declined 15% from $139m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $118m in the quarter ended 31 March 2015. The decrease in contractor costs was primarily a result of negotiating lower contract rates and the lower utilisation of mine contractors.

Capital Ore Reserve Development decreased from a credit of $76m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to a credit of $56m in the quarter ended 31 March 2015. The decrease was due to decreased development at Geita in Tanzania and at Obuasi (the mine entered into a Limited Operation Phase).

Cost of sales was $870m for the quarter ended 31 March 2015 compared to $1,012m for the corresponding period in 2014. Included in cost of sales is amortisation of tangible and intangible assets and movements in gold inventory, which decreased in total from $206m in the quarter ended 31 March 2014 to $189m in the same period of 2015. Amortisation decreased by $10m, representing a revision of useful lives in 2015 and the movements in gold inventory decreased by $7m.

Net (loss) profit attributable to equity shareholders for the first quarter of 2015 was a loss of $1m, compared to a profit of $39m for the first quarter of 2014. The current quarter was negatively impacted by the 100,000oz decrease in gold sold partially offset by the decrease in production costs.

Cash inflow from operating activities was positive at $190m, although lower than the same quarter a year earlier at $350m, following the lower production and gold price as well as working capital movements.

Adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (Adjusted EBITDA) was $409m, compared with $476m in the first quarter of 2014, with the reduction due mainly to the 6% reduction in the gold price received and a 9% reduction in ounces sold. However, adjusted EBITDA was higher than the previous quarter s $407m, despite the markedly lower output from the South Africa region, given the lower costs quarter-on-quarter. As at 31 March 2015, total borrowings (including a bank overdraft) amounted to $3,670m and cash and cash equivalents amounted to $362m compared to $3,826m and $525m, respectively, a year earlier.

Total capital expenditure (including equity accounted joint ventures) during the first quarter of 2015 was $195m, compared with $274m in the first quarter of 2014 and $363m the previous quarter. This reflects seasonality in capital expenditure, the positive impact of weaker currencies, and lower capital required at Kibali, Obuasi, and Cripple Creek & Victor where the mill has been commissioned and ramp up is underway. Of the total capital spent, project capital expenditure during the quarter amounted to $62m.

Net Debt was US$3.150bn at the end of the first quarter of 2015 compared to $3.095bn same quarter last year and $3.133bn in the previous quarter, resulting in a Net Debt to EBITDA ratio of 1.97 times. (This remains well within covenant levels of 3.5 times.)

Summary of quarter-on-quarter operating and cost improvements:

Particulars	**Q1 2015**	**Q1 2014**	**Change Year-on-Year**
Gold price received ($/oz)	1,217	1,290	-6%
Gold production (000ozs)	969	1,055	-8%
Gold production (000ozs) (normalised for Navachab & Obuasi)*	969	1,003	-3%
Gold production (000ozs) (International Ops normalised for Navachab & Obuasi)*	730	713	2%

Total cash costs ($/oz)**	744	770	-3%
Cost of sales ($m)	870	1,012	-14%
Corporate & marketing costs ($m)	22	25	-12%
Exploration & evaluation costs ($m)	29	30	-3%
Capital expenditure ($m)	195	274	-29%
All-in sustaining costs ($/oz)***	926	993	-7%
All-in costs ($/oz)***	1,026	1,114	-8%
(Loss) profit attr. - equity shareholders ($m)	(1)	39	-103%
Adjusted EBITDA ($m)	409	476	-14%

* *Normalised to reflect Navachab following sale and contribution of only 17,000oz from Obuasi, which is on limited operation.*

** *Includes administration and other expenses.*

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

SAFETY

AngloGold Ashanti s efforts continued to show strong commitment in safety performance, with the all injury frequency rate, the broadest measure of safety performance, improving to 7.53 per million hours worked compared to 7.79 the same quarter last year. Regrettably, there were three fatalities during the first quarter of 2015, two in South Africa and one in Brazil. Formal incident investigations to identify factors which contributed to the incidents were initiated immediately and have been completed. Corrective and preventative actions have been identified and are being implemented to prevent recurrence. Safety is our highest priority, a critical focus area in our strategic objectives and we remain committed to a zero harm work environment which we aim to achieve through the fatalities prevention initiatives by management and control of major hazards.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

