

GOLD FIELDS LTD

Form 6-K

November 04, 2010

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of November 2010

Commission File Number 1-31318

Gold Fields Limited

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

150 Helen Rd.

Sandown, Sandton 2196

South Africa

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F..x... Form 40-F.....

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

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): _____

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

Yes No ..x...

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

Operations tracking guidance

JOHANNESBURG. 4 November 2010, Gold Fields Limited (NYSE & JSE: GFI) today announced net earnings excluding gains and losses on

foreign exchange, exceptional items and share of gain or loss of associates after taxation for the September 2010 quarter of R1,016 million

compared with earnings of R945 million and R625 million in the June 2010 and the September 2009 quarters respectively. In US dollar terms

net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, exceptional items and share of gain or loss of associates after taxation for the

September 2010 quarter were US\$138 million, compared with earnings of US\$125 million and US\$80 million for the June 2010 and

September 2009 quarters respectively.

September 2010 quarter salient features:

- US\$1 billion bond completed post quarter end;
- Group attributable gold production up to 908,000 ounces;
- Total cash cost down from R166,215 per kilogram (US\$688 per ounce) to R164,898 per kilogram (US\$697 per ounce);
- NCE margin maintained at 18 per cent;
- South Deep new order mining right executed;
- Three BEE transactions approved by shareholders;
- Option agreement for 60 per cent interest in the undeveloped gold-copper Far Southeast deposit in the Philippines signed;
- Business process re-engineering across the Group commenced.

Statement by Nick Holland, Chief Executive Officer of Gold Fields:

“Gold Fields maintained the recent improvement in its production performance by raising attributable gold production to 908koz in the

September 2010 quarter from 898koz in the June 2010 quarter. This is the highest quarterly production since Q3 F2008. Despite seasonally

higher electricity charges in South Africa, as well as the implementation of the second year of the two year wage agreement with trade unions in

South Africa, sound cost controls enabled us to maintain an NCE margin of 18 per cent being the margin generated by the business after all

operating costs, capital expenditure (growth and sustaining) and brownfields exploration. Efforts will continue to improve our NCE margin over

the next 12 to 18 months, once the initial results of our business process re-engineering across the Group are realised.

While maintaining the

emphasis on safety improvements, Gold Fields remains on track to achieve the production and cost guidance for the full year that was provided

on 6 August 2010.

We have made considerable advances in our growth strategy through the purchase of an option on the undeveloped gold-copper Far Southeast

(FSE) deposit in the Philippines. The agreement will allow us to conduct a major drilling programme and feasibility study on FSE over the next

18 months. If successful the FSE acquisition will significantly advance our target of achieving 1 million ounces for the Australasia region, either

in production or in development, by 2015. Gold Fields now has exciting growth projects in each of the regions in which it operates. In addition to the FSE project for the Australasia region, we have the South Deep project in South Africa, the Yanfolila project in Mali (West Africa region) and the Chucapaca project in Peru (South America region). We are also doing new metallurgical tests, using a new process on the 12 million ounce APP project in Finland, and early indications are encouraging. All of these projects are progressing rapidly and put us on track towards achieving our target of 5 million ounces, either in production or development, by 2015.

This growth strategy is supported by a strong balance sheet, which has been further bolstered with the successful issue of a US\$1 billion, 10-year bond at a coupon of 4.875 per cent. The order book was more than two times oversubscribed and the interest rate achieved was the lowest by a South African corporate in the international US dollar bond market. The bond significantly improves our liquidity and maturity profiles without increasing debt levels. The funds raised will be utilised to restructure our existing debt and we are now well placed to pursue the growth opportunities mentioned above.

During our annual results presentation in August, I announced a comprehensive Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) exercise at Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix, Tarkwa and St Ives, aimed at increasing the NCE margin at each of these mines to at least 20 per cent. Significant progress was made during the past quarter. As a first step, we have implemented a wide-ranging restructuring of the South Africa region, led by the merger of the Driefontein and Kloof operational and management structures. Details of the restructuring are contained in this report. We have also made significant progress at our Tarkwa mine in Ghana and St Ives in Australia.

During the June quarter Gold Fields executed the new order mining right for South Deep and the finalisation of the terms of the three empowerment transactions. The deals, which include an Employee Share Option plan for 10.75 per cent of GFIMSA, a broad-based transaction for 10 per cent of South Deep and a broad-based Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) transaction for 1 per cent of GFIMSA, excluding South Deep, will enable us to achieve our 2014 mining charter ownership target and are expected to be completed by the end of December 2010.”

Stock data

JSE Limited – (GFI)

Number of shares in issue

Range - Quarter

ZAR94.90 – ZAR111.99

- at end September 2010

706,236,170

Average Volume - Quarter

2,350,999 shares / day

- average for the quarter

706,090,891

NYSE – (GFI)

Free Float

100 per cent

Range - Quarter

US\$12.50 – US\$15.34

ADR Ratio

1:1

Average Volume - Quarter

4,020,429 shares / day

Bloomberg / Reuters

GFISJ / GFLJ.J

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Certain forward looking statements

Certain statements in this document constitute “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities

Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the

actual results, performance or achievements of the company to be materially different from the future results, performance or

achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors

include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa, Ghana, Australia, Peru and elsewhere; the ability

to achieve anticipated efficiencies and other cost savings in connection with past and future acquisitions, exploration and

development activities; decreases in the market price of gold and/or copper; hazards associated with underground and surface gold

mining; labour disruptions; availability terms and deployment of capital or credit; changes in government regulations, particularly

environmental regulations; and new legislation affecting mining and mineral rights; changes in exchange rates; currency

devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors, industrial action, temporary stoppages of mines for safety and unplanned

maintenance reasons; and the impact of the AIDS crisis in South Africa. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date

of this document.

The company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect

events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Health and safety

We regret to report that six fatalities occurred at the South Africa region during the quarter and one fatality at the West Africa region.

In comparison with the previous quarter, the Group’s fatal injury frequency rate regressed from 0.07 to 0.18. The lost time injury frequency rate improved by 6 per cent from 4.62 to 4.33 and the serious injury frequency rate regressed by 10 per cent from 2.30 to 2.54. The days lost injury frequency rate improved by 4 per cent from 206 to 197.

Extensive management audits have been conducted in order to determine areas for improvement in our current working practices.

In addition the Safety department has been reorganised to (i) strengthen the focus on facilitating audits to test for compliance with procedures and (ii) build competencies among supervisors and crews. Lastly, a mobilisation and engagement programme is being piloted at Kloof 4 shaft to assist supervisors to become more effective in aligning teams to deliver a safe quality daily blast.

Financial review

Quarter ended 30 September 2010 compared with quarter ended 30 June 2010

Revenue

Attributable gold production increased by 1 per cent from 898,000 ounces in the June quarter to 908,000 ounces in the September quarter. At the South African operations, production increased from 488,000 ounces to 497,000 ounces. Attributable gold production at the West African operations decreased by 6 per cent from 183,000 ounces to 172,000 ounces. Attributable equivalent gold production at the South American operation increased by 10 per cent from 78,000 ounces to 86,000 ounces. At the Australian operations, gold production increased by 3 per cent from 149,000 ounces to 153,000 ounces.

At the South African operations, gold production in the September quarter at Driefontein, Beatrix and South Deep was 4 per cent, 12 per cent and 1 per cent higher than the June quarter at 6,017 kilograms, 3,202 kilograms and 2,198 kilograms. This was mainly due to increased underground volumes at Beatrix and South Deep and higher grades at Driefontein and Beatrix. At Kloof, production decreased by 8 per cent from 4,369 kilograms to 4,041 kilograms due to lower volumes from underground following two fatal accidents at 4 shaft.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

Key statistics

UNITED STATES DOLLARS

Quarter

Quarter

September

2009

June

2010

September

2010

September

2010

June

2010

September

2009

28,165 27,929 **28,232** kg

Gold produced*

oz (000)

908

898

906

147,343 166,215 **164,898** R/kg

Total cash cost

\$/oz

697

688

586

207,754 235,223 **238,348** R/kg

Notional cash expenditure

\$/oz

1,007

974

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826					
13,559	14,863	14,510	000	Tonnes milled/treated	000
14,510					
14,863					
13,559					
241,164	287,454	289,329	R/kg	Revenue	\$/oz
1,223					
1,191					
959					
343	343	357	R/tonne	Operating costs	\$/tonne
48					
46					
44					
2,787	3,738	3,921	Rm	Operating profit	\$m
533					
496					
356					
38	42	43	per cent		
Operating margin					
per cent					
43					
42					
38					
14	18	18	per cent		
NCE margin					
per cent					
18					
18					
14					
1,007	900	701	Rm		
Net earnings					
\$m					
95					
120					
129					
143	128	99	SA c.p.s.		
US c.p.s.					
13					
17					
18					
452	1,039	699	Rm		
Headline earnings					
\$m					
95					
138					
58					
64	147	99	SA c.p.s.		
US c.p.s.					
13					
20					
8					

625	945		
1,016			Rm
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of gain/(loss) of associates after taxation			
\$m			
138			
125			
80			
89	134	144	SA c.p.s.
US c.p.s.			
20			
18			
11			

* All of the key statistics given above are managed figures, except for gold produced which is attributable equivalent production.

All operations are wholly owned except for Tarkwa and Damang in Ghana (71.1 per cent) and Cerro Corona in Peru (80.7 per cent).

Gold produced (and sales) throughout this report includes copper gold equivalents of approximately 6 per cent.

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At the West African operations, managed gold production at Tarkwa decreased by 7 per cent to 185,500 ounces for the quarter mainly due to decreased heap leach throughput and a slightly lower head grade. At Damang, gold production was similar at 56,500 ounces. In South America, production at Cerro Corona increased by 10 per cent from 96,500 equivalent ounces in the June quarter to 105,800 equivalent ounces in the September quarter. This increase was due to an increase in ore processed and higher metal recoveries.

At the Australian operations, Agnew's gold production increased by 11 per cent to 35,300 ounces due to increased stope availability and an increase in grade from the high grade Kim south ore body following rehabilitation work in the previous quarter. At St Ives, gold production was similar at 117,900 ounces.

The average quarterly US dollar gold price achieved increased from US\$1,191 per ounce in the June quarter to US\$1,223 per ounce in the September quarter. The average rand/US dollar exchange rate at R7.36 was 2 per cent stronger than the June quarter, while the rand/Australian dollar at R6.59 was marginally stronger than the R6.66 recorded in the June quarter. The rand gold price increased from R287,454 per kilogram to R289,329 per kilogram. The Australian dollar gold price was unchanged at A\$1,359 per ounce. Revenue increased from R8,803 million (US\$1,169 million) in the June quarter to R9,053 million (US\$1,230 million) in the September quarter due to the increased production and the higher gold price received.

Operating costs

Net operating costs increased from R5,065 million (US\$673 million) in the June quarter to R5,132 million (US\$697 million) in the September quarter. Total cash cost decreased from R166,215 per kilogram (US\$688 per ounce) to R164,898 per kilogram (US\$697 per ounce). This decrease was due to higher production.

At the South African operations, operating costs increased by 6 per cent from R2,905 million (US\$386 million) to R3,075 million (US\$418 million) mainly due to annual wage increases of 7.5 per cent and the increased production. Total cash cost at the South African operations increased by 4 per cent from R187,770 per kilogram (US\$778 per ounce) to R195,627 per kilogram (US\$827 per ounce).

At the West African operations, operating costs including gold-in-process movements, decreased by 5 per cent from US\$151 million (R1,140 million) in the June quarter to US\$143 million (R1,051 million) in the September quarter. Tarkwa and Damang's costs decreased by US\$6 million and US\$3 million respectively due to lower tonnes mined and processed, partly offset by increased power costs. Total cash cost at the West African operations decreased from US\$623 per ounce in the June quarter to US\$616 per ounce in the September quarter due to the lower operating costs.

At Cerro Corona in South America, operating costs including gold-in-process movements amounted to US\$39 million (R290 million), which was US\$7 million more than the June quarter mainly due to

increased accrual for statutory workers participation and increased freight costs. Total cash cost at Cerro Corona decreased from US\$369 per ounce in the June quarter to US\$354 per ounce in the September quarter due to higher production.

At the Australian operations, operating costs including gold-in-process movements decreased from A\$117 million (R779 million) to A\$109 million (R716 million). At St Ives, net operating costs decreased by A\$5 million to A\$84 million (R552 million) mainly due to lower maintenance costs and lower volumes. At Agnew, operating costs were A\$3 million lower than the previous quarter at A\$25 million (R164 million) due to the build-up of gold-in-process. Total cash cost for the region decreased by 6 per cent from US\$703 per ounce (A\$792 per ounce) to US\$658 per ounce (A\$735 per ounce).

