ANGLOGOLDASHANTI

CHEVANING MINING COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2020

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Country of incorporation	England and Wales (7 December 1981)
Domicile	United Kingdom
Nature of business and principal activities	Investment holding
Current Directors	K P E Davies (Resigned 23 November 2020) R P H Hayes (Appointed 16 September 2020)
Registered office	4th Floor, Communications House South Street Staines-upon-Thames United Kingdom TW18 4PR
Holding company	AngloGold Ashanti Guinea Holdings Limited incorporated in the British Virgin Islands
Ultimate holding company	AngloGold Ashanti Limited incorporated in South Africa
Auditors	Ernst & Young LLC Chartered Accountants Rose House 51–59 Circular Road Douglas Isle of Man IM1 1AZ
Company Secretary	K P E Davies (Resigned 23 November 2020) R P H Hayes (Appointed 16 September 2020)
Company registration number	01602243

CONTENTS

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their strategic report for Chevaning Mining Company Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Principal activities

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of investment holding.

2. Business review and future developments

The profit for the year, after taxation, is US$16.273 million (2019: US$51.0 million). The financial results during the year are set out in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income. The Company expects to continue its activities in future periods.

Subsidiaries are involved in the exploration, development and mining of minerals.

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

The Company's key financial indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020	*2019*	*Change*
	$'000	*$'000*	*%*
Income from investments	**16,273**	51,000	-68
Shareholder's equity	**22,161**	22,161	-
Investment in Subsidiary at cost	**22,161**	22,161	-

In Guinea, Siguiri increased production marginally in 2020 to 214,000oz compared with 213,000oz in 2019. Improvements in hardrock processing capability resulted in higher plant feed grade. Conversion of three leach tanks to CIL and the Mill 1 discharge pump upgrade were successfully completed and commissioned on schedule. These will together help to improve overall plant recovery rates. Plant interventions and the effective use of plant run time increased throughput to 11.2Mt during the year.

The total Mineral Resource increased from 5.7Moz in December 2019 to 7.0Moz in December 2020. The increase in the Siguiri Mineral Resource is mainly driven by a higher Mineral Resource gold price (from US$1,400/oz to US$1,500/oz) and gains due to exploration. The Mineral Resource was estimated at a gold price of US$1,500/oz (2019: US$1,400/oz). Siguiri's Ore Reserve increased from 1.8Moz in December 2019 to 1.9Moz in December 2020. The increase is due to exploration success. The Ore Reserve has been estimated using a gold price of US$1,200/oz (2019: US$1,100/oz).

The Siguiri mine is operated under licence from the Government of Guinea which was scheduled to expire on 10 November 2018. A Revised and Consolidated Convention de Base was signed on 28 June 2016 and was gazetted on the 24 January 2017 (effective date) for a licence term of 25 years.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

2. Business review and future developments (continued)

Brexit

The Company has assessed the significance of Brexit implications and the potential effect on the future operations and financial reporting and has concluded that it is unlikely to materially affect future operations or financial reporting.

Covid-19

AngloGold Ashanti continues to respond to the evolving COVID-19 pandemic while contributing to the global effort to stop the spread of the virus and provide public health and economic relief to local communities. The Company and its subsidiary have taken a number of proactive steps to protect employees, host communities and the business itself. These initiatives have complemented government responses in each of its operating jurisdictions.

As of the end of March 2021, third waves of the outbreak are being experienced in all of our operating jurisdictions, coinciding with the prevalence of new, more contagious variants of the virus. As with the first wave, the increase in cases is being countered by government-imposed restrictions, including mandatory isolation and quarantine measures. Continued diligence is being observed to strict health protocols and vigilance in relation to business continuity including supply chain. We remain mindful that the COVID-19 pandemic, its impacts on communities and economies, and the actions authorities may take in response to it, are subject to change in response to current conditions.