The **South African** operations produced 239,000oz at a total cash cost of $911/oz for the first quarter of 2015 compared to 290,000oz at a total cash cost of $797/oz in the same quarter last year. As flagged during our fourth quarter 2014 results presentation, safety-related interruptions during the fourth quarter 2014 and the first quarter 2015 had a significant impact on production given the tragic fatalities at Mponeng mine, as well as various other safety-related interruptions at the Vaal River region, which exacerbated the slower start-up after the Christmas break. In addition the South African Operations lost about 33,000oz due to safety stoppages, increased seismicity at West Wits (particularly at Mponeng) and some 3,000oz mainly due to electricity supply issues, including equipment theft and failure. Total cash costs were adversely impacted by lower production despite currency weakness and efforts to contain inflationary pressures.

At **West Wits,** production was 93,000oz at a total cash cost of $977/oz for the quarter ended March 2015 compared to 128,000oz at a total cash cost of $735/oz in the same quarter last year. The first quarter s performance was negatively impacted by interruptions from safety-related stoppages subsequent to two fatalities at Mponeng. This was exacerbated by the grades at TauTona which were 7% lower when compared to the same period last year, as a result of lower on-reef, in-situ values planned as mining progresses towards the boundary. TauTona ore previously treated at Savuka gold plant is now being processed at the Mponeng gold plant in an attempt to derive benefit of higher recovery factor and cost efficiencies.

Production from the **Vaal River** operations for the first quarter of 2015 was 94,000oz at a total cash cost of $868/oz, compared to 102,000oz at a total cash cost of $851/oz in the same quarter last year. Kopanang s performance was negatively impacted by an ore-pass blockage, whilst Moab Khotsong faced challenges from safety-related stoppages. Yield at Moab Khotsong was 10% lower when compared to the same quarter last year due to an increase in dilution. Moab Khotsong, however, remained the lowest cost producer for the South African region during the quarter at a total cash cost of $782/oz. The establishment of a Vaal River district model is progressing well and the new model is expected to be fully functional by the second half of 2015. Effective 1 January 2015, Great Noligwa s operations have been incorporated as a segment under Moab Khotsong which will be reported as a single entity.

Surface Operations production for the first quarter of 2015 was 50,000oz at a total cash cost of $868/oz, compared to 60,000oz at a total cash cost of $836/oz in the same quarter last year. The most significant challenge has been a reduction in grade. To alleviate the grade constraints, the mining mix was altered in order to prioritise higher grade Marginal Ore Dumps. Going forward, this is expected to be supplemented by the intake of external Marginal Ore Dumps and the processing of clean-up material at Savuka gold plant.

The **Continental Africa region** production for the first quarter of 2015 was 351,000oz at a total cash cost of $714/oz compared to 374,000oz at a total cash cost of $808/oz in the same quarter last year. The region s performance is attributable mainly to the strong production from Geita and continuing ramp-up in Kibali, despite the limited operations at Obuasi and the absence of Navachab production, the limited operational flexibility in oxide operations at Sadiola, as well as plant maintenance shutdowns at Iduapriem and Siguiri.

In the **DRC,** Kibali production for the quarter was 73,000oz at a total cash cost of $630/oz compared to 51,000oz at a total cash cost of $538/oz in the same quarter last year. Production was 43% higher due to operation of both the oxide and sulphide circuits compared to the same quarter last year when only the oxide circuit was operational. Quarter-on-quarter, production was impacted by decrease in tonnage throughput due to fewer operating shifts together with a planned 5% decrease in recovered grade. Consequently, total cash costs increased as a result of the lower production together with higher mining rates.

In **Ghana,** Iduapriem produced 40,000oz at a total cash cost of $1,046/oz compared to 45,000oz at a total cash cost of $716/oz in the same quarter last year. Production declined year-on-year due to a 2% decrease in recovered grade together with a 9% decrease in tonnage throughput. Tonnage throughput in the current quarter was impacted by a planned major plant shutdown to replace components of the mill circuit. Total cash costs increased as production decreased and mainly because full-scale mining operations only resumed during the quarter after executing a stockpile treatment plan last year. The impact of the mine plant shutdown that took place during the quarter was compensated by higher grade ore tonnes processed.

As the Obuasi mine continued in limited operations state, with the feasibility study well advanced, production for the first quarter of 2015 was significantly down at 17,000oz at a total cash cost of $628/oz, compared to 53,000oz at a total cash cost of $1,234/oz in the same quarter last year. Current production was from scaled down surface operations and tailings maintenance activities.