Operating margin

The net effect of the changes in revenue and costs, after taking into account gold-in-process movements, was a 5 per cent increase in operating profit from R3,738 million (US\$496 million) in the June quarter to R3,921 million (US\$533 million) in the September quarter in line with the higher production and the higher gold prices achieved. The Group operating margin was 43 per cent compared with 42 per cent in the June quarter. The margin at the South African operations decreased from 34 per cent to 31 per cent. At the West African operations the margin increased from 51 per cent to 52 per cent. At Cerro Corona in South America the margin increased from 68 per cent to 72 per cent, while at the Australian operations the margin increased from 42 per cent to 48 per cent.

Amortisation

Amortisation increased from R1,368 million (US\$182 million) in the June quarter to R1,443 million (US\$196 million) in the September quarter in line with the higher production. At the South African operations amortisation increased from R661 million (US\$88 million) to R716 million (US\$97 million). This was mainly due to the increase in production at all the operations, except Kloof.

At the West African operations, amortisation decreased from US\$39 million (R293 million) to US\$35 million (R254 million). This decrease was mainly at Tarkwa in line with the lower production. At the South America operation, amortisation was similar at US\$15 million (R110 million). At the Australian operations amortisation increased from A\$40 million (R266 million) to A\$50 million (R327 million) mainly due to changes in the production mix combined with a small increase in production for the region.

Other

Net interest paid of R70 million (US\$10 million) in the September quarter compares with net interest paid of R33 million (US\$4 million) in the June quarter. In the September quarter interest paid of R120 million (US\$16 million) was partly offset by interest received of R35 million (US\$4 million) and interest capitalised of R15 million (US\$2 million). This compares with interest paid of R146 million (US\$19 million), partly offset by interest received of R90 million (US\$12 million) and interest capitalised of R23 million (US\$3 million) in the

June quarter. The lower interest received in the September quarter was due to a change in the mix between onshore and offshore cash balances.

The share of loss of associates after taxation of R218 million (US\$30 million) in the September quarter compares with a gain of R86 million (US\$11 million) in the June quarter. The September quarter includes R236 million (US\$32 million) relating to a translation loss as a result of Rusoro applying hyper inflationary accounting to its investments in Venezuela partly offset by R18 million (US\$2 million) gains from the Group's 35 per cent interest in Rand Refinery. As a result of the loss above, the investment in Rusoro has been written down to nil. In the June quarter R68 million (US\$9 million) related to a translation gain as a result of Rusoro applying hyper inflationary accounting to its investments in Venezuela, and R18 million (US\$2 million) related to gains from Rand Refinery.

The loss on foreign exchange of R11 million (US\$2 million) in the September quarter compares with a gain of R6 million (US\$1 million) in the June quarter. These exchange differences relate to the conversion of offshore cash holdings into their functional currencies.

The loss on financial instruments of R3 million (US\$1 million) in the September quarter, compares with a gain of R19 million (US\$2 million) in the June quarter. The September quarter includes losses on outstanding US\$/ZAR and A\$/ZAR forward cover contracts. The gain in the June quarter included realised gains of R13 million (US\$2 million) on the Cerro Corona copper financial instruments

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and a R6 million (US\$1 million) gain on US\$/ZAR forward cover contracts taken out. Refer to page 15 of this report for more detail. Share based payments of R119 million (US\$16 million) was R73 million (US\$10 million) higher than the June quarter's R46 million (US\$6 million) due to year-end forfeitures in the June quarter. Other costs decreased from R120 million (US\$16 million) in the June quarter to R24 million (US\$3 million) in the September quarter. This decrease was mainly due to lower bank facility fees at the South African operations and a decrease in research and development expenditure. The September quarter included sponsorships to the University of Johannesburg, while the June quarter included sponsorships to the University of the Witwatersrand.

Exploration

Exploration expenditure decreased from R186 million (US\$25 million) in the June quarter to R124 million (US\$17 million) in the September quarter due to a decrease in activity during the rainy season and timing of expenditure. Refer to the Exploration and corporate development section of this report for more detail of exploration activities.

Exceptional items

The exceptional loss in the September quarter of R138 million (US\$19 million) was as a result of voluntary separation packages of R118 million (US\$16 million) and costs incurred of R24 million (US\$3 million) on business process re-engineering at the South African, Ghanaian and Australian operations partly offset by profit on the sale of assets and investments of R4 million (US\$0.5 million). The exceptional loss in the June quarter of R144 million (US\$19 million) was mainly as a result of an impairment on our investment in Rusoro of R197 million (US\$26 million), partly offset by a profit on the disposal of the remaining Eldorado shares of R49 million (US\$6 million).

Taxation

Taxation for the quarter amounted to R849 million (US\$115 million) compared with R865 million (US\$115 million) in the June quarter. The tax expense includes normal and deferred taxation at all operations, together with government royalties.

Earnings

Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders amounted to R701 million (US\$95 million) or 99 SA cents per share (US\$0.13 per share), compared with R900 million (US\$120 million) or 128 SA cents per share (US\$0.17 per share) in the June quarter. Headline earnings i.e. earnings less the after tax effect of asset sales, impairments and the sale of investments, amounted to R699 million (US\$95 million) or 99 SA cents per share (US\$0.13 per share), compared with earnings of R1,039 million (US\$138 million) or 147 SA cents per share (US\$0.20 per share) in the June quarter. Earnings excluding exceptional items as well as gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and gains or losses of associates after taxation amounted to R1,016 million (US\$138

million) or 144 SA cents per share (US\$0.20 per share), compared with earnings of R945 million (US\$125 million) or 134 SA cents per share (US\$0.18 per share) reported in the June quarter.

Cash flow

Cash inflow from operating activities for the quarter amounted to R2,251 million (US\$308 million), compared with R3,650 million (US\$482 million) in the June quarter. This quarter on quarter decrease of R1.4 billion (US\$174 million) was mainly due to movements in working capital. The investment into working capital of R753 million (US\$102 million) in the September quarter is expected to be significantly less in the December quarter.

In the September quarter dividends paid to ordinary shareholders amounted to R494 million (US\$67 million). No dividends were paid to ordinary shareholders in the June quarter. In the June quarter R175 million (US\$23 million) was paid to non controlling interest holders at Tarkwa and Damang.

Capital expenditure increased from R2,157 million (US\$287 million) in the June quarter to R2,225 million (US\$302 million) in the September quarter.

At the South African operations, capital expenditure increased from R1,236 million (US\$164 million) in the June quarter to R1,317 million

(US\$179 million) in the September quarter mainly due to increased capital expenditure at South Deep. Capital expenditure at South Deep amounted to R492 million (US\$ 67 million) in the September quarter compared with R399 million (US\$53 million) in the June quarter, with the majority of the expenditure on development and the ventilation shaft deepening and infrastructure. Expenditure on ore reserve development (ORD) was similar at R493 million (US\$66 million). Driefontein's ORD increased from R184 million to R215 million, Kloof's ORD decreased from R198 million to R180 million and Beatrix's ORD decreased from R113 million to R98 million quarter on quarter.

At the West African operations, capital expenditure increased from US\$53 million to US\$74 million due to increased expenditure on capital waste removal at Teberebie and Pepe, new mining equipment and expenditure on mining fleet at Damang as a consequence of the impending change from contract to owner mining. In South America, at Cerro Corona, capital expenditure decreased from US\$14 million to US\$11 million due to timing of work.

At the Australian operations, capital expenditure decreased from A\$61 million to A\$42 million for the quarter. At Agnew, capital expenditure decreased from A\$26 million to A\$11 million due to the acquisition of fleet in the June quarter due to the conversion from contract mining to owner mining. St Ives decreased from A\$35 million to A\$31 million due to less development expenditure required this quarter on the Athena project.

Purchase of investments of R23 million (US\$3 million) mainly relates to a secured equipment loan made to one of our mining contractors at St Ives.

Net cash inflow from financing activities in the September quarter amounted to R1,189 million (US\$169 million). Loans received in the September quarter amounted to R4.0 billion (US\$557 million). This relates to the issue of commercial paper of R1.8 billion (US\$248 million), Cerro Corona non-recourse term loan of R1.4 billion (US\$200 million), an additional R492 million (US\$70 million) draw down on an offshore facility and R290 million (US\$39 million) working capital loans. Loans repaid amounted to R2.8 billion (US\$390 million), consisting primarily of R2.1 billion (US\$290 million) refinancing of the South African commercial paper programme and final repayment of the project finance facility at Cerro Corona of R705 million (US\$100 million).

Net cash inflow for the September quarter at R717 million (US\$107 million) compared with R918 million (US\$131 million) in the June quarter. After accounting for a negative translation adjustment of R194 million (positive US\$6 million) on offshore cash balances, the net cash inflow for the September quarter was R523 million (US\$113 million). The cash balance at the end of September was R4,313 million (US\$614 million) compared with R3,791 million (US\$501 million) at the end of June.

Notional cash expenditure (NCE)

Notional cash expenditure is defined as operating costs (including general and administration) plus capital expenditure, which includes brownfields exploration, and is reported on a per kilogram and per ounce basis – refer to the detailed table on page 24 of this report.

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NCE per ounce determines how much free cash flow is generated in order to pay taxation, interest, greenfields exploration and dividends.

The NCE for the Group for the September quarter amounted to R238,348 per kilogram (US\$1,007 per ounce) compared with R235,223 per kilogram (US\$974 per ounce) in the June quarter. The NCE margin for the Group of 18 per cent was similar to the June quarter.

At the South African operations, NCE increased from R272,669 per kilogram (US\$1,129 per ounce) to R284,118 per kilogram (US\$1,201 per ounce). The NCE margin of 1 per cent in the September quarter compares with 6 per cent in the June quarter.

This decrease was due to the increase in operating cost and capital expenditure, partially offset by the increase in production. The overall NCE margin is impacted by the ongoing funding of the South Deep growth project by the balance of the operations in the South Africa region.

At the West African operations, NCE increased from US\$795 per ounce to US\$883 per ounce and the NCE margin decreased from 34 per cent to 28 per cent due to the lower production and increased capital expenditure.

At the South American operation, NCE improved by 9 per cent from US\$502 per ounce in the June quarter to US\$456 per ounce in the September quarter due to the increased production together with a reduction in capital expenditure. The NCE margin improved from 54 per cent to 64 per cent. At the Australian operations NCE improved from US\$1,080 per ounce (A\$1,217 per ounce) in the June quarter to US\$951 per ounce (A\$1,062 per ounce) in the September quarter resulting in an increase in NCE margin from 10 per cent to 22 per cent due to increased production and lower capital expenditure.

Balance sheet (Investments and net debt)

Investments decreased from R1,036 million (US\$137 million) at 30 June 2010 to R885 million (US\$126 million) at 30 September 2010 mainly due to the write-down of Rusoro.

Net debt (long-term loans plus current portion of long-term loans less cash and deposits) increased marginally from R4,697 million (US\$620 million) in the June quarter to R5,076 million (US\$722 million) in the September quarter.

Detailed and operational review

South Africa region

Cost and revenue optimisation initiatives

During financial 2008, the South Africa region reviewed the suite of projects under Project 500 and identified the following for implementation over two to three years. Progress on these projects is set out below.

Project 1M

Project 1M is a productivity initiative that aims to improve quality mining volumes by increasing the face advance by between 5 and 10 per cent per annum based on financial year 2009 actuals.

This should be achieved through the following key improvement initiatives:

- drilling and blasting practices to improve advance per blast;
- support, cleaning and sweeping practices to improve blasting frequency;
- mining cycle, labour availability and training; and
- improved pay face availability.

Average face advance improved marginally from 6.7 metres to 6.8 metres in the September quarter. Safety related production interruptions, extraction rate limits required for management of seismic risk, limitations on the face time available and unplanned crew moves, which are mainly necessitated by seismic damage or loss of grade, continue to remain the major factors that inhibit improvements in face advance. Project 1M remains focused on identifying and addressing the key constraints that affect stope team productivity on a shaft by shaft basis and improving flexibility to counter some of these issues.

Project 2M

Project 2M is a technology initiative aimed at mechanising all flat-end development (i.e. development on the horizontal plane) at the long-life shafts of Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix. South Deep is excluded as it is already a fully mechanised mine. The aim of the project is to improve safety and productivity, reduce development costs and increase ore reserve flexibility through higher monthly advance rates.

For the September quarter, 67.1 per cent of flat-end metres were advanced by mechanised means at the long life shafts at Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix compared with 66.8 per cent in the June quarter.

Three additional rigs are being put into service during the December quarter to mechanise ends that are currently being mined conventionally. Constraints that are inhibiting the rigs from achieving their potential advance rates are being addressed by optimising maintenance arrangements, implementing electro-hydraulic loaders, re-training drill rig operators and reviewing operating practices and logistics especially on the cleaning cycle.

Project 3M (Business process re-engineering)

Refer to page 10 of this report for the background to this initiative and an overview of post quarter-end developments.

Project 4M

Project 4M focuses on the Mine Health and Safety Council (MHSC) milestones agreed to on 15 June 2003 at a tripartite health and safety summit, comprising representatives from Government, organised labour and mining companies. The focus is on achieving occupational health and safety targets and milestones over a 10-year period. The commitment was driven by the need to achieve greater improvements in occupational health and safety in the mining industry.