The Director has considered the risks associated with the pandemic and noted that production and dividend flow from the subsidiary has not been halted and concluded that it has had minimal effect on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk management activities within the Company are the ultimate responsibility of the Board of Directors. Management is responsible to the Board of Directors for the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management plan. The intermediate parent company, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing risk management plans and systems, as well as financial risks which include a review of treasury activities and the Companies counterparties.

The financial risk management objectives of the Company are defined as follows:

- safeguarding the core earnings stream from its major assets through the effective control and management of gold price risk, other commodity risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The company has determined that it will not hedge its gold price risk and thus its potential for dividend flows from its subsidiary could be volatile and result in future impairment if the price deteriorates;
- effective and efficient usage of credit facilities available from its intermediate parent company, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, in both the short and long term through the adoption of reliable liquidity management planning and procedures;

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

3. Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- ensuring that investment and financial transactions are undertaken with creditworthy counterparties; and
- ensuring that all contracts and agreements related to risk management activities are coordinated and consistent throughout the Company and that they comply where necessary with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has transactional foreign exchange exposures. Such exposure arises from taxes and dividends payable and receivable denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency. The Company manages this risk by accepting it and not to mitigate it through the use of derivatives.

Liquidity risk

The Company has access through its intermediate parent company, AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, to sufficient undrawn borrowing facilities available to fund working capital requirements.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The Company minimises credit risk by ensuring that sufficient financial support is available from its intermediate parent company in the event of default. The maximum credit risk exposure is equal to the carrying value of outstanding receivables from subsidiaries.

Capital management

As part of the Company's ongoing Capital management, the Directors monitor the ongoing requirements of Part 23 of the UK Companies Act 2006 to ensure that the Company only makes distributions out of its profits available for that purpose.

4. Section 172 (1) Statement

The Chevaning Mining Limited Board is cognisant of its legal duty to act in good faith and to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders and with regard to the interests of stakeholders and other factors. These include the likely consequence of any decisions we make in the long term, the need to foster relationships we have with all of our stakeholders; the impact our operations have on the environment and local communities, and the desire to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

<u>Culture, strategy and values</u>

By listening to, understanding and engaging with our stakeholders, the Board endeavours to live up to their expectations, but staying true to our purpose, acting in accordance with our values and delivering our strategy. As a consequence of interactions with stakeholders we identified and adopted at our subsidiary a material issues list which included, amongst others, employee safety, employee and community health, responsible environmental stewardship and employee, community and asset security.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

4. Section 172 (1) Statement (continued)

Decision-making and likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The Company with support from its immediate parent company took a broad range of factors and stakeholder considerations into account when making decisions throughout the year. The board work with local and regional authorities, community leaders and other stakeholders to assist in mitigating or reducing this risk to communities and our operations. In the year, our active pits remained clear of illegal mining mainly because of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the community and authorities in late 2019, *a positive outcome achieved through comprehensive stakeholder engagement at all levels.*

In implementing our business decisions we take into account any potential impacts on stakeholders and the environment. Like any business, we are aware that some of the decisions we make may have an adverse impact on some stakeholders. We endeavour to limit adverse impacts in line with our values and through compliance with laws and regulations.

The ultimate holding company of the Company, AngloGold Ashanti Limited, provided guidance and support to the Company to assist it in its business decisions, including the provision of mining technical support during the year as well as supporting the business plans of the operation in Guinea including local stakeholder engagement and environmental mitigation work.

Our stakeholder interactions covered aspects of the decision making and included communications to employees where we dealt with mitigating safety risk, employee wellness and ensuring stable labour relations and for local communities our communication was aimed at managing expectations, respecting and promoting human rights and ensuring security of assets and the community.

Capital allocation and dividend policies

Principal decisions included dividend payments to shareholders, deferring the receipt of some dividends to assist in providing the necessary funds to resolve some of the gold production problems arising from poor recovery and provide further support for the business operational plans of the subsidiary. Dividend payments were determined firstly by ensuring that the amount of capital available to our subsidiary would support its business plans and accordingly dividends were determined from cash flows from operating activities after providing for the capital needs to support the business plan.