In the **Republic of Guinea,** Siguiri s production was 64,000oz at a total cash cost of $887/oz, compared to 70,000oz at a total cash cost of $800/oz in the same quarter last year. Production declined as expected, due to depletion of higher grade ore sources. Total cash costs were higher than the same period last year as a result of inflationary increases together with the impact of the lower recovered grade. Tonnage throughput was impacted by a four-day minor plant shutdown, together with fewer operating shifts during the quarter.

In **Mali,** Morila s production for the first quarter of 2015 was 20,000oz at a total cash cost of $535/oz. Production increased as a result of the higher grade tonnes sourced from the satellite pit 7s commissioned in the latter part of last year.

Sadiola s production for the first quarter of 2015 was maintained at 19,000oz at a total cash cost of $876/oz. The current quarter s production compared to the previous quarter was impacted by a 16% decrease in tonnage throughput partly offset by a 7% increase in recovered grade from tonnes mined in the satellite oxide pits. Total cash costs, however, decreased from $1,262/oz compared to the same quarter last year due to a 25% decrease in volumes mined as a result of limited operational flexibility in the oxide operations, together with the cumulative benefit of the cost management initiatives.

The Yatela mine accelerated the transition to full closure. The current quarter s operational performance is therefore not comparable to previous periods.

In **Tanzania,** Geita s production was 118,000oz at a total cash cost of $579/oz compared to 106,000oz at a total cash cost of $631/oz in the same quarter last year. Production increased 11% as a result of accessing higher grade ore sources stripped in the Nyankanga pit. Total cash costs decreased by 8%, primarily as a result of the efficiency of lower mining unit costs together with the benefits of lower fuel prices. Current quarter production was somewhat impacted by a decrease in tonnage throughput, due to scheduled down time for maintenance, together with fewer operating shifts in the quarter.

In the **Americas region,** production for the first quarter of 2015 was 236,000oz at a total cash cost of $665/oz compared to 236,000oz at a total cash cost of $668/oz in the same quarter last year. Production remained stable, supported by strong performances from Cerro Vanguardia and Mineração, where production was up 12% and 5% respectively, year-on-year. However, the region was negatively impacted by lower placed grade, leach pad sequence timing and a mill start-up delay at the Cripple Creek & Victor mine, in addition to lower feed grades and equipment challenges at Serra Grande. Total cash costs for the region declined marginally due to efficiencies derived from the continued costs savings initiatives and benefiting from weaker currencies, and despite subdued production in some parts of the region and high inflation in Argentina.

At Cripple Creek & Victor, production was 41,000oz at a total cash cost of $957/oz compared to 52,000oz at a total cash cost of $699/oz in the same quarter last year. Production decreased year-on-year due to lower placed grade, leach pad sequence timing and increasing pad height, causing longer leach solution transport time. Total cash costs increased due to lower recoverable grade, fewer tons mined and below-plan ounce production due to the mill start-up delay, partially assisted by lower fuel prices.

In **Argentina,** Cerro Vanguardia´s production for the quarter was 12% higher at 65,000oz at a total cash cost of $651/oz, compared to 58,000oz at a total cash cost of $644/oz in the same quarter of last year, mainly due to the effect of higher heap leach production. Total cash costs were negatively impacted by persistently high inflation in Argentina, with salary increases effective from February. Currency weakness, however, had a positive effect on costs in addition to favourable stockpile movements, mainly as a result of lower tonnes treated, and higher grades. These favourable effects were partially offset by higher heap-leach costs as high volume of material was processed. Plans are being evaluated to further increase production in coming quarters.

In **Brazil,** operations produced 130,000oz at a total cash cost of $580/oz compared to 126,000oz at a total cash cost of $664/oz in the same quarter of last year. Production increased year-on-year due to higher tonnages treated. Improved costs reflect production increase and the benefits of the local currency depreciation. In addition, initiatives implemented to reduce power and water consumption, through ventilation management and other activities, all helped in managing costs.

AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração s production was 5% higher at 99,000oz at a total cash cost of $548/oz compared to 94,000oz at total cash costs of $619/oz in the same quarter of last year. Production increased year-on-year due to improved performance of Córrego do Sítio operations, stabilization of Lamego at a higher mining rate, as a consequence of changing the mining method from cut-and-fill to open stope, and also improved productivity at Cuiabá. Total cash costs improved due to higher gold production, higher by-product sales and price received whilst also benefiting from the weakness in the Brazilian Real.