One of the milestone targets is that no machine or piece of equipment may generate a sound pressure level in excess of 110 dB (A) after December 2013. In order to achieve this target the

company is focusing on reducing the noise at source. Good progress has been made and by the end of the quarter 97 per cent of equipment measured was below 110 dB (A).

Silicosis remains one of the biggest health risks associated with the gold mining industry. In order to meet the silicosis targets the company has several interventions in place, which include:

- the upgrading of tip filters by replacing complete unit installations or the installation of additional first stage pre-filtration systems to increase dust filtration efficiency and to remove larger particles of dust before it enters the primary dust filtration unit;
- the use of foggers to trap dust particles liberated from tipping points before dust enters the main air stream;
- footwall treatment to bind dust on the footwall and prevent it from being liberated into the intake air ways; and
- installation of tip doors. The tip doors are installed into the tipping points and remain closed when no tipping is taking place, thus reducing dust from entering the intake airways. The tip doors are spring loaded hence they are self-closing after tipping is completed.

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Progress to date on the above initiatives is an implementation rate of 50 per cent, 83 per cent, 100 per cent and 65 per cent respectively across the South African operations. This progress should enable the Group to meet its targets.

Of the individual gravimetric dust sample measurements taken during the June quarter 97 per cent were below the occupational exposure limit of 0.1 milligrams per cubic metre, thus meeting the target of not less than 95 per cent of individual samples below the occupational exposure limit of 0.1 milligrams per cubic metre.

Progress against all interventions is monitored monthly and reviewed quarterly.

South Africa region**Driefontein****September****2010**

June

2010

Gold produced

- kg

6,017

5,783

-

000' oz

193.5

185.9

Yield - underground

- g/t

6.8

6.1

- combined

- g/t

4.0

3.6

Total cash cost

- R/kg

171,780

175,584

-

US\$/oz

726

727

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg

229,666

233,910

-

US\$/oz

971

969

NCE margin

- %

20

19

Gold production increased from 5,783 kilograms (185,900 ounces) in the June quarter to 6,017 kilograms (193,500 ounces) in the September quarter.

Underground tonnes milled decreased from 841,000 tonnes in the June quarter to 793,000 tonnes in the September quarter due to a decrease in milling width as a result of a reduction in stope width to improve mining quality. Production throughout the quarter was also affected by a lack of flexibility at 2 and 4 shafts, a fire at 4 shaft and the impact of safety related stoppages particularly at 4 and 5 shafts. Underground yield increased from 6.1 grams per tonne to 6.8 grams per tonne due to an increase in the mine call factor, a decrease in development waste milled and a general improvement in average mining grades at 1, 4 and 8 shafts.

Surface tonnes milled decreased from 753,000 tonnes to 728,000 tonnes and surface yield remained at 0.9 grams per tonne.

Main development increased by 11 per cent for the quarter and on-reef development increased by 3 per cent. The average development value increased from 1,592 centimeter grams per tonne in the June quarter to 1,872 centimeter grams per tonne in the September quarter, due to an improvement in the values at 1, 4 and 5 shafts.

Operating costs increased from R1,019 million (US\$135 million) to R1,038

million (US\$141 million). This increase was mainly due to annual wage increases effective from July and higher stores consumption. Cost increases have been partially offset by a decrease in employees in service. Total cash cost decreased from R175,584 per kilogram (US\$727 per ounce) to R171,780 per kilogram (US\$726 per ounce).

Operating profit increased from R656 million (US\$87 million) in the June quarter to R696 million (US\$95 million) in the September quarter mainly due to the higher production.

Capital expenditure increased from R334 million (US\$44 million) to R344 million (US\$47million) in the September quarter due to increased capitalised development and housing upgrades, partially offset by reduced spending on new technology and technical projects.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from R233,910 per kilogram (US\$969 per ounce) to R229,666 per kilogram (US\$971 per ounce) as a result of the higher gold production.

Kloof**September****2010**

June

2010

Gold produced

- kg

4,041

4,369

-

000' oz

129.9

140.5

Yield - underground

- g/t

6.4

6.5

- combined

- g/t

3.7

3.8

Total cash cost

- R/kg

219,277

196,201

-

US\$/oz

927

813

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg

308,488

274,319

-

US\$/oz

1,304

1,136

NCE margin

- %

(7)

5

Gold production decreased from 4,369 kilograms (140,500 ounces) in the June quarter to 4,041 kilograms (129,900 ounces) in the September quarter. Underground tonnes milled decreased from 599,000 tonnes to 577,000 tonnes with a decrease in yield from 6.5 grams per tonne to 6.4 grams per tonne. Safety stoppages following two fatalities at 4 shaft on 18 and 20 August respectively, severely affected production. Surface tonnes milled decreased from 558,000 tonnes to 529,000 tonnes, while the yield reduced from 0.9 grams per tonne to 0.6 grams per tonne.

Main development decreased by 18 per cent and on-reef development decreased by 9 per cent largely as a result of the safety stoppages. The average development value decreased from 2,378 centimetre grams per tonne in the June quarter to 2,288 centimetre grams per tonne in the September quarter.

Operating costs increased from R883 million (US\$117 million) in the June quarter to R911 million (US\$124 million) in the September quarter. The increase in operating costs was largely as a result of the annual wage increase and a decrease in ore reserve

development capitalised. Total cash cost increased from R196,201 per kilogram (US\$813 per ounce) to R219,277 per kilogram (US\$927 per ounce) due to higher operating cost and lower gold production.

Operating profit decreased from R380 million (US\$50 million) in the June quarter to R252 million (US\$34 million) in the September quarter.

Capital expenditure increased from R316 million (US\$42 million) to R336 million (US\$46 million) in the September quarter.

Notional cash expenditure increased from R274,319 per kilogram (US\$1,136 per ounce) to R308,488 per kilogram (US\$1,304 per ounce) due to the lower gold production, increased cost and increased capital expenditure.

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Beatrix**September****2010**

June

2010

Gold produced

- kg

3,202

2,856

-

000' oz

102.9

91.8

Yield - underground

- g/t

4.5

4.1

- combined

- g/t

3.4

4.0

Total cash cost

- R/kg

191,599

189,216

-

US\$/oz

810

784

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg

241,037

260,049

-

US\$/oz

1,019

1,077

NCE margin

- %

16

10

Gold production increased from 2,856 kilograms (91,800 ounces) in the June quarter to 3,202 kilograms (102,900 ounces) in the September quarter. Underground tonnes milled decreased from 697,000 tonnes to 686,000 tonnes offset by the yield which increased from 4.1 grams per tonne to 4.5 grams per tonne. Surface gold increased from 18 kilograms to 126 kilograms as a result of milling 251,000 tonnes of surface mineralised waste this quarter compared with 20,000 tonnes in the June quarter. The increase in the gold price and available milling capacity at No 2 plant warrants

the processing of surface ore of which 5.7 million tonnes of stockpiles are available at an average grade of more than 0.4 grams per tonne and at a cost of less than R200,000 per kilogram.

Main development decreased from 7,990 metres in the June quarter to 6,486 metres in the September quarter in line with the mine plan.

The on-reef development increased from 1,537 metres to 1,850 metres and the average main development value decreased from 997 centimetre grams per tonne in the March quarter to 961 centimetre grams per tonne in the June quarter, mainly due to the value variability of the zones being developed.

Operating costs increased from R555 million (US\$74 million) in the June quarter to R627 million (US\$85 million) in the September quarter. This increase was mainly due to the increased expenditure on renewals and replacements, a decrease in ore reserve development capitalised and additional surface ore transported from the West section to the No. 1 plant. Total cash cost increased marginally from R189,216 per kilogram (US\$784 per ounce) in the June quarter to R191,599 per kilogram (US\$810 per ounce) in the September quarter.

Operating profit increased from R271 million (US\$36 million) in the June quarter to R294 million (US\$40 million) in the September quarter due to the increased gold production.

Capital expenditure decreased from R188 million (US\$25 million) in the June quarter to R145 million (US\$20 million) in the September quarter with the majority spent on infrastructure upgrades and ore reserve development.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from R260,049 per kilogram (US\$1,077 per ounce) in the June quarter to R241,037 per kilogram (US\$1,019 per ounce) in the September quarter due to the increased production.

South Deep project

September

2010

June

2010

Gold produced

- kg

2,198

2,176

-

000'oz

70.7

70.0

Yield - underground

- g/t

5.9

6.3

- combined

- g/t

4.4

4.7

Total cash cost

- R/kg

223,294

201,333

-

US\$/oz

944

834

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg

451,137

388,925

-

US\$/oz

1,907

1,611

NCE margin

- %

(57)

(34)

Gold production at South Deep increased from 2,176 kilograms (70,000 ounces) in the June quarter to 2,198 kilograms (70,700 ounces) in the September quarter, due to improved underground mining volumes. Production for both August and September was at record levels of 142,000 reef tonnes broken per month with increased production from long hole stoping and benching. Underground ore processed increased from 345,000 tonnes in the June quarter to 370,000 tonnes in the September quarter. Total tonnes milled, which included 20,000 tonnes of surface sources and 105,000 tonnes of off reef development, increased by 7 per cent from 463,000 tonnes in the June quarter to 495,000 tonnes in the September quarter. Reef yield decreased from 6.3 grams per tonne in the June quarter to 5.9 grams per tonne in the September quarter, primarily due to lower grades in the 87 1 West and 2 West projects and the mining mix.

Development increased by 22 per cent for the September quarter from 2,449 metres to 2,982 metres. The new mine capital development in phase 1, sub 95 level, increased by 14 per cent for the September quarter from 821 metres to 935 metres.

Development in the current mine areas above 95 level increased by 30 per cent for the September quarter from 1,369 metres to 1,774 metres. The increase in development was primarily due to an increase in drill rig availability and utilisation, as well as improved rock handling at Twin shaft. Raiseboring increased from 259 metres in the June quarter to 273 metres in the September quarter.

Operating costs increased from R448 million (US\$60 million) in the June quarter to R499 million (US\$68 million) in the September quarter. This increase was mainly due to the increase in underground ore production, annual wage increases, higher electricity costs and increased expenditure as per the planned project build-up. The total cash cost increased by 11 per cent from

R201,333 per kilogram (US\$834 per ounce) in the June quarter to R223,294 per kilogram (US\$944 per ounce) in the September quarter.

Operating profit decreased from R184 million (US\$24 million) in the June quarter to R134 million (US\$18 million) in the September quarter due to the higher operating costs.

Capital expenditure increased by 23 per cent from R399 million (US\$53 million) in the June quarter to R492 million (US\$67 million) in the September quarter in line with the project plan. The major capital expenditure was on development, the ventilation shaft deepening and infrastructure, and construction of the new tailings dam facility.

Notional cash expenditure increased by 16 per cent from R388,925 per kilogram (US\$1,611 per ounce) in the June quarter to R451,137 per kilogram (US\$1,907 per ounce) in the September quarter due to higher capital expenditure and operating costs.

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South Deep will continue to focus on delivering to the planned development metres, completing the Twin shaft infrastructure and the new tailings dam and increasing production, as per the build-up plan.

West Africa region**Ghana****Tarkwa****September****2010**

June

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

185.5

200.2

Yield - heap leach

- g/t

0.5

0.6

- CIL plant

- g/t

1.5

1.5

- combined

- g/t

1.0

1.0

Total cash cost

- US\$/oz

601

599

Notional cash expenditure

- US\$/oz

885

771

NCE margin

- %

28

36

Gold production decreased from 200,200 ounces in the June quarter to 185,500 ounces in the September quarter. The lower production was as a result of decreased heap leach throughput, decreased heap leach head grade and reduced plant availability due to scheduled mill relining.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, decreased from 34.9 million tonnes in the June quarter to 34.2 million tonnes in the September quarter. Ore mined decreased from 5.8 million tonnes to 5.2 million tonnes, largely due to reduced feed required for the North heap leach and CIL plant as a consequence of the harder ore restricting throughput. Mined grade of 1.23 grams per tonne in the

September quarter was marginally lower than the 1.24 grams per tonne in the June quarter. The strip ratio increased from 5.03 in the June quarter to 5.54 in the September quarter.

The total feed to the CIL plant decreased by 6 per cent from 2.97 million tonnes in the June quarter to 2.79 million tonnes in the September quarter mainly due to a major relining on the SAG and Ball mill. Yield from the CIL plant was similar to the previous quarter at 1.45 grams per tonne. The CIL plant produced 133,900 ounces in the September quarter compared with 137,500 ounces in the June quarter, a decrease of 3 per cent quarter on quarter.

Total feed to the North heap leach decreased by 12 per cent from 2.37 million tonnes in the June quarter to 2.08 million tonnes in the September quarter. North heap leach yield for the quarter was 0.61 grams per tonne, a decrease of 0.05 grams per tonne against the previous quarter. The "High Pressure Grinding Roller" (HPGR) unit at the South heap leach processed 0.88 million tonnes, an increase of 5 per cent on the 0.84 million tonnes achieved in the June quarter. The average yield of 0.39 grams per tonne from HPGR production represented a decrease of 0.06 grams per tonne against the June quarter. The heap leach section produced 51,600 ounces, 18 per cent less than the previous quarter. The shortfall was attributable to increased ore hardness, resulting in lower volumes of processed feed and lower recoveries. The crushing circuit at the North heap leach is planned to be upgraded to sustain and improve the throughput for more competent ore.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, decreased from US\$113 million (R854 million) in the June quarter to US\$108 million (R791 million) in the September quarter. The decrease was mainly as a result of the lower tonnes mined and processed, partially offset by increased power costs. Total cash cost was similar at US\$601 per ounce.