Stakeholder engagement

As an investor in a mining project the Board understands that it may have a wide range of indirect stakeholders that are integral to the sustainability of the investment and may have impacts on the underlying investment and its licence to operate. In addition, the Board is conscious that expectations around our performance and contributions to society both local and global - are diverse and continuously evolving.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

4. Section 172 (1) Statement (continued)

Stakeholder engagement (continued)

The Company has no direct employees or suppliers and uses the processes operating at the operation in Guinea to assess and communicate with the diverse stakeholders affected by the mining operation.

In the following section, we detail our key stakeholders and summarise their interests, how the Board has engaged with them, and how what the Board has heard has influenced our decision-making.

Our engagement with government and regulators covered appraising the Guinean government of new developments at the operation by regular meetings, engaging in policy development, regulatory proposals and identifying ways in which our contributions to the fiscus can flow through at the national, local and community levels.

Local communities are our host and provide the majority of our labour force and thus fostering good relations assists in maintaining a productive and engaged work force. Working with the United States Agency for International Development, we signed a memorandum of understanding to fund a body called the Siguiri Agricultural Development Activity, which supports local agricultural projects providing seeding and capacity building support. In line with sustainable development initiatives and the creation of incomes generating activities beyond artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), SAG supported a rice farming project initiated by the Municipality of Kintinian which targeted some beneficiary groups of 3000 members in three villages, Kintinian, Mankity and Fifa.

As part of a mining group we support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals which are designed to make a comprehensive and lasting contribution that we expect will positively transform how our stakeholders experience our business.

Further information where our ultimate parent company has assisted in the operations of the Company and its subsidiary, including a copy of this Section 172 (1) report, can be found at www.aga-reports.com.

On behalf of the Board

R P H Hayes
Director

9 August 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT
Registered No. 01602243

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

5. Dividends

Dividends of US$16.273 million were declared and US$15 million was paid during the year (2019: US$51.0 million declared and US$21.25 paid).

6. Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

K P E Davies (Resigned 23 November 2020)
R P H Hayes (Appointed 16 September 2020)

7. Company Secretary

The joint company secretary of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

K P E Davies (Resigned 23 November 2020)
R P H Hayes (Appointed 16 September 2020)

8. Going Concern

The Company's business activities, principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are described in the strategic report on pages 1 to 5.

The Company has considerable access to financial resources through the support it receives from its intermediate parent and ultimate parent company. A parental letter of support has been received from the ultimate parent company to confirm that they will provide support to assist them in meeting their liabilities as and when they fall due, but only to the extent that money is not otherwise available to them to meet such liabilities. As at 31 December 2020, AngloGold Ashanti Limited has Cash and Cash Equivalents totalling $1,330m and undrawn facilities of $1.4bn. On 22 February 2021 the ultimate parent company announced that it met its' cost and production guidance for 2020 given a strong operating performance from its key assets, supporting a strong balance sheet with the lowest gearing in over a decade, ample liquidity and an improved maturity and cost profile. On 10 May 2021 the ultimate parent company announced that as at 31 March 2021 it has Cash and Cash Equivalents totalling $1,011m and undrawn facilities of $1.4bn.

With the outbreak of COVID-19 causing a pandemic and global economic uncertainty, the Director has undertaken a further analysis, including enquiries of both its intermediate and ultimate parent company, to ensure that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, for which they have considered a period of greater than 12 months, being the 13 month period to 31 August 2022. To date the COVID-19 pandemic has not had any adverse direct impact on the operating circumstances of the Company or its investments.

The Director has considered the risks associated with COVID-19 on the ability of the Company to continue its usual operations, management and governance processes. On the basis of the Directors enquiries, and the financial support pledged by the ultimate parent company, the Director has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

9. Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficient action

No additional information is disclosed in respect of the above as the Company has consumed 40,000kWh of energy or less in the United Kingdom during the year.