Notwithstanding the improved performance, the Cuiabá complex encountered delays in the initial plan for shaft maintenance, which will impact second-quarter production. Similarly, at Córrego do Sítio, geological modelling changes at both Oxide and Sulphide (Mina II) mines will impact second-quarter production. However, in both cases the output is expected to be recovered in latter half of the year.

Production at Serra Grande was 31,000oz at a total cash cost of $680/oz compared to 32,000oz at a total cash cost of $799/oz in the same quarter of last year. Production was lower than the previous quarter as a result of lower feed grade, in line with plan. Total cash costs were consequently impacted by lower gold produced but offset by the weakness of the Brazilian Real. Production is expected to recover in the second quarter by mining higher grades at Mina III. High inflation and threats of power rationing, due to a poor rainy season, are risks to both costs and production, and mitigation plans are being developed.

Australia produced 143,000oz at a total cash cost of $679/oz compared to 155,000oz at a total cash cost of $779/oz in the same quarter of last year, when the final high grade crown pillar ore from the base of the open pit at Sunrise Dam was mined. Costs were favourably impacted by a weaker Australian dollar.

At Sunrise Dam gold production in the March quarter decreased by 7% to 57,000oz compared to 61,000oz in the previous quarter, due to a number of factors which reduced the volume of underground ore mined in January and February by approximately 100,000t. A primary ventilation fan failure in the Cosmo section of the mine late in 2014, exacerbated by poor loader availability, required a change to the mining and development schedule. As a result a higher proportion of intermediate grade stockpiled ore was fed to the mill to make up the shortfall in mined tonnes. These issues have been corrected. Production in the March quarter was 20% lower than the previous corresponding period when the last parcel of high grade ore from the open pit was mined. Mill throughput of 963,000t was 4% lower than the previous quarter, but still above budget. Despite the fall in mined tonnes and head grade in the March quarter, total cash costs dropped by 10% to $970/oz from $1,083/oz in the previous quarter, largely due to reduced processing costs and a lower exchange rate. A total of 99m of underground capital development and 2,200m of operational development were completed during the quarter.

Tropicana had a steady quarter with gold production of 86,000koz at a total cash cost of $422/oz compared to 84,000oz at a total cash cost of $495/oz in the same quarter of last year. Production was down 11% compared to the previous quarter, but 2% higher than the March quarter of 2014. Mill throughput and recoveries remained constant, while mining rates and mining productivity both improved during the quarter. Lower processing and maintenance costs contributed to a 12% decrease in total cash costs to $422/oz from $482/oz in the previous quarter.

The borefield expansion was almost complete at quarter end and process water supply constraints have been alleviated. Construction of the 292 km long Eastern Goldfields Pipeline that will deliver natural gas to the Sunrise Dam and Tropicana operations began on schedule in March. Construction is anticipated to be completed by year end with first delivery of gas to Tropicana scheduled for January 2016.

UPDATE ON CAPITAL PROJECTS

In the Americas, the Mine Life Extension project at Cripple Creek & Victor is on schedule. Mill commissioning progressed well during the quarter, having started with first gold production. Mill production ramp up is planned for the second quarter. Capital spend in 2015 is expected to be primarily related to the Mine Life Extension 2 (MLE2) project, which includes a new mill and a new Valley Leach Facility with associated gold recovery plant. The new Valley Leach facility and associated gold recovery plant are on schedule with expected production to start in 2016.

At Kibali, in the DRC, the capital spend reduced significantly following completion of the process plant and related infrastructure. The shaft development and the underground decline development progressed according to plan. The paste fill plant was pre-commissioned, and is scheduled to be commissioned in the second quarter when the underground distribution system has been completed. The Ambarau hydro power station dam design and the construction method changed due to the foundation requirements. Both open pit and underground production performed well during the quarter. Open pit resource reconciliations were slightly better than the resource models.

In South Africa, the Mponeng Phase I project commissioned the chairlift and electrical monorail between 120L and 123L. During March, the mining milestone of exceeding 300m of development on 123L was achieved. The remaining infrastructures to be completed for this project are the rock silos, de-gritting dam and mono rail between 123L and 126L. Mine stoppages due to fatalities in the previous two quarters have caused schedule delays in both Phase 1 and 2 projects.