Operating profit decreased from US\$125 million (R945 million) in the June quarter to US\$119 million (R879 million) in the September quarter due to lower production.

Capital expenditure increased from US\$41 million (R309 million) in the June quarter to US\$61 million (R448 million) in the September quarter, with new mining equipment, the tailings dam expansion and pre-stripping at the Teberebie and Pepe cutbacks being the major items.

Notional cash expenditure increased from US\$771 per ounce to US\$885 per ounce, reflecting the decreased gold production and increased capital expenditure, partially offset by the decreased operating cost.

Damang
September
2010

June
2010
Gold produced
- 000'oz

56.5

56.8	
Yield	- g/t
1.4	
1.3	
Total cash cost	
- US\$/oz	
666	
704	
Notional cash expenditure	
- US\$/oz	
879	
881	
NCE margin	
- %	
28	
26	

Gold production decreased marginally from 56,800 ounces in the June quarter to 56,500 ounces in the September quarter.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping at 3.8 million tonnes in the September quarter was slightly higher than the 3.4 million tonnes achieved in the June quarter. Ore mined was similar at 1.1 million tonnes and the strip ratio achieved was 2.51 compared with the June quarter's 1.96.

Tonnes processed at 1.2 million tonnes was slightly lower than the 1.3 million tonnes in the June quarter mainly due to milling more fresh high grade ore.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements decreased from US\$38 million (R286 million) in the June quarter to US\$35 million (R260 million) in the September quarter mainly due to lower tonnes mined and processed, partially offset by increased power costs. Total cash cost decreased from US\$704 per ounce to US\$666 per ounce.

Operating profit increased from US\$30 million (R225 million) in the June quarter to US\$34 million (R252 million) in the September quarter. This was due to the higher gold price received and the reduction in operating costs.

Capital expenditure increased from US\$12 million (R87 million) in the June quarter to US\$13 million (R97 million) in the September quarter, with the majority of the spend being on exploration and the owner mining project.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from US\$881 per ounce in the June quarter to US\$879 per ounce in the September quarter, mainly as a result of the lower operating cost.

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South America region

Peru

Cerro Corona

September

2010

June

2010

Gold produced

- 000' oz

45.9

33.7

Copper produced

- tonnes

10,250

10,500

Total equivalent gold produced - 000' eq oz

105.8

96.5

Total equivalent gold sold

- 000' eq oz

113.7

90.2

Yield - gold

- g/t

0.9

0.7

- copper

- per cent

0.66

0.74

- combined

- g/t

2.0

2.0

Total cash cost

- US\$/eq oz

354

369

Notional cash expenditure

- US\$/eq oz

456

502

NCE margin

- %

64

54

Gold price *

- US\$/oz

1,222

1,184

Copper price *

- US\$/t

7,141

7,090

* Average spot price used to calculate total equivalent gold produced

Gold produced increased from 33,700 ounces in the June quarter to 45,900 ounces in the September quarter and copper produced decreased from 10,500 tonnes to 10,250 tonnes. During the September quarter concentrate with payable content of 48,400 ounces of gold was sold at an average gold price of US\$1,234 per ounce and 11,000 tonnes of copper were sold at an average copper price of US\$6,648 per tonne, net of treatment and refining charges. Total tonnes mined decreased from 3.28 million tonnes in the June quarter to 3.15 million tonnes in the September quarter, reflecting lower waste mining. Ore mined at 1.63 million tonnes was 9 per cent higher than the 1.49 million tonnes in the June quarter resulting in a strip ratio of 0.94 compared with 1.2 in the June quarter.

The higher gold production compared with the June quarter was mainly due to an increase of 8 per cent in ore processed, from 1.49 million tonnes in the June quarter to 1.61 million tonnes in the September quarter and an increase in metal recoveries, from 62 per cent in the June quarter to 67 per cent in the September quarter for gold, and from 81 per cent to 85 per cent for copper; partially offset by a reduction in copper head grade, from 0.91 per cent in the June quarter to 0.78 per cent in the September quarter. Gold head grade increased from 1.18 grams per tonne to 1.38 grams per tonne. The increase in ore tonnes processed reflects a record throughput of 807 tonnes per hour for the September quarter.

Gold yield for the September quarter was 0.9 grams per tonne, compared with 0.7 grams per tonne in the June quarter and copper yield was 0.66 per cent compared with 0.74 per cent in the June quarter.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from US\$32 million (R242 million) in the June quarter to US\$39 million (R290 million) in the September quarter. This was mainly due to an increase in the accrual for statutory workers legal participation in line with the higher profit and a gold-in-process charge to cost compared with a credit to cost in the June quarter. Total cash cost was US\$354 per equivalent ounce sold for the September quarter compared with US\$369 per equivalent ounce sold in the June quarter, mainly reflecting the effect of higher equivalent ounces sold, which offset the impact of the increase in operating costs.

Operating profit increased from US\$67 million (R505 million) in the June quarter to US\$103 million (R758 million) in the September quarter, reflecting the higher metal production and sales, together with tight cost controls.

Capital expenditure for the September quarter was US\$11 million (R82 million), compared with US\$14 million (R108 million) in the June quarter. The lower expenditure during the September quarter was due to the timing of expenditure.

Notional cash expenditure for the September quarter at US\$456 per equivalent ounce compares with US\$502 per equivalent ounce in the June quarter, the decrease being a result of the higher equivalent ounces produced and the lower capital expenditure.

Australasia region

Australia

St Ives

September

2010

June

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

117.9

117.5

Yield - heap leach

- g/t

0.5

0.5

- milling

- g/t

2.8

2.7

- combined

- g/t

2.2

2.1

Total cash cost

- A\$/oz

744

780

-

US\$/oz

666

692

Notional cash expenditure

- A\$/oz

1,061

1,106

-

US\$/oz

950

981

NCE margin

- %

22

19

Gold produced increased from 117,500 ounces in the June quarter to 117,900 ounces in the September quarter.

At the open pit operations total tonnes mined decreased from 8.71 million tonnes in the June quarter to 5.00 million tonnes in the

September quarter. Total ore tonnes mined decreased from 1.72 million tonnes of ore mined to 1.20 million tonnes due to the utilisation of stockpiles. Grade increased from 1.38 grams per tonne to 1.76 grams per tonne. The average strip ratio, including capital waste, reduced from 4.3 in the June quarter to 3.3 in the September quarter.

At the underground operations, ore mined increased from 387,600 tonnes at 5.1 grams per tonne in the June quarter to 418,600 tonnes at 5.2 grams per tonne in the September quarter. The increased ore tonnes were predominantly due to a build-up in production at the Naiad operation (an extension of Belleisle).

Gold produced from the Lefroy mill increased from 109,700 ounces to 110,400 ounces, due to an increase in head grade from 2.97 grams per tonne in the June quarter to 3.10 grams per tonne in the September quarter. Production from the heap leach facility at 7,500 ounces was 4 per cent lower than the June quarter, due to maintenance of the secondary crusher.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, decreased from A\$89 million (R597 million) in the June quarter to A\$84 million (R552 million) in the September quarter. The decrease in costs was primarily due to a gold-in-process credit associated with higher gold inventory at the end of the quarter. Total cash cost decreased from A\$780 per ounce (US\$692 per ounce) to A\$744 per ounce (US\$666 per ounce) as a result of the lower cost.

Operating profit increased from A\$70 million (R470 million) to A\$77 million (R504 million), due to the lower costs.

Capital expenditure decreased from A\$35 million (R232 million) to A\$31 million (R203 million). Capital expenditure at Athena

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decreased from A\$13 million in the June quarter to A\$10 million in the September quarter due to a decrease in capital development in line with the planned build-up. This project is expected to have first stope ore produced in December 2010, on schedule, with full production at this new mine in the third quarter of calendar 2011.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from A\$1,106 per ounce (US\$981 per ounce) in the June quarter to A\$1,061 per ounce (US\$950 per ounce) in the September quarter, mainly due to lower capital expenditure.

Agnew**September****2010**

June

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

35.3

31.7

Yield

- g/t

5.3

5.4

Total cash cost

- A\$/oz

706

838

-

US\$/oz

632

743

Notional cash expenditure

- A\$/oz

1,065

1,632

-

US\$/oz

954

1,447

NCE margin

- %

22

(22)

Gold production increased from 31,700 ounces in the June quarter to 35,300 ounces in the September quarter. This increase was due to the implementation of the revised mine plan at Kim which has alleviated previous access restrictions and increased stope availability towards the latter half of the quarter. Stope availability improved as rehabilitation of areas characterised by poor ground conditions was systematically completed following stope failures towards the end of the previous quarter.

Ore mined from underground increased from 134,000 tonnes at a head grade of 6.6 grams per tonne in the June quarter to 145,000 tonnes at a head grade of 8.8 grams per tonne in the September quarter. The grade increase was due to renewed access to the high grade southern areas of the Kim South ore body. Tonnes processed increased from 184,000 tonnes in the June quarter to 209,000 tonnes in the September quarter, with a marginal decrease in yield from 5.4 grams per tonne to 5.3 grams per tonne. Due to underground ore not being sufficient to fill the total mill capacity, the resultant spare processing capacity was used to treat 64,000 tonnes of lower grade material from surface stockpiles.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, decreased from A\$27 million (R182 million) in the June quarter to A\$25 million (R164 million) in the September quarter, which included A\$2 million credit to costs attributable to a build-up of gold inventory. Total cash cost per ounce decreased from A\$838 per ounce (US\$743 per ounce) to A\$706 per ounce (US\$632 per ounce) due to the increased production.

Operating profit increased from A\$15 million (R101 million) in the June quarter to A\$23 million (R153 million) in the September quarter. This was mainly due to the increased production.

Capital expenditure decreased from A\$26 million (R176 million) in the June quarter to A\$11 million (R73 million) in the September quarter. The acquisition of mining fleet to commence owner mining accounted for A\$13 million of the capital expenditure for the June quarter.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from A\$1,632 per ounce (US\$1,447 per ounce) in the June quarter to A\$1,065 per ounce (US\$954 per ounce) in the September quarter due to the decrease in capital expenditure and increased production.

Quarter ended 30 September 2010 compared with quarter ended 30 September 2009

Group attributable gold production increased marginally from 906,000 ounces for the quarter ended September 2009 to 908,000 ounces for the quarter ended September 2010.

At the South African operations gold production decreased from 527,000 ounces to 497,000 ounces. Driefontein's gold production increased by 2 per cent from 189,500 ounces to 193,500 ounces due to an increase in volumes mined. At Kloof, gold production decreased by 20 per cent from 161,500 ounces to 129,900 ounces mainly due to lower volumes and a lower Mine Call Factor. At Beatrix, gold production decreased by 7 per cent from 110,500 ounces to 102,900 ounces due to lower mining volumes. South Deep's gold production increased by 8 per cent from 65,300 ounces to 70,700 ounces in line with the build-up to plan.

At the West African operations total managed gold production increased from 226,500 ounces for the quarter ended September 2009 to 242,000 ounces for the quarter ended September 2010. At Damang, gold production increased by 10 per cent from 51,400 ounces to 56,500 ounces mainly due to the re-build of the primary crusher in September 2009. Tarkwa's production increased by 6

per cent from 175,100 ounces to 185,500 ounces mainly due to an increase in CIL throughput.

In South America, gold equivalent production at Cerro Corona increased from 88,500 ounces in the September 2009 quarter to 105,800 ounces in the September 2010 quarter due to increased concentrate production and higher copper prices relative to gold prices received in the September 2010 quarter.

At the Australasian operations, gold production increased by 5 per cent from 146,200 ounces in the September 2009 quarter to 153,200 ounces in the September 2010 quarter. St Ives increased by 18 per cent from 100,300 ounces to 117,900 ounces mainly due to increased tonnes processed at a higher head grade. Production at Agnew decreased by 23 per cent from 45,900 ounces to 35,300 ounces, mainly due to the limited stope availability at Kim South. Revenue increased by 22 per cent from R7,416 million (US\$948 million) to R9,053 million (US\$1,230 million). The 20 per cent higher average gold price at R289,329 per kilogram (US\$1,223 per ounce) compares with R241,164 per kilogram (US\$959 per ounce) achieved for the quarter ended September 2009. The Rand strengthened from US\$1 = R7.82 to US\$1 = R7.36 or 6 per cent, while the Rand/Australian dollar weakened by 2 per cent from A\$1 = R6.49 to R6.59.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from R4,629 million (US\$592 million) to R5,132 million (US\$697 million). The increase in costs was mainly due to annual wage increases at all the operations, an increase in electricity costs at the South African and Ghanaian operations due to tariff increases and the increase in processing the South heap leach at Tarkwa. At Cerro Corona, the increase in costs was due to the production build-up and increased statutory workers participation in profit because of the increase in earnings. Total cash cost for the Group increased from R147,343 per kilogram (US\$586 per ounce) to R164,898 per kilogram (US\$697 per ounce) due to the increase in costs and the introduction of royalties in South Africa together with an increase in the royalty charge in Ghana from 3 to 5 per cent of revenue.