10. Subsequent Events

Since the balance sheet date, the company has recognised dividends received from its subsidiary of $45,431,401 and declared dividends to its shareholders of $45,431,401.

11. Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

The Director who was the sole member of the Board at the time of approving the Director's report is listed above. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, the sole Director confirms that:

- So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- The Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

R P H Hayes
Director

9 August 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the members of Chevaning Mining Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chevaning Mining Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 10, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 13 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the members of Chevaning Mining Company Limited

Other information (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the members of Chevaning Mining Company Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the financial reporting framework of applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, the company has to comply with UK and Guinea laws and regulations relating to its operations, including withholding tax legislation on dividends received, Anti - Corruption, Bribery, Proceeds of Crime, and GDPR.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing board meeting minutes and supporting documentation. We also reviewed correspondence with relevant authorities.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through discussions with management and those charged with governance, considering the risk of management override and by assuming dividend income from investments to be a fraud risk.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included identifying relevant laws and regulations having a direct and indirect impact, obtaining an understanding of management's procedures for identifying and complying with those laws and regulations and review of board meeting minutes. We tested specific transactions back to source documentation and independent confirmations, ensuring appropriate authorisation of the transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

to the members of Chevaning Mining Company Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLC

John Derek Ware (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLC, Statutory Auditor
Isle of Man

9 August 2021

BALANCE SHEET
at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Total $'000	2019 Total $'000
Fixed assets			
Investment in subsidiary	4	**22,161**	22,161
		22,161	22,161
Current assets			
Amounts due from group companies	8	**31,023**	29,750
		31,023	29,750
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Amounts owed to group companies	8	**31,023**	29,750
Corporation tax payable	7	**-**	-
		31,023	29,750
Net current assets		**-**	-
Total assets less current liabilities		**22,161**	22,161
Net assets		**22,161**	22,161
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	**2**	2
Profit and loss account		**22,159**	22,159
Total equity		**22,161**	22,161

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9th August 2021 and are signed on their behalf by

R P H Hayes
Director

9 August 2021

INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	***2020 Total $'000***	*2019 Total $'000*
Turnover			
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Operating expenses		-	-
Operating profit	6	-	-
Other income		-	-
Income from investments - *dividends received from subsidiary*	3	**16,273**	51,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**16,273**	51,000
Tax expense	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year		**16,273**	51,000

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	***2020 Total $'000***	*2019 Total $'000*
Profit for the financial year		**16,273**	51,000
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**16,273**	51,000

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	*Profit and loss account*	*Total equity*
	$'000	*$'000*	*$'000*
At 1 January 2019	**2**	**22,159**	**22,161**
Profit for the year	-	51,000	51,000
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Equity dividends declared	-	(51,000)	(51,000)
At 31 December 2019	**2**	**22,159**	**22,161**
Profit for the year	-	16,273	16,273
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Equity dividends declared	-	(16,273)	(16,273)
At 31 December 2020	**2**	**22,159**	**22,161**
	Note 5		

The following dividends were declared to AngloGold Ashanti Guinea Holdings Limited and paid during 2020:

Date	Total cost	Dividend per ordinary share	Paid during 2020
23 Dec 2020	US$16,273,349	US$16,273	US $15,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2020

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Chevaning Mining Company Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9th August 2021 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by Mr R P H Hayes. The Company is incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

The Company's financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, its functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) except where otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti Limited (the ultimate holding company). The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of AngloGold Ashanti Limited which are available from 76 Rahima Moosa Street, Newtown, Johannesburg, 2001, P.O. Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107, Republic of South Africa.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 134-136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
- the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments to fair value. The accounting policies as set out below are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous year. Subsidiaries are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2020 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Going Concern