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION UPDATE

The three prototype production machines at TauTona continue to make progress towards the desired drilling efficiencies, while the test site machine has been refurbished and fully serviced to MKIII specifications and was returned to the mine in April. The newest generation (MKIV) machine manufacture is nearing completion with delivery anticipated by mid-year. Narrow-reef drilling at Kopanang is progressing well with less cutter-head deflection than experienced when drilling the C-reef at Great Noligwa. RC drilling depth and penetration rates have met original specifications and work will now commence to refine drilling accuracy. Ultra-high strength backfill test work continues to yield improved design capabilities with greater pumping distances and increased mixing volumes being proven possible.

EXPLORATION

Exploration and evaluation costs during the three months of 2015 were $29m compared to $30m during the same period in 2014.

GREENFIELDS EXPLORATION

During the first quarter of 2015, Greenfields exploration activities were undertaken in Australia, Colombia and Brazil. Greenfields Exploration completed 2,865m of diamond and RC drilling. Total expenditure for the quarter was $5m.

In **Colombia,** a handover from the Greenfields exploration team to the Colombia project s team was completed at Quebradona. This work for the quarter focused on the Guintar project (100% AGA) in Colombia which is situated 40km west of Medellin. Mapping and target generation activities were undertaken. These activities have outlined an extensive alteration system in sediments overlaying a dioritic porphyry intrusion. The intrusion is associated with both porphyry Cu/Au and epithermal gold occurrences which are being mapped and evaluated.

In **Australia,** at the Tropicana JV (AngloGold Ashanti 70%) a total of 4,661m of aircore (AC), 2,317m of reverse circulation (RC) and 108.5m of diamond drilling was completed at the Madras and Sanpan prospects located 25 km south and 50 km southeast of the Tropicana Gold Mine, respectively. Drilling at Madras aimed to follow up encouraging results initially received in the second half of 2014 within a zone of supergene mineralisation spatially associated with a broad shear zone. RC drilling returned significant results including, but not limited to **15.0m @ 5.08 g/t Au** in MARC039, **25.0m @ 2.47 g/t Au** in MARC040 and **17.0m @ 4.22 g/t Au** in MARC044. Further RC and diamond drilling is scheduled at Madras to define the dimensions and tenor of mineralisation intersected to date.

BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

A total of 87,946m of diamond and RC drilling was completed during the first quarter of 2015. Exploration on brownfields was carried out in ten countries.

In **Tanzania,** at Geita Gold Mine, a total of 3,083m were drilled. Infill drilling programmes were conducted at Star & Comet South East Extension, Star & Comet Cut3, Geita Hill East Cut 1 and Nyankanga Cut 8.

One DD hole was completed at Star & Comet South East (141m), testing the priority, near-surface mineralisation and down-dip extension of the southern limb of the ore body. A number of significant intercepts were returned. Mineral Resource amelioration drilling was completed at Nyankanga Cut 8 and Geita Hill East when permitted by pit access restrictions. 2 RC holes (257m) and 3 DD holes (480m) were completed in Nyankanga and 1 RC hole (50m) at Geita Hill East.

A hydrogeological drill hole at Nyamonge, 300m NW of Waste Dump 14, returned a significant gold value. Initial indications are that the mineralisation is associated with a palaeochannel, however analysis of the results is ongoing to assess follow up work required.

In **Ghana** at Iduapriem, auger drilling (951m) was undertaken at the North heap leach pad. Samples have been submitted for fire assay, Particle Size Distribution (PSD), Gravity Recoverable Gold, and Bottle Roll analyses. About a third of the results for Au and PSD have been received to date. Reconnaissance work was initiated at the Bankyem (Block 1 Extension), with mapping initially focused in the vicinity of known near-surface drill hole intersections. The Mile 5 quartz vein target was also revisited with detailed mapping and sampling of veins exposed by the extensive artisanal workings at the site. The mapping confirmed two distinct NE and E trending vein sets, both associated with auriferous quartz-tourmaline-sericite veins.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** at Kibali, the Phase 4 (21 hole) drilling programme was completed at Gorumbwa. In the southwest area, most mineralised zones were intersected outside of previously predicted positions, but still within the $1000 Reserve pit, indicating upside potential.