At the South African operations operating costs increased by 12 per cent from R2,768 million (US\$354 million) for the September 2009 quarter to R3,075 million (US\$418 million) for the September 2010 quarter. This was due to above inflation annual wage increases, a 25 per cent increase in electricity costs and normal inflationary increases in stores and contractors, partially offset by the cost saving initiatives implemented during the year. Total cash cost at the South African operations increased from R162,553 per kilogram

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to R195,627 per kilogram as a result of the increase in costs, the introduction of the royalty and the 6 per cent lower production.

At the West African operations, operating costs including gold-in-process movements increased from US\$115 million to US\$143 million. This was mainly due to the increase in production and the increase in power costs. At the South American operation, operating costs at Cerro Corona increased from US\$31 million in the September 2009 quarter to US\$39 million in the September 2010 quarter in line with increased production and increased statutory workers participation.

At the Australasian operations operating costs including gold-in-process movements were similar at A\$109 million.

Operating profit increased from R2,787 million (US\$356 million) to R3,921 million (US\$533 million).

The exceptional loss in the September 2010 quarter of R138 million (US\$19 million) compared with a gain of R667 million (US\$85 million) in the September 2009 quarter. The loss in the September 2010 quarter was as a result of voluntary separation packages of R118 million (US\$16 million) and costs incurred of R20 million (US\$3 million) on business process re-engineering at the South African, Ghanaian and Australian operations.. The gain in the September 2009 quarter was mainly as a result of a R447 million (US\$57 million) profit on the sale of our stake in Sino Gold, a R282 million (US\$37 million) profit on the sale of our Eldorado shares, partially offset by a R57 million (US\$7 million) impairment of sundry offshore exploration investments.

After accounting for the sundry items and taxation, net earnings amounted to R701 million (US\$95 million), compared with R1,007 million (US\$129 million) for the quarter ended September 2009.

Earnings excluding exceptional items, gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and losses of associates after taxation amounted to R1,016 million (US\$138 million) for the quarter ended September 2010 compared with R625 million (US\$80 million) for the quarter ended September 2009.

Post quarter-end developments

Business process re-engineering

Kloof and Driefontein

Earlier in the year, Business process re-engineering (BPR) initiatives commenced at Driefontein, Kloof and Beatrix in South Africa, Tarkwa in Ghana and St Ives in Australia. The BPR involves a review of the mines' underlying organisational structures as well as the operational production processes from the stope to the mill. The objective is to introduce a new business blueprint, together with an appropriate organisational structure, which will support sustainable gold output at a NCE margin of 20 per cent over the next 12 to 18 months.

As a first step in the review of the operations in the South Africa region we have implemented restructuring at Driefontein and Kloof, whose senior management structures have been merged in an

effort to improve operational and financial efficiencies and ensure long-term sustainability.

The details of the new Kloof/Driefontein complex restructuring include:

- The Kloof and Driefontein executive offices and the regional office will be combined into a new management team with the primary role of servicing the new Kloof/Driefontein complex, but which also has governance oversight across the South Africa region. The team will be based at the combined mine complex and the regional office at Constantia will be closed by early December.
- Kloof and Driefontein shafts and plants have been clustered into six operating units each with its own Senior Manager responsible for safe production as well as ensuring an appropriate cost and manpower base for each operating unit. This will reduce the layers of management and increase the span of control. The new operating units are:

- o Driefontein 1 and 5 shafts
- o Driefontein 2 and 4 shafts
- o Driefontein 6, 7, 8 and 10 shafts
- o Kloof 3 and 4 shafts
- o Kloof Main, 7, 8 and 10 shafts,
- o Reef and waste plants.

One of the key benefits of the new structure is that accountability, responsibility and line of sight is devolved to a lower level.

- The operating units will be supported by site operations that provide common services across the units.
- In addition, a strategic management office has been established and will identify and implement cost reductions and revenue enhancing opportunities. The aim is to reduce the rate of cost increases and improve the NCE margin.
- Financial reporting of the new Kloof/Driefontein complex will commence in the quarter ending December 2010.

The South Africa region will now consist of three operations, namely the Kloof/Driefontein complex, Beatrix and South Deep. The organisational design of Beatrix, because of its geographic location, and South Deep, because of its mechanised mining method are being reviewed in order to ensure that they are fit for purpose in the new structure.

We have, over the last two years, conducted extensive preparatory work in order to improve and sustain the South Africa region. The introduction of NCE served as the starting point followed by an

overview of the region's safety procedures and infrastructure, both of which have resulted in safer and more sustainable operations. The restructuring of Kloof and Driefontein is a natural progression to ensuring the sustainability of the region and we are confident that this structure is the most optimal. With quality ore bodies, existing infrastructure and good people, the South Africa region has been and will continue to be the bedrock of Gold Fields.

Tarkwa

Re-engineering is focused on cost reductions from improved contractor management and improved consumable usage. Initiatives include owner maintenance to complement the savings and productivity improvements already achieved since the move to owner mining.

St Ives

Re-engineering is focused on productivity improvements and cost reductions across all areas. This programme will continue during 2011.

Exploration and corporate development

Exploration and corporate development

Exploration activity during the September quarter focused on four advanced drilling and three initial drilling projects in Peru, Mali, Canada, Finland, Kyrgyzstan, Australia and the Philippines, as well as near mine exploration at St Ives, Agnew and Damang. Target generation work continued on five other greenfields exploration projects, where initial drilling is expected to commence in the December quarter. In addition, Gold Fields signed option agreements in September 2010 to acquire a total of 60 per cent interest in the undeveloped gold-copper Far Southeast deposit in the Philippines during the next 18 months.

Advanced drilling projects

At the Chucapaca project in Peru (Gold Fields 51 per cent), drilling re-commenced in July 2010 with six drills currently on site. Two

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more rigs are expected to be added in the December quarter to accelerate completion of the drilling required for the pre-feasibility study (“PFS”) which is to be completed during the September 2011 quarter. Other elements of the PFS, including metallurgical, hydrogeology, geotechnical and waste rock characterisation studies, are underway. This study is planned to be completed in parallel with the resource delineation drilling.

At the Yanfolila project in southern Mali (Gold Fields 95 per cent), drilling has been limited during the rainy season but is planned to ramp up to five rigs in the December quarter. Assay results from the previously completed resource definition drilling at Komana East and West continue to show encouraging gold grades. Positive assay results have also been returned from initial drilling at the Gonka, Sanioumale and the Badogo-Malikila satellite targets located to the south and southeast of Komana and follow-up drilling programmes are planned for these areas. Preliminary metallurgical tests on core samples of the transitional and sulphide mineralisation from Komana East indicate that direct cyanidation can achieve acceptable recoveries with low cyanide consumption. Samples of the oxide mineralisation have yet to be tested, however, recovery issues are not expected.

At the Talas project in Kyrgyzstan (Gold Fields 60 per cent), the mineral resource estimate was finalised. Field activities have been suspended until uncertainty surrounding the election of a new parliament is resolved.

At the Arctic Platinum project in Finland (Gold Fields 100 per cent), bench-scale flotation and hydrometallurgical testing is ongoing. A drilling programme to obtain sufficient material for pilot plant-scale tests is in the planning stage and will commence in the December quarter. The pilot plant test work will take up to nine months to complete after delivery of the samples. Potential flowsheet and design updates will be made once the pilot plant testing has been completed. Environmental baseline studies are in progress over the Suhanko and Suhanko extension areas.

Initial drilling projects

At the East Lachlan joint ventures in New South Wales, Australia, where Gold Fields has earned into an 80 per cent interest in two porphyry Au-Cu project areas (Wellington North and Cowal East) and is earning into 80 per cent on another two projects (including the Myall joint venture) with Clancy Exploration Ltd (ASX: “CLY”), rains in August 2010 forced the suspension of fieldwork. Drilling will continue in the December quarter. Encouraging assay results from previous drilling at the Myall joint venture have returned additional wide but relatively low grade copper intersections. Analysis of the drilling results has identified a compelling Cu-Au target immediately North West of these intercepts.

At the Batangas joint ventures in the Philippines, where Gold Fields can earn up to a 75 per cent interest in three joint ventures with Mindoro Resources Ltd. (TSX.V: “MIO”), two diamond holes tested the Ulupong epithermal Au-Cu target with indifferent results; leading

to a downgrading of this target. Reconnaissance geological mapping at the El Paso project has identified a new porphyry target with malachite-azurite staining along fractures and chalcopyrite-covellite-bornite disseminations.

Drilling resumed with two diamond drills in early July 2010 at the Woodjam project in British Columbia, Canada, where Gold Fields can earn up to a 70 per cent interest in two separate joint ventures with the Woodjam Partners (Fjordland Exploration Inc. (TSX.V: "FEX") and Cariboo Rose Resources (TSX.V: "CRB")). During the quarter, drilling has focused on the Southeast, Takom, Deerhorn and Corner Lake porphyry Cu-Au target areas. Step-out drilling is currently in progress to find the limits of mineralisation on the northwest side of the Southeast Zone and the south side of the Deerhorn target. Drilling is also planned to test geophysical targets to the east of the Megabucks zone.

Near mine exploration

St Ives

Assay results from the initial Athena underground infill drilling returned positive results during July 2010. The first level of development was completed during August 2010 with positive reconciliation to the model. This, coupled with the recent drilling results, provides confidence for the near term development of this new mine. Infill drilling at Hamlet to upgrade the Inferred Resource to Indicated status was completed during October 2010. Results from the deep drilling at Yorrick are demonstrating additional high grade shoots about 100 metres deeper than previously defined.

Agnew

Directional drilling of Main Lode North was completed on the 9750mRL level. Assay results indicate variable but generally moderate grades and wide widths of mineralisation, which suggest that Main Lode North may be amenable to a bulk mining method (e.g. sub-level caving) or a combination of bulk and selective mining methods. A study is planned to evaluate the optimum mining method to extract this resource.

Damang

Drilling of the Damang Deeps phase 1 extensional target completed two holes, with both intersecting the full suite of favourable lithologies. Typical Damang-style hydrothermal mineralisation was intersected in the dolerite units. Assays for this drilling are still pending. Infill drilling continued at Juno, Rex and Greater Amoanda with positive results being returned from Juno during September 2010. At the Amoanda North extension, scout drilling intersected the north plunging extension of the ore body adding a further 120 metre of strike to the north of the modeled resource. Initial assays received are positive.

Cerro Corona

There has been no activity on the Consolidada de Hualgayoc joint venture (50 per cent Gold Fields) since exploration was suspended in 2009 due to community issues. A follow-up drilling programme is being designed for the newly acquired Sylvita Concession to the immediate north of the Cerro Corona pit.

Corporate

Moody's assigns investment grade credit rating

Moody's Investor Services ("Moody's") assigned Gold Fields a first-time 'Baa3' senior unsecured issuer rating on 17 September 2010.

This investment grade rating comes with a stable outlook.

Moody's said that the rating reflected Gold Fields' position as the world's fourth-largest gold producer as well as the Group's very sizeable reserve base and industry-leading reserve life in excess of 20 years. The stable outlook was based on the expectation that Gold Fields would maintain healthy operating margins and a conservative financial profile.

In addition, Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) has maintained an investment grade rating on Gold Fields of 'BBB-' with a stable outlook, since March 2009.

Option agreement in Philippines

On 20 September 2010 Gold Fields announced that it has entered into option agreements with Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company (Lepanto), a company listed in the Philippines, and Liberty Express Assets (Liberty), a private holding company, to acquire a 60 per cent interest in the undeveloped gold-copper Far Southeast (FSE) deposit in the Philippines.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 12

The agreements provide Gold Fields with an 18 month option on FSE, during which time a major drilling programme will be conducted as part of a feasibility study on FSE. Gold Fields was required to pay US\$10 million in option fees to Lepanto and US\$44 million as a non-refundable down-payment to Liberty upon signing of the option agreements, which payments have been made since the closure of this reporting period. Should Gold Fields, after a 12-month period, decide to proceed with the option, a further non-refundable down-payment of US\$66 million will be payable to Liberty, with the final payment of US\$220 million payable on 20 March 2012 should Gold Fields exercise the option. The total pre-agreed acquisition price for a 60 per cent interest in FSE is US\$340 million inclusive of all of the above down-payments and the option fee.

Debut US\$1 billion bond closure

A 10-year US\$1 billion bond offer to international investors was successfully completed on 7 October 2010. This transaction was executed on 30 September 2010, where the final order book was more than two times oversubscribed from high quality accounts. The final coupon of 4.875 per cent per annum is the lowest US\$ rate achieved by a South African corporate in the international US dollar bond market.