The Company has considerable access to financial resources through the support it receives from its intermediate parent and ultimate parent company. A parental letter of support has been received from the ultimate parent company to confirm that they will provide support to assist them in meeting their liabilities as and when they fall due, but only to the extent that money is not otherwise available to them to meet such liabilities. As at 31 December 2020, AngloGold Ashanti Limited has Cash and Cash Equivalents totalling $1,330m and undrawn facilities of $1.4bn. On 22 February 2021 the ultimate parent company announced that it met its' cost and production guidance for 2020 given a strong operating performance from its key assets, supporting a strong balance sheet with the lowest gearing in over a decade, ample liquidity and an improved maturity and cost profile. On 10 May 2021 the ultimate parent company announced that as at 31 March 2021 it has Cash and Cash Equivalents totalling $1,011m and undrawn facilities of $1.4bn.

With the outbreak of COVID-19 causing a pandemic and global economic uncertainty, the Director has undertaken a further analysis, including enquiries of both its intermediate and ultimate parent company, to ensure that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, for which they have considered a period of greater than 12 months, being the 13 month period to 31 August 2022. To date the COVID-19 pandemic has not had any adverse direct impact on the operating circumstances of the Company or its investments.

The Director has considered the risks associated with COVID-19 on the ability of the Company to continue its usual operations, management and governance processes. On the basis of the Directors enquiries, and the financial support pledged by the ultimate parent company, the Director has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.2. Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The financial statements have been drawn up on the basis of accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective at the beginning of the accounting period on 1 January 2020. The adoption of the new standards, interpretations, and amendments effective from 1 January 2020 had no material impact on the Company.

The Company assesses the significance of new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards in issue that are not yet adopted but are likely to affect the financial reporting in future years. None have been identified which have an effective date of 1 January 2021 which are likely to materially affect future financial reporting.

2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2020 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements that management have applied in the application of accounting policies and the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and estimates of the outcome of future events.

2.4. Significant accounting policies

Impairment of assets

The Company assesses, at each balance sheet date, whether there is any indication of a significant and prolonged decline for an asset to be determined as impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss and is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where a reversal of an impairment loss arises, this will be recognised immediately in the income statement.

Foreign currency translation

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

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items are included in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2020 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders of the Company.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Furthermore, dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established; and interest is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Company.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include amounts owed to and from group companies and amounts due to tax authorities.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value when the Company becomes a party to their contractual arrangements. Transaction costs directly attributable to the instruments acquisition or issue are included in the initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, except financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The subsequent measurement of financial instruments is dealt with below.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The accounting consequences of a modification, cancellation or expiration are recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- FVTPL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2020 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL, are expensed.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within the business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains or losses, together with foreign exchange gains or losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains or losses in the period in which it arises. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the proceeds received or receivable and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost consist of amounts owed by group companies. Impairment losses are assessed using the forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. An allowance is recorded for all intercompany loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Intercompany receivable loss allowances are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL's. Loss allowances are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Fair value measurements

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

Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less any accumulated impairments in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2020 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Income from investments – dividends received from subsidiary

Dividend	***2020*** ***$'000***	*2019* *$'000*
Quarter 1	-	-
Quarter 2	-	51,000
Quarter 3	-	-
Quarter 4	**16,273**	-
Total	**16,273**	51,000

4. Investment in subsidiary

	2020 ***$'000***	*2019* *$'000*
At original cost		
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinee S.A.	**22,161**	22,161

The Company owns 85% of the issued share capital of Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinee S.A. ("SAG") (2019: 85%), a company incorporated in Guinea. SAG is engaged in the exploration, development and mining of gold. The registered office is Immeuble Boke, 2eme Etage Cite Chemin De Fer (Cite Lanasana Conte), Quartier Coronthie, Conakry, Guinea. The net assets of SAG at 31 December 2020 were US$256 million (2019: US$230 million) with a profit for the year of US$53.4 million (2019: US$19.1 million). The recoverable value of the investment is determined by the valuation of the main asset of SAG, being the Siguiri Mine in Guinea. No provision for impairment is considered necessary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2020 (continued)