In **Brazil,** exploration continued at the Cuiabá, Lamego and CdS production centres for AGABM with 17,300m drilled collectively in the surface and underground drilling programmes during the quarter with a focus on Mineral Resource conversion. At Serra Grande, 13,255m of drilling were completed as infill drilling programmes continued in the Mineral Resource conversion programmes.

In the **United States,** 17,990m were drilled as part of the ongoing programmes to add new heap leach tonnage for the VLF facilities and confirm high grade targets outside of current open pit designs.

At Sunrise Dam in **Australia,** exploration was focussed on underground Mineral Resource extension and infill. Drilling (7,859m) targeted Vogue, GQ South, Carey Shear Zone and Astro South and East. Delays were caused to the drilling programme due to a fall of ground which blocked off one of the rigs. A total of 18 significant assay results were received of which all but one were from infill and extensional drilling at Vogue.

At Tropicana, drilling commenced at Havana North with a total of 1,194m of RC and 2,238m of DD drilling completed. The Havana North drill programme is anticipated to be completed by July and RC/DD drilling will then advance to the Tropicana Extension targets. Both of these programmes are designed to test potential down-plunge extensions of known mineralisation.

UPDATE ON CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR

As advised earlier, the Company has initiated a plan to identify a joint arrangement partner or a purchaser in respect of its interest in the Cripple Creek & Victor mine (the mine) in Colorado in the United States. The Company has received binding offers from counterparties for a 50% interest in the mine structured as a joint operation as well as binding offers for the purchase of 100% of the mine. These binding offers are currently being considered as to the value and the conditions.

The Company has assumed at this stage in the process that it is reasonable that a transaction resulting in a sale of 50% of the mine, structured as a joint operation is possible, provided that the company s value criteria are met. It has thus accounted for 50% of the assets and liabilities of the mine as held for sale . Currently there is no assurance that any binding offer will be accepted or any sales transaction may occur (Refer note 14).

SOUTH AFRICA WAGE TALKS

In the coming months AngloGold Ashanti will join the largest employers and producers in South Africa s gold sector in negotiating a new wage agreement with labour unions representing most of the industry s collective workforce. This year s negotiations come at a delicate time for South Africa s gold industry - gold prices remain almost 40% below their peak reached in 2011, tariff increases for water and electricity have risen by multiples of the inflation rate while wage increases have also continued to outpace increases in inflation.

The industry has looked for ways to absorb these cost increases amid declining grades and diminishing productivity levels, with lower overall employment levels an unfortunate but inevitable consequence. At current gold prices, much of the sector is close to, or below break-even levels, placing still more jobs at risk. Over the past decade, according to the Chamber of Mines, the average annual wage for an employee in the sector has risen by 180% to around R196,298 per year, while the total number of employees in the sector fell by a third to about 119,000 people. Over that same period, South Africa s gold production fell by an average annual decline of 8.2%.

Leadership of these gold companies are now looking to reach a new accord with employees and their labour unions to arrest this downward spiral and restore the industry to a more sustainable long-term footing. It is crucial for the future of one of South Africa s key economic contributors, and indeed for individual mines and their employees, given that companies cannot be expected to persist with unprofitable operations.

The companies will this year propose an Economic and Social Sustainability Compact . Such a compact would comprise a mutually agreed set of binding principles that will determine the rights and responsibilities of companies and organised labour in respect of workplace activities and consequences, including wages and conditions of service. The fundamental principles of the proposed compact will be sustainability through a partnership approach by the companies, the unions and employees. Proposed wage increases and other terms and conditions of employment will be considered with due regard to their impact on the sustainability of the industry and of course on employment security. More detail will be provided on the content of the proposed Compact in due course, once the key features of the employers proposal have been fully covered with the unions.

Independent auditor s review report on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Information for the quarter ended 31 March 2015 to the Shareholders of AngloGold Ashanti Limited

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited (the company) contained in the accompanying quarterly report on pages 10 to 35, which comprise the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, the condensed consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the quarter then ended, and selected explanatory notes.

Directors Responsibility for the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor s Responsibility

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

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

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the company for the quarter ended 31 March 2015 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard, IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the IASB, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Ernst & Young Inc.