Paul Schmidt, Chief Financial Officer, said: “The 10 year tenor of this bond will fit nicely with our long term quality assets without increasing the Group’s debt position. We will have more than US\$1.3 billion of committed bank facilities available after the net proceeds of the bond have been used to refinance some bank facilities and commercial paper notes in issue. The bond significantly strengthens our liquidity and debt maturity profile”.

New housing complex

On 1 October 2010 a new employee housing project was opened in the Glenharvie community near Kloof as part of Gold Fields’ R550 million, five year housing programme of which R280 million has been spent to date. The new Grootkloof complex, representing an investment of R25 million, will offer housing accommodation to an additional 100 Kloof employees and their families.

The complex is an integral part of our continuing programme to renovate housing, construct new family homes and upgrade and de-densify our high-density accommodation. Significant progress has been made in this regard. At present, room density in the hostels is just over two per room, from eight per room in 2006. Around 21,000 employees are accommodated by Gold Fields in high-density accommodation. The Employee Housing programme is part of Gold Fields’ total wellbeing programme called “24 Hours in the Life of a Gold Fields Employee”. This programme is designed to improve every facet of the health and well-being of employees, and addresses the key issues of safe production, healthcare, nutrition, accommodation, sport and recreation as well as education and training.

South Deep new order mining right executed

On 5 August 2010 Gold Fields announced that the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) of South Africa had executed the new order mining right for South Deep.

BEE transaction approved

The terms of three empowerment transactions have been finalised and will enable us to achieve our 2014 Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) ownership targets. These deals include an Employee Share Option plan for 10.75 per cent of GFIMSA, a broad-based BEE transaction for 10 per cent of South Deep and a broad-based BEE transaction for 1 per cent of GFIMSA, excluding South Deep. The BEE circular has been posted to shareholders and is also available on the company's website.

Changes in leadership

After more than 25 years of outstanding service to Gold Fields, Vishnu Pillay, Executive Vice President and Head of the South Africa region, announced his retirement from Gold Fields at the beginning of October. He will leave the company by the end of December 2010. Vishnu has been a key architect of the significant improvement in safety in South Africa over the past few years, as well as the restructuring of the region.

Tim Roland, Vice President Technical - South Africa, is currently acting as Executive Vice President and Head of the South Africa region.

Outlook

The guidance for the year ended 30 June 2011, is maintained with attributable equivalent gold production estimated at between 3.5 million ounces and 3.8 million ounces. Total cash cost is estimated at between US\$650 per ounce (R157,000 per kilogram) and US\$690 per ounce (R166,000 per kilogram). Notional cash expenditure (NCE) per ounce/kilogram, defined as operating costs plus capital expenditure divided by gold production, is estimated at between US\$925 per ounce (R223,000 per kilogram) and US\$975 per ounce (R235,000 per kilogram). This estimate is based on an exchange rate of R/US\$7.50 and US\$/A\$0.88. The above is subject to the forward looking statement on page 1 and 27. The estimated financial information has not been reviewed and reported on by the Gold Fields' auditors in accordance with Section 8.40 (a) of the Listing Requirements of the JSE Limited.

Change in year-end

Gold Fields is in the process of changing its financial year-end from June to December to align the Group reporting with peers in the gold mining industry. This will result in a six month reporting period ending 31 December 2010, followed by the new financial year ending 31 December 2011.

Basis of accounting

The condensed consolidated preliminary financial information is prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies and disclosure requirements used in the preparation of this report are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year except for the adoption of applicable revised and/or new standards issued by the International Accounting

Standards Board.
N.J. Holland
Chief Executive Officer
4 November 2010

13 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS**Income statement**

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

*Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated***Quarter****SOUTH AFRICAN RAND****September****2010**

June

2010

September

2009

Revenue

9,052.8

8,802.7 7,415.8

Operating costs, net

(5,132.0)

(5,064.7) (4,628.6)

-

Operating

costs

(5,173.4)

(5,102.5) (4,644.1)

- Gold inventory change

41.4

37.8 15.5

Operating profit**3,920.8**

3,738.0 2,787.2

Amortisation and depreciation

(1,442.5)

(1,368.2) (1,173.8)

Net operating profit**2,478.3**

2,369.8 1,613.4

Net interest paid

(69.6)

(33.4) (49.2)

Share of (loss)/gain of associates after taxation

(217.6)

86.2

(15.8)

(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange

(11.1)

6.0

(62.7)

(Loss)/gain on financial instruments

(2.6)

19.1 (131.8)

Share-based payments

(119.0)

(46.1)	(120.1)
--------	---------

Other

(23.7)

(119.9)	(5.4)
---------	-------

Exploration

(123.5)

(185.5)	(132.8)
---------	---------

Profit before taxation and exceptional items**1,911.2**

2,096.2	1,095.6
---------	---------

Exceptional (loss)/gain

(138.3)

(144.1)	666.8
---------	-------

Profit before taxation**1,772.9**

1,952.1	1,762.4
---------	---------

Mining and income taxation

(849.0)

(864.5)	(638.1)
---------	---------

-

Normal
taxation**(459.2)**

(339.6)	(332.5)
---------	---------

-

Royalties

(217.5)

(220.8)	(97.5)
---------	--------

-

Deferred
taxation**(172.3)**

(304.1)

(208.1)

Net profit**923.9**

1,087.6

1,124.3

Attributable to:

- Owners of the parent

700.9

899.9	1,007.2
-------	---------

- Non-controlling interest

223.0

187.7	117.1
-------	-------

Exceptional items:

Profit on sale of investments

1.0

63.8	728.7
------	-------

Profit on sale of assets

2.7

0.5	1.0
Restructuring costs	
(142.0)	
(11.8)	
(5.8)	
Impairment of investments	
-	
(196.6)	
(57.1)	
Total exceptional items	
(138.3)	
(144.1)	
666.8	
Taxation	
50.0	
(7.0)	
(114.6)	
Net exceptional items after taxation and non-controlling interest	
(88.3)	
(151.1)	
552.2	
Net earnings	
700.9	
899.9	1,007.2
Net earnings per share (cents)	
99	
128	
143	
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	
98	
125	
141	
Headline earnings	
698.5	
1,039.1	
451.6	
Headline earnings per share (cents)	
99	
147	64
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of gain/(loss) of associates after taxation	
1,016.3	
945.4	
624.8	
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of gain/(loss) of associates after taxation (cents)	
144	
134	89
Gold sold – managed	
kg	
31,289	

30,623	
30,750	
Gold price received	
R/kg	
289,329	
287,454	
241,164	
Total cash cost	
R/kg	
164,898	
166,215	147,343

Statement of comprehensive income

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

Quarter

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

September

2010

June

2010

September

2009

Net profit for the quarter

923.9

1,087.6 1,124.3

Other comprehensive (expenses)/income, net of tax

(620.0)

170.4 (953.2)

Marked to market valuation of listed investments

41.8

19.4 (197.3)

Currency translation adjustments and other

(671.4)

155.8 (846.2)

Share of equity investee's other comprehensive income

7.0

(2.4)

11.7

Deferred taxation on marked to market valuation of listed investments

2.6

(2.4)

78.6

Total comprehensive income for the quarter

303.9

1,258.0 171.1

Attributable to:

- Owners of the parent

82.5

1,066.1	78.7
- Non-controlling interest	
221.4	
191.9	
92.4	
303.9	
1,258.0	171.1

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 14

Income statement

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

*Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated***Quarter****UNITED STATES DOLLARS****September****2010**

June

2010

September

2009

Revenue

1,230.0

1,169.2 948.3

Operating costs, net

(697.3)

(673.1) (591.9)

-

Operating

costs

(702.9)

(678.1) (593.9)

- Gold inventory change

5.6

5.0 2.0

Operating profit**532.7**

496.1 356.4

Amortisation and depreciation

(196.0)

(181.7) (150.1)

Net operating profit**336.7**

314.4 206.3

Net interest paid

(9.5)

(4.4) (6.3)

Share of (loss)/gain of associates after taxation

(29.6)

11.4 (2.0)

(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange

(1.5)

0.8 (8.0)

(Loss)/gain on financial instruments

(0.4)

2.4 (16.9)

Share-based payments

(16.2)

(6.3) (15.4)

Other

(3.1)
 (15.9) (0.7)

Exploration

(16.7)
 (24.7) (17.0)

Profit before taxation and exceptional items

259.7
 277.7 140.0

Exceptional (loss)/gain

(18.8)
 (18.6) 85.3

Profit before taxation

240.9
 259.1 225.3

Mining and income taxation

(115.4)
 (114.7) (81.6)

-

Normal
 taxation

(62.4)
 (45.1) (42.5)

-

Royalties

(29.6)
 (29.2) (12.5)

-

Deferred
 taxation

(23.4)
 (40.4) (26.6)

Net profit

125.5
 144.4 143.7

Attributable to:

- Owners of the parents

95.2
 119.5 128.7

- Non-controlling interest

30.3
 24.9 15.0

Exceptional items:

Profit on sale of investments

0.1
 8.8 93.2

Profit on sale of assets

0.4
 - 0.1

Restructuring costs

(19.3)
 (1.6) (0.7)

Gain on financial instrument		
-		
0.1	-	
Impairment of investments		
-		
(25.9)	(7.3)	
Total exceptional items		
(18.8)		
(18.6)	85.3	
Taxation		
6.8		
(1.0)	(14.7)	
Net exceptional items after taxation and non-controlling interest		
(12.0)		
(19.6)	70.6	
Net earnings		
95.2		
119.5	128.7	
Net earnings per share (cents)		
13		
17	18	
Diluted earnings per share (cents)		
13		
17	18	
Headline earnings		
94.8		
137.8	57.7	
Headline earnings per share (cents)		
13		
20	8	
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of gain/(loss) of associates after taxation		
138.1		
125.4	79.9	
Net earnings per share excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, exceptional items and share of gain/(loss) of associates after taxation (cents)		
20		
18	11	
South African rand/United States dollar conversion rate		
7.36		
7.51	7.82	
South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate		
6.59		
6.66	6.49	
Gold sold – managed		
oz (000)		
1,006		
985	989	
Gold price received		
US\$/oz		
1,223		

1,191	959
-------	-----

Total cash cost

US\$/oz

697

688	586
-----	-----

Statement of comprehensive income

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

*Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated***Quarter****UNITED STATES DOLLARS****September****2010**

June

2010

September

2009

Net profit for the quarter**125.5**

144.4	143.7
-------	-------

Other comprehensive income/(expenses), net of tax**376.8**

(154.0)	372.8
---------	-------

Marked to market valuation of listed investments

5.7

2.5	(25.3)
-----	--------

Currency translation adjustments and other

369.7

(155.9)	386.5
---------	-------

Share of equity investee's other comprehensive income

1.0

(0.3)	1.5
-------	-----

Deferred taxation on marked to market valuation of listed investments

0.4

(0.3)	10.1
-------	------

Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the quarter**502.3**

(9.6)	516.5
-------	-------

Attributable to:

- Owners of the parent

442.4

(23.5)	474.8
--------	-------

- Non-controlling interest

59.9

13.9	41.7
------	------

502.3

(9.6)	516.5
-------	-------

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Reconciliation of headline earnings with net earnings

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

UNITED STATES DOLLARS

September

2010

June

2010

September

2010

June

2010

Net earnings

700.9

899.9

95.2

119.5

Profit on sale of investments

(1.0)

(63.8)

(0.1)

(8.8)

Taxation effect on sale of investments

0.3

6.9

-

1.2

Profit on sale of assets

(2.7)

(0.5)

(0.4)

-

Taxation effect on sale of assets

1.0

-

0.1

-

Impairment of investments

-

196.6

-

25.9

Headline earnings

698.5

1,039.1

94.8

137.8

Headline earnings per share – cents

99

147

13

20

Based on headline earnings as given above divided by 706,090,891 (June 2010 – 705,826,038) being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

Statement of financial position

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

UNITED STATES DOLLARS

September

2010

June

2010

September

2010

June

2010

Property, plant and equipment

52,741.2

52,813.4

7,502.3

6,976.7

Goodwill

4,458.9

4,458.9

634.3

589.0

Non-current assets

1,028.9

1,012.5

146.4

133.8

Investments

885.4

1,035.9

125.9

136.8

Current assets

10,073.6

9,019.5

1,432.9

1,191.5

- Other current assets

5,760.4

5,229.0

819.4

690.8

- Cash and deposits

4,313.2

3,790.5

	613.5
	500.7
Total assets	
	69,188.0
	68,340.2
	9,841.8
	9,027.8
Shareholders' equity	
	45,393.2
	45,448.9
	6,457.0
	6,003.8
Deferred taxation	
	7,214.6
	7,142.7
	1,026.3
	943.6
Long-term loans	
	4,639.8
	3,255.1
	660.0
	430.0
Environmental rehabilitation provisions	
	2,305.5
	2,295.5
	328.0
	303.2
Post-retirement health care provisions	
	22.1
	22.1
	3.1
	2.9
Current liabilities	
	9,612.8
	10,175.9
	1,367.4
	1,344.3
- Other current liabilities	
	4,863.3
	4,943.9
	691.8
	653.2
- Current portion of long-term loans	
	4,749.5
	5,232.0
	675.6
	691.1
Total equity and liabilities	
	69,188.0
	68,340.2
	9,841.8

9,027.8

South African rand/US dollar conversion rate

7.03

7.57

South African rand/Australian dollar conversion rate

6.71

6.57

Net debt

5,076.1

4,696.6

722.1

620.4

Hedging / Derivatives

The Group's policy is to remain unhedged to the gold price. However, hedges are sometimes undertaken on a project specific basis as follows:

follows:

- to protect cash flows at times of significant expenditure;
- for specific debt servicing requirements; and
- to safeguard the viability of higher cost operations.