4. Investment in subsidiary (continued)

Details of the investments in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Name of company	*Holding*	*Proportion of voting rights and shares held*	*Nature of business*
Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinee S.A. incorporated in Guinea	Ordinary shares	85%	Mineral exploration, development and production

5. Authorised and issued share capital

	2020 thousands	*2019 thousands*	***2020 £'000***	*2019 £'000*
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**400**	400	**400**	400

	2020 thousands	*2019 thousands*	***2020 $'000***	*2019 $'000*
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1**	1	**2**	'2

Each allotted, called up and fully paid ordinary share grants the holder the rights to dividends as recommended by the Board out of distributable profits. In addition, each ordinary shareholder is granted one voting right per share.

Capital is managed at the level of the intermediate parent company, and not on a company basis (note 1).

As part of the Company's ongoing Capital management, the Directors monitor the ongoing requirements of Part 23 of the UK Companies Act 2006 to ensure that the Company only makes distributions out of its profits available for that purpose.

6. Operating profit

All operating expenses of the Company (including statutory and audit fees) have been borne by AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc. The Directors of AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc have confirmed that they will not seek reimbursement of these costs, therefore the costs are not reflected in these financial statements. The audit fee for the year was £10,000 (2019: £9,750). The Directors did not receive any fees or remuneration for their services (2019: £ nil). The Company has no employees (2019: none).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2020 (continued)

7. Taxation

(a) Tax charged in the income statement

	2020	2019
	$'000	*$'000*
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	**3,092**	9,690
Income not taxable at 19% (2019: 19%)	**(3,092)**	(9,690)
	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the income statement for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The tax rate is reconciled below:

	2020	2019
	%	*%*
Effective tax rate	**-**	-
Non-taxable income	**19.00**	19.00
UK corporate tax rate	**19.00**	19.00

(c) Republic of Guinea taxation

On 19 October 1985 the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with the Government of the Republic of Guinea; the JVA was replaced on 11 November 1993 and Article 13.22 thereof stipulates that SAG shall not be required to deduct or withhold any taxes from any payment or from any dividends paid to the shareholders of the company.

A revised and consolidated Convention de Base was signed on 28 June 2016 and was gazetted on 24 January 2017 (effective date) for a licence of 25 years. Clause 19.6 (c) thereof stipulates that SAG shall not be required to deduct or withhold any taxes from any payments made in respect of dividends paid to shareholders of the company.

8. Amount owed by / (owed to) Group Companies

Amounts owed to Group Companies	**2020**	2019
	$'000	*$'000*
AngloGold Ashanti Guinea Holdings Limited	**31,023**	29,750
	31,023	29,750

All balances are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

Amounts owed by Group Companies	**2020**	2019
	$'000	*$'000*
Société AngloGold Ashanti Goldfields de Guinee SA	**31,023**	29,750
	31,023	29,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
at 31 December 2020 (continued)

8. Amount owed by / (owed to) Group Companies (continued)

All balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The Director has performed an expected credit loss assessment of the amounts due from group companies and determined that due to the availability of liquid assets, budgeted payment for full repayment is less than 12 months, an effective interest rate of 0% and it is anticipated using current economic scenarios and strategy that the outstanding balance shall therefore be fully recovered, no expected credit loss impairment be recognised.

9. Parent company and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company of the Company at the balance sheet date was AngloGold Ashanti Guinea Holdings Limited, incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The intermediate parent company (being the immediate parent company of AngloGold Ashanti Guinea Holdings Limited) is AngloGold Ashanti Holdings plc, incorporated in the Isle of Man. The ultimate parent company is AngloGold Ashanti Limited, registered in South Africa.

10. Subsequent events

Since the balance sheet date, the company has recognised dividends received from its subsidiary of $45,431,401 and declared dividends to its shareholders of $45,431,401.