Director Roger Hillen

Registered Auditor

Chartered Accountant (SA)

102 Rivonia Road, Sandton

Johannesburg, South Africa

7 May 2015

9

Group **income statement**

US Dollar million	Notes	Quarter ended March 2015 Reviewed	Quarter ended December 2014 Reviewed	Quarter ended March 2014 Reviewed	Year ended December 2014 Audited
Revenue	2	**1,122**	1,324	1,359	5,378
Gold income	2	**1,086**	1,278	1,324	5,218
Cost of sales	3	**(870)**	(1,061)	(1,012)	(4,190)
(Loss) gain on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts		**(7)**	5	(16)	15
Gross profit		**209**	222	296	1,043
Corporate administration, marketing and other expenses		**(22)**	(23)	(25)	(92)
Exploration and evaluation costs		**(29)**	(45)	(30)	(144)
Other operating expenses	4	**(21)**	(7)	(5)	(28)
Special items	5	**5**	(182)	(7)	(260)
Operating profit (loss)		**142**	(35)	229	519
Interest received	2	**8**	6	6	24
Exchange (loss) gain		**(14)**	5	(6)	(7)
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	6	**(66)**	(67)	(71)	(278)
Fair value adjustment on $1.25bn bonds		**(31)**	63	(70)	(17)
Share of associates and joint ventures profit (loss)	7	**25**	22	19	(25)
Profit (loss) before taxation		**64**	(6)	107	216
Taxation	8	**(59)**	(49)	(62)	(255)
Profit (loss) for the period		**5**	(55)	45	(39)
Allocated as follows:					

Equity shareholders	**(1)**	(58)	39	(58)
Non-controlling interests	**6**	3	6	19
	5	(55)	45	(39)
Basic (loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents) (1)	**-**	(14)	10	(14)
Diluted (loss) earnings per ordinary share (cents) (2)	**-**	(14)	10	(14)

(1) Calculated on the basic weighted average number of ordinary shares.

(2) Calculated on the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

The reviewed financial statements for the three months ended 31 March 2015 have been prepared by the corporate accounting staff of AngloGold Ashanti Limited headed by Mr John Edwin Staples (BCompt (Hons); CGMA), the Group s Chief Accounting Officer. This process was supervised by Ms Kandimathie Christine Ramon (CA (SA)), the Group s Chief Financial Officer and Mr Srinivasan Venkatakrishnan (BCom; ACA (ICAI)), the Group s Chief Executive Officer. The financial statements for the quarter ended 31 March 2015 were reviewed, but not audited, by the Group s statutory auditors, Ernst & Young Inc. A copy of their unmodified review report is available for inspection at the company s head office.

Group **statement of comprehensive income**

US Dollar million	**Quarter ended March 2015**	**Quarter ended December 2014**	**Quarter ended March 2014**	**Year ended December 2014**
	Reviewed	Reviewed	Reviewed	Audited
Profit (loss) for the period	**5**	(55)	45	(39)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(93)**	(67)	(8)	(201)
Share of associates and joint ventures other comprehensive income	**-**	-	1	-
Net (loss) gain on available-for-sale financial assets	**(5)**	1	9	-
Release on impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	**-**	1	-	2
Release on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	**(1)**	(1)	-	(1)
Deferred taxation thereon	**1**	(1)	(4)	(1)
	(5)	-	5	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Actuarial gain (loss) recognised	**12**	(31)	10	(22)
Deferred taxation thereon	**(3)**	8	(2)	6
	9	(23)	8	(16)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the period, net of tax	**(89)**	(90)	6	(217)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period, net of tax	**(84)**	(145)	51	(256)
Allocated as follows:				
Equity shareholders	**(90)**	(148)	45	(275)
Non-controlling interests	**6**	3	6	19
	(84)	(145)	51	(256)

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Group **statement of financial position**

US Dollar million	Notes	As at March 2015 Reviewed	As at December 2014 Audited	As at March 2014 Reviewed
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Tangible assets		**4,603**	4,863	4,885
Intangible assets		**200**	225	269
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**1,450**	1,427	1,391
Other investments		**119**	126	141
Inventories		**354**	636	617
Trade and other receivables		**18**	20	25
Deferred taxation		**116**	127	169
Cash restricted for use		**37**	36	37
Other non-current assets		**36**	25	50
		6,933	7,485	7,584
Current assets				
Other investments		**2**	-	1