Gold Fields may from time to time establish currency financial instruments to protect underlying cash flows.

South Africa forward cover contracts*

South African rand forward cover contracts were taken out to cover commitments of the South African operations in various currencies.

Outstanding at the end of September 2010 were the following contracts:

- US\$/ZAR – US\$3 million in total, with a negative marked to market value of US\$0.2 million
- A\$/ZAR – A\$4 million in total, with a negative marked to market value of US\$0.1 million

* Do not qualify for hedge accounting and will be accounted for as derivative financial instruments in the income statement.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 16

Condensed statement of changes in equity

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

SEPTEMBER 2010 QUARTER

**Share capital
and premium**

**Other
reserves**

**Retained
earnings**

**Non-
controlling
interest**

**Total
equity**

Balance as at 30 June 2010

31,522.4

(1,470.0)

12,590.5

2,806.0

45,448.9

Total comprehensive (expenses)/income

-

(618.4)

700.9

221.4

303.9

Profit for the quarter

-

-

700.9

223.0

923.9

Other comprehensive expenses

-

(618.4)

-

(1.6)

(620.0)

Dividends paid

-

-

(494.4)

-

(494.4)

Share-based payments

-

119.0

-

-
119.0
 Exercise of employee share options
 15.8
 -
 -
 -
15.8
Balance as at 30 September 2010
31,538.2
(1,969.4)
12,797.0
3,027.4
45,393.2
UNITED STATES DOLLARS
SEPTEMBER 2010 QUARTER
Share capital
and premium
Other
reserves
Retained
earnings
Non-
controlling
interest
Total
equity
Balance as at 30 June 2010
4,597.3
(682.9)
1,718.7
370.7
6,003.8
 Total
 comprehensive
 income
 -
 347.2 95.2 59.9
502.3
 Profit for the quarter
 -
 -
 95.2
 30.3
125.5
 Other comprehensive income
 -
 347.2
 -
 29.6
376.8

Dividends paid

-

-

(67.4)

-

(67.4)

Share-based
payments

-

16.2 - -

16.2

Exercise of employee share options

2.1

-

-

-

2.1

Balance as at 30 September 2010

4,599.4

(319.5)

1,746.5

430.6

6,457.0

**SOUTH AFRICAN RAND
SEPTEMBER 2009 QUARTER**

**Share capital
and premium**

**Other
reserves**

**Retained
earnings**

**Non-
controlling
interest**

**Total
equity**

Balance as at 30 June 2009

31,465.6

(1,135.7)

9,876.2

2,463.3

42,669.4

Total comprehensive (expenses)/income

-

(928.5)

1,007.2

92.4

171.1

Profit for the quarter

-

-
 1,007.2
 117.1
1,124.3
 Other comprehensive expenses
 -
 (928.5)
 -
 (24.7)
(953.2)
 Dividends paid
 -
 -
 (564.1)
 -
(564.1)
 Share-based payments
 -
 120.1
 -
 -
120.1
 Transactions with minority interest
 -
 -
 -
 56.3
56.3
 Exercise of employee share options
 13.2
 -
 -
 -
13.2
Balance as at 30 September 2009
31,478.8
(1,944.1)
10,319.3
2,612.0
42,466.0
UNITED STATES DOLLARS
SEPTEMBER 2009 QUARTER
Share capital
and premium
Other
reserves
Retained
earnings
Non-
controlling
interest

Total equity
Balance as at 30 June 2009
4,589.9
(959.2)
1,357.7
305.6
5,294.0
 Total comprehensive income
 -
 346.1
 128.7
 41.7
516.5
 Profit for the quarter
 -
 -
 128.7
 15.0
143.7
 Other comprehensive income
 -
 346.1
 -
 26.7
372.8
 Dividends paid
 -
 -
 (72.6)
 -
(72.6)
 Share-based payments
 -
 15.4
 -
 -
15.4
 Transactions with minority interest
 -
 -
 -
 7.1
7.1
 Exercise of employee share options
 1.7
 -
 -
 -
1.7
Balance as at 30 September 2009

4,591.6
(597.7)
1,413.8
354.4
5,762.1

17 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS**Statement of cash flows**

International Financial Reporting Standards Basis

*Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated***Quarter****SOUTH AFRICAN RAND****September****2010**

June

2010

September

2009

Cash flows from operating activities**2,250.7**

3,649.7 1,263.0

Profit before tax and exceptional items

1,911.2

2,096.2 1,095.6

Exceptional items

(138.3)

(144.1) 666.8

Amortisation and depreciation

1,442.5

1,368.2 1,173.8

Change in working capital

(753.2)

767.0 (506.6)

Taxation paid

(623.3)

(545.5) (704.6)

Other non-cash items

411.8

107.9 (462.0)

Dividends paid**(494.4)**

(175.2) (564.1)

Ordinary shareholders

(494.4)

- (564.1)

Non-controlling interest holders

-

(175.2)

-

Cash flows from investing activities**(2,228.0)**

(1,890.2) (1,781.9)

Capital expenditure – additions

(2,225.4)

(2,156.9) (1,746.3)

Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal

28.7

2.4	3.0
Purchase of subsidiaries	
-	
-	(301.1)
Royalty termination	
-	
-	(1,998.9)
Purchase of investments	
(22.5)	
(3.6)	3.8
Proceeds on the disposal of investments	
1.0	
339.8	2,266.3
Environmental and post-retirement health care payments	
(9.8)	
(71.9)	(8.7)
Cash flows from financing activities	
1,188.8	
(665.9)	644.0
Loans received	
4,013.1	
2,444.1	3,369.4
Loans repaid	
(2,840.1)	
(3,001.0)	(2,738.6)
Non-controlling interest holders loans repaid	
-	
(116.4)	-
Shares issued	
15.8	
7.4	13.2
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	
717.1	
918.4	(439.0)
Translation adjustment	
(194.4)	
47.2	(87.1)
Cash at beginning of period	
3,790.5	
2,824.9	2,803.9
Cash at end of period	
4,313.2	
3,790.5	2,277.8
*Cash flow before financing activities and dividend payments	
22.7	
1,759.5	
(518.9)	

Quarter

UNITED STATES DOLLARS

September

2010

June

2010

September

2009

Cash flows from operating activities**308.0**

482.1 165.3

Profit before tax and exceptional items

259.7

277.7 140.0

Exceptional items

(18.8)

(18.6) 85.3

Amortisation and depreciation

196.0

181.7 150.1

Change in working capital

(102.3)

100.9 (64.8)

Taxation paid

(82.6)

(73.6) (86.2)

Other non-cash items

56.0

14.0 (59.1)

Dividends paid**(67.4)**

(23.1) (72.6)

Ordinary shareholders

(67.4)

- (72.6)

Non-controlling interest holders

-

(23.1) -

Cash flows from investing activities**(302.8)**

(239.7) (219.0)

Capital expenditure – additions

(302.4)

(286.5) (223.3)

Capital expenditure – proceeds on disposal

3.9

0.3 0.4

Purchase of subsidiaries

-

- (37.7)

Royalty termination

-

- (257.1)

Purchase of investments

(3.1)
 (0.4) 0.5
 Proceeds on the disposal of investments
0.1
 56.4 299.4
 Environmental and post-retirement health care payments
(1.3)
 (9.5) (1.2)

Cash flows from financing activities

169.4
 (88.0) 68.2
 Loans received
557.4
 322.9 433.0
 Loans repaid
(390.1)
 (396.5) (366.5)
 Non-controlling interest holders loans repaid

-
 (15.4) -
 Shares issued

2.1
 1.0 1.7
Net cash inflow/(outflow)

107.2
 131.3 (58.1)
 Translation adjustment

5.6
 (14.9) 19.3
 Cash at beginning of period

500.7
 384.3 347.9
Cash at end of period

613.5
 500.7 309.1
***Cash flow before financing activities and dividend payments**

5.2
 242.4
 (53.7)

*Cash flow before financing activities is defined as the sum of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 18

Debt maturity ladder

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

31 Dec 2010

31 Dec 2011

31 Dec 2012

1 Jan 2013

to

31 Dec 2015

Total

Loan facilities

(including preference shares and commercial paper)

Rand million

5,415.7

739.8

1,500.0

1,500.0

9,155.5

US dollar million

10.0

540.0

40.0

560.0

1,150.0

Dollar debt translated to rand

70.3

3,796.2

281.2

3,936.8

8,084.5

Total (R'm)

5,486.0

4,536.0

1,781.2

5,436.8

17,240.0

Utilisation – Loan facilities

(including preference shares and commercial paper)

Rand million

2,993.5

1,474.8

-

-

4,468.3

US dollar million

10.0

540.0

40.0

110.0

700.0

Dollar debt translated to rand

70.3
 3,796.2
 281.2
 773.3
4,921.0
Total (R'm)
3,063.8
5,271.0
281.2
773.3
9,389.3
Long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)
4,639.8
Current portion of long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)
4,749.5
Total loans per balance sheet (R'm)
9,389.3

Exchange rate: US\$1 = R7.03 being the closing rate at the end of the September 2010 quarter.

Pro forma debt maturity ladder reflecting US\$1 billion bond issue

On 7 October 2010, Orogen Holdings (BVI) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields, issued 10 year, US\$1 billion of notes (the

“Notes”) due 7 October 2020 (the “Bond”). The Notes are unsecured and unsubordinated, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by

Gold Fields and certain of its subsidiaries. The Notes will attract interest at a fixed rate of 4.875 per cent per annum. The Group intends to use the net proceeds of the Bond (net of issuance costs and issue discount) to repay certain existing bank facilities and

commercial paper notes in issue and for general corporate purposes. The Bond significantly strengthens the liquidity and debt maturity profile.

The table below presents the Group’s indebtedness as at 30 September 2010, adjusted to show the effect of the issue of the Bond and the

application of the net proceeds thereof as discussed above, as if the Bond and repayment of indebtedness had been completed as at 30

September 2010. The debt maturity table below has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and, because of its nature, the table discloses

a hypothetical situation and does not, therefore, represent the Group’s actual financial position or results.

Figures are in millions unless otherwise stated

31 Dec 2010

31 Dec 2011

31 Dec 2012

1 Jan 2013

to

31 Dec 2020

Total

Pro forma: Loan facilities

(including US\$ bond, preference shares and commercial paper)

Rand million

2,123.7

739.8

1,500.0

1,500.0

5,863.5

US dollar million

10.0

540.0

40.0

1,547.0

2,137.0

Dollar debt translated to rand

70.3

3,796.2

281.2

10,875.4

15,023.1

Total (R'm)

2,194.0

4,536.0

1,781.2

12,375.4

20,886.6

Pro forma :Utilisation- Loan facilities

(including US\$ bond, preference shares and commercial paper)

Rand million

304.9

739.8

-

-

1,044.7

US dollar million

10.0

40.0

40.0

1,097.0

1,187.0

Dollar debt translated to rand

70.3

281.2

281.2

7,711.9

8,344.6

Total (R'm)

375.2

1,021.0

281.2

7,711.9

9,389.3

Pro forma long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)

8,063.4

Pro forma current portion of long-term loans per balance sheet (R'm)

1,325.9

Total loans per balance sheet (R'm)

9,389.3

Exchange rate: US\$1 = R7.03 being the closing rate at the end of the September 2010 quarter.