Inventories		**795**	888	1,016
Trade and other receivables		**263**	278	380
Cash restricted for use		**19**	15	14
Cash and cash equivalents		**362**	468	525
		1,441	1,649	1,936
Non-current assets held for sale	14	**479**	-	158
		1,920	1,649	2,094
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,853**	9,134	9,678
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital and premium	11	**7,052**	7,041	7,024
Accumulated losses and other reserves		**(4,287)**	(4,196)	(3,884)
Shareholders equity		**2,765**	2,845	3,140
Non-controlling interests		**32**	26	35
Total equity		**2,797**	2,871	3,175
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		**3,471**	3,498	3,569
		988	1,052	1,013

Environmental rehabilitation and other provisions				
Provision for pension and post-retirement benefits		**141**	147	152
Trade, other payables and deferred income		**11**	15	14
Deferred taxation		**565**	567	579
		5,176	5,279	5,327
Current liabilities				
Borrowings		**199**	223	235
Trade, other payables and deferred income		**539**	695	793
Bank overdraft		**-**	-	22
Taxation		**49**	66	67
		787	984	1,117
Non-current liabilities held for sale	14	**93**	-	59
		880	984	1,176
Total liabilities		**6,056**	6,263	6,503
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**8,853**	9,134	9,678

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Group **statement of cash flows**

US Dollar million	Quarter ended March 2015 Reviewed	Quarter ended December 2014 Reviewed	Quarter ended March 2014 Reviewed	Year ended December 2014 Audited
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers	**1,091**	1,318	1,288	5,351
Payments to suppliers and employees	**(860)**	(1,060)	(905)	(3,978)
Cash generated from operations	**231**	258	383	1,373
Dividends received from joint ventures	**5**	-	-	-
Taxation refund	**-**	3	37	41
Taxation paid	**(46)**	(48)	(70)	(194)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**190**	213	350	1,220
Cash flows from investing activities				
Capital expenditure	**(168)**	(314)	(220)	(1,013)
Interest capitalised and paid	**-**	-	-	(1)
Expenditure on intangible assets	**-**	(2)	-	(5)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets	**-**	-	-	31
Other investments acquired	**(32)**	(17)	(26)	(79)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	**28**	14	24	73
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**(3)**	(3)	(40)	(65)
Loans advanced to associates and joint ventures	**(2)**	(50)	(4)	(56)
Loans repaid by associates and joint ventures	**-**	16	-	20
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary	**-**	-	-	105
Cash in subsidiary disposed and transfers to held for sale	**(2)**	-	(1)	2
(Increase) decrease in cash restricted for use	**(7)**	2	26	24
Interest received	**7**	5	4	21
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(179)**	(349)	(237)	(943)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	**61**	182	15	611
Repayment of borrowings	**(90)**	(72)	(171)	(761)
Finance costs paid	**(81)**	(38)	(81)	(245)

Revolving credit facility and bond transaction costs	**-**	-	-	(9)
Dividends paid	**(2)**	(8)	-	(17)
Net cash (outflow) inflow from financing activities	**(112)**	64	(237)	(421)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(101)**	(72)	(124)	(144)
Translation	**(5)**	(4)	(1)	(16)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**468**	544	628	628
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period [1]	**362**	468	503	468
Cash generated from operations				
Profit (loss) before taxation	**64**	(6)	107	216
Adjusted for:				
Movement on non-hedge derivatives and other commodity contracts	**7**	(5)	16	(13)
Amortisation of tangible assets	**166**	214	175	750
Finance costs and unwinding of obligations	**66**	67	71	278
Environmental, rehabilitation and other expenditure	**(3)**	24	8	32
Special items	**(12)**	21	6	31
Amortisation of intangible assets	**8**	9	9	36
Fair value adjustment on $1.25bn bonds	**31**	(63)	70	17
Interest received	**(8)**	(6)	(6)	(24)
Share of associates and joint ventures (profit) loss	**(25)**	(22)	(19)	25
Other non-cash movements	**8**	6	13	68
Movements in working capital	**(71)**	19	(67)	(43)
	231	258	383	1,373
Movements in working capital				
Decrease (increase) in inventories	**33**	32	(10)	64
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	**14**	35	(36)	52
Decrease in trade, other payables and deferred income	**(118)**	(48)	(21)	(159)
	(71)	19	(67)	(43)

[1] The cash and cash equivalents balance at 31 March 2014 includes a bank overdraft included in the statement of financial position as part of current liabilities of $22m.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Group **statement of changes in equity**