19 | GOLD FIELDS RESULTS
Operating and financial results
SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

Total

Mine

Operations

South Africa Region

Total

Driefontein

Kloof

Beatrix

South Deep

Operating Results

Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes)

September 2010

14,510

4,059

1,521

1,106 937 495

June 2010

14,863

3,931

1,594

1,157 717 463

Yield (grams per tonne)

September 2010

2.1

3.8 4.0 3.7 3.4 4.4

June 2010

2.1

3.9 3.6 3.8 4.0 4.7

Gold produced (kilograms)

September 2010

31,042

15,458 6,017 4,041 3,202 2,198

June 2010

30,818

15,184 5,783 4,369 2,856 2,176

Gold sold (kilograms)

September 2010

31,289

15,458 6,017 4,041 3,202 2,198

June 2010

30,623

15,184 5,783 4,369 2,856 2,176

Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)

September 2010

289,329

287,929 288,150 287,800 287,633 287,989

June 2010

287,454

289,482	289,538	289,082	289,391	290,257
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)				
September 2010				
164,898				
195,627	171,780	219,277	191,599	223,294
June 2010				
166,215				
187,770	175,584	196,201	189,216	201,333
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)				
September 2010				
238,348				
284,118	229,666	308,488	241,037	451,137
June 2010				
235,223				
272,669	233,910	274,319	260,049	388,925
Operating costs (Rand per tonne)				
September 2010				
357				
758	682	823	669	
1,008				
June 2010				
343				
739	639	763	774	967
Financial Results (Rand million)				
Revenue				
September 2010				
9,052.8				
4,450.8				
1,733.8				
1,163.0	921.0	633.0		
June 2010				
8,802.7				
4,395.5				
1,674.4				
1,263.0	826.5	631.6		
Operating costs, net				
September 2010				
(5,132.0)				
(3,075.1)				
(1,038.0)	(910.7)	(627.2)	(499.2)	
June 2010				
(5,064.7)				
(2,904.5)				
(1,018.8)	(882.9)	(555.2)	(447.6)	
- Operating costs				
September 2010				
(5,173.4)				
(3,075.1)				
(1,038.0)	(910.7)	(627.2)	(499.2)	
June 2010				

(5,102.5)				
(2,904.5)				
(1,018.8)	(882.9)	(555.2)	(447.6)	
- Gold inventory change				
September 2010				
41.4				
-	-	-	-	-
June 2010				
37.8				
-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit				
September 2010				
3,920.8				
1,375.7	695.8	252.3	293.8	133.8
June 2010				
3,738.0				
1,491.0	655.6	380.1	271.3	184.0
Amortisation of mining assets				
September 2010				
(1,406.8)				
(715.5)	(220.3)	(223.1)	(141.3)	(130.8)
June 2010				
(1,328.4)				
(660.8)	(190.0)	(209.5)	(136.8)	(124.5)
Net operating profit				
September 2010				
2,514.0				
660.2	475.5	29.2	152.5	
3.0				
June 2010				
2,409.6				
830.2	465.6	170.6	134.5	59.5
Other expenses				
September 2010				
(244.1)				
(136.2)	(23.5)	(41.6)	(16.2)	(54.9)
June 2010				
(220.9)				
(140.4)	(28.5)	(46.6)	(9.7)	(55.6)
Profit/(loss) before taxation				
September 2010				
2,269.9				
524.0	452.0	(12.4)	136.3	(51.9)
June 2010				
2,188.7				
689.8	437.1	124.0	124.8	
3.9				
Mining and income taxation				
September 2010				
(802.6)				
(152.8)				

(127.6)	28.0			
(72.2)	19.0			
June 2010				
(879.3)				
(277.3)				
(167.2)	(54.2)	(50.9)	(5.0)	
- Normal taxation				
September 2010				
(411.5)				
(31.9)	(44.0)	13.1	(1.0)	
-				
June 2010				
(346.8)				
(88.2)	(83.9)	(3.2)	(1.1)	
-				
- Royalties				
September 2010				
(217.6)				
(46.4)				
(32.8)	(5.8)	(4.6)	(3.2)	
June 2010				
(220.7)				
(48.3)				
(34.3)	(6.8)	(4.1)	(3.1)	
- Deferred taxation				
September 2010				
(173.5)				
(74.5)				
(50.8)	20.7			
(66.6)	22.2			
June 2010				
(311.8)				
(140.8)	(49.0)	(44.2)	(45.7)	(1.9)
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items				
September 2010				
1,467.3				
371.2				
324.4	15.6	64.1		
(32.9)				
June 2010				
1,309.4				
412.5				
269.9	69.8	73.9	(1.1)	
Exceptional items				
September 2010				
(121.3)				
(111.2)	(35.9)	(51.8)	(23.0)	(0.5)
June 2010				
(9.2)				
(9.1)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(3.1)
Net profit/(loss)				

September 2010**1,346.0****260.0** **288.5** **(36.2)** **41.1** **(33.4)**

June 2010

1,300.2

403.4

269.0 67.2 71.4 (4.2)

Net profit/(loss) excluding gains and losses on
foreign exchange, financial instruments and
exceptional items**September 2010****1,427.6****329.0** **310.8** **(4.1)** **55.4** **(33.1)**

June 2010

1,303.4

411.1

269.4 68.7 75.3 (2.3)

Capital expenditure**September 2010****(2,219.5)****(1,316.8)****(343.9)** **(335.9)** **(144.6)****(492.4)**

June 2010

(2,146.6)

(1,235.7) (333.9) (315.6) (187.5) (398.7)

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 20
Operating and financial results
SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

West Africa Region

South

America

Region

Australasia Region

#

Ghana

Peru

Australia

Total

Tarkwa

Damang

Cerro

Corona

Total

St Ives

Agnew

Operating Results

Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes)

September 2010

6,987 5,750 1,237

1,607

1,857

1,648 209

June 2010

7,517 6,192 1,325

1,485

1,930

1,746 184

Yield (grams per tonne)

September 2010

1.1 1.0 1.4

2.0

2.6

2.2 5.3

June 2010

1.1 1.0 1.3

2.0

2.4

2.1 5.4

Gold produced (kilograms)

September 2010

7,527 5,769 1,758

3,291

4,766

3,668 1,098

June 2010

7,993 6,226 1,767

3,001		
4,640		
3,654	986	
Gold sold (kilograms)		
September 2010		
7,527	5,769	1,758
3,538		
4,766		
3,668	1,098	
June 2010		
7,993	6,226	1,767
2,806		
4,640		
3,654	986	
Gold price received (Rand per kilogram)		
September 2010		
289,783	289,461	290,842
296,269		
287,998		
287,759	288,798	
June 2010		
288,953	288,853	289,304
266,358		
290,991		
291,927	287,525	
Total cash cost (Rand per kilogram)		
September 2010		
145,769	142,156	157,622
83,691		
155,728		
157,579	149,545	
June 2010		
150,307	144,748	169,892
89,202		
169,655		
167,022	179,412	
Notional cash expenditure (Rand per kilogram)		
September 2010		
209,061	209,378	208,020
107,900		
224,990		
224,782	225,683	
June 2010		
192,068	186,219	212,677
121,326		
260,690		
236,754	349,391	
Operating costs (Rand per tonne)		
September 2010		
147	132	217
170		

429		
377	836	
June 2010		
152	137	218
172		
415		
363	916	
Financial Results (Rand million)		
Revenue		
September 2010		
2,181.2	1,669.9	511.3
1,048.2		
1,372.6		
1,055.5	317.1	
June 2010		
2,309.6	1,798.4	511.2
747.4		
1,350.2		
1,066.7	283.5	
Operating costs, net		
September 2010		
(1,051.2)	(791.4)	(259.8)
(289.9)		
(715.8)		
(551.6)	(164.2)	
June 2010		
(1,139.5)	(853.7)	(285.8)
(242.0)		
(778.7)		
(596.5)	(182.2)	
- Operating costs		
September 2010		
(1,028.7)	(759.8)	(268.9)
(273.1)		
(796.5)		
(621.7)	(174.8)	
June 2010		
(1,140.1)	(850.9)	(289.2)
(256.1)		
(801.8)		
(633.2)	(168.6)	
- Gold inventory change		
September 2010		
(22.5)	(31.6)	
9.1		
(16.8)		
80.7		
70.1	10.6	
June 2010		
0.6	(2.8)	3.4
14.1		

23.1		
36.7	(13.6)	
Operating profit		
September 2010		
1,130.0	878.5	251.5
758.3		
656.8		
503.9	152.9	
June 2010		
1,170.1	944.7	225.4
505.4		
571.5		
470.2	101.3	
Amortisation of mining assets		
September 2010		
(254.4)	(220.2)	(34.2)
(110.2)		
(326.7)		
June 2010		
(292.7)	(252.0)	(40.7)
(109.2)		
(265.7)		
Net operating profit		
September 2010		
875.6	658.3	217.3
648.1		
330.1		
June 2010		
877.4	692.7	184.7
396.2		
305.8		
Other expenses		
September 2010		
(24.1)	(18.2)	(5.9)
(63.5)		
(20.3)		
June 2010		
(34.9)	(27.9)	(7.0)
(36.4)		
(9.2)		
Profit before taxation		
September 2010		
851.5	640.1	211.4
584.6		
309.8		
June 2010		
842.5	664.8	177.7
359.8		
296.6		
Mining and income taxation		
September 2010		

(327.8)	(248.4)	(79.4)
(206.5)		
(115.5)		
June 2010		
(330.1)	(258.7)	(71.4)
(156.2)		
(115.7)		
- Normal taxation		
September 2010		
(213.1)	(172.8)	(40.3)
(166.5)		
-		
June 2010		
(189.9)	(132.9)	(57.0)
(64.3)		
(4.4)		
- Royalties		
September 2010		
(109.1)	(83.5)	(25.6)
(28.4)		
(33.7)		
June 2010		
(115.9)	(90.1)	(25.8)
(20.9)		
(35.6)		
- Deferred taxation		
September 2010		
(5.6)	7.9	
(13.5)	(11.6)	
(81.8)		
June 2010		
(24.3)	(35.7)	11.4
(71.0)		
(75.7)		
Profit before exceptional items		
September 2010		
523.7	391.7	132.0
378.1		
194.3		
June 2010		
512.4	406.1	106.3
203.6		
180.9		
Exceptional items		
September 2010		
(1.5)	(1.5)	
-		
-		
(8.6)		
June 2010		
-	-	(0.1)

-

Net profit**September 2010**

522.2 390.2 132.0

378.1

185.7

June 2010

512.4 406.1 106.3

203.5

180.9

Net profit excluding gains and losses on
foreign exchange, financial instruments and
exceptional items

September 2010

525.2 393.2 132.0

378.1

195.3

June 2010

513.6 407.3 106.3

194.6

184.1

Capital expenditure**September 2010**

(544.9) (448.1) (96.8)

(82.0)

(275.8)

(202.8) (73.0)

June 2010

(395.1) (308.5) (86.6)

(108.0)

(407.8)

(231.9) (175.9)

As a significant portion of the acquisition price was allocated to tenements of St Ives and Agnew based on endowment ounces and also as these two Australian

operations are entitled to transfer and then off-set tax losses from one company to another, it is not meaningful to split the income statement below operating profit.

21 | GOLD FIELDS RESULTS
Operating and financial results
UNITED STATES DOLLARS

Total

Mine

Operations

South Africa Region

Total

Driefontein

Kloof

Beatrix

South Deep

Operating Results

Ore milled/treated (000 tonnes)

September 2010

14,510

4,059 1,521 1,106 937 495

June 2010

14,863

3,931 1,594 1,157 717 463

Yield (ounces per tonne)

September 2010

0.069

0.122 0.127 0.117 0.110 0.143

June 2010

0.067

0.124 0.117 0.121 0.128 0.151

Gold produced (000 ounces)

September 2010

998.0

497.0 193.5 129.9 102.9 70.7

June 2010

990.8

488.2 185.9 140.5 91.8 70.0

Gold sold (000 ounces)

September 2010

1,006.0

497.0 193.5 129.9 102.9 70.7

June 2010

984.6

488.2 185.9 140.5 91.8 70.0

Gold price received (dollars per ounce)

September 2010

1,223

1,217 1,218 1,216 1,216 1,217

June 2010

1,191

1,199 1,199 1,197 1,199 1,202

Total cash cost (dollars per ounce)

September 2010

697

827	726	927	810	944
June 2010				
688				
778	727	813	784	834
Notional cash expenditure (dollars per ounce)				
September 2010				
1,006				
1,201	971	1,304	1,019	1,907
June 2010				
974				
1,129	969	1,136	1,077	1,611
Operating costs (dollars per tonne)				
September 2010				
48				
103	93			
112	91			
137				
June 2010				
46				
98	85	102	103	129
Financial Results (\$ million)				
Revenue				
September 2010				
1,230.0				
604.7	235.6	158.0	125.1	86.0
June 2010				
1,169.2				
583.9	222.3	167.8	109.9	83.9
Operating costs, net				
September 2010				
(697.3)				
(417.8)	(141.0)	(123.7)	(85.2)	(67.8)
June 2010				
(673.1)				
(386.1)	(135.4)	(117.4)	(73.8)	(59.5)
- Operating costs				
September 2010				
(702.9)				
(417.8)	(141.0)	(123.7)	(85.2)	(67.8)
June 2010				
(678.1)				
(386.1)	(135.4)	(117.4)	(73.8)	(59.5)
- Gold inventory change				
September 2010				
5.6				
-	-	-	-	-
June 2010				
5.0				
-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit				
September 2010				

532.7				
186.9	94.5	34.3	39.9	18.2
June 2010				
496.1				
197.8	86.9	50.4	36.1	24.4
Amortisation of mining assets				
September 2010				
(191.1)				
(97.2)	(29.9)	(30.3)	(19.2)	(17.8)
June 2010				
(176.3)				
(87.7)	(25.2)	(27.8)	(18.2)	(16.5)
Net operating profit				
September 2010				
341.6				
89.7	64.6	4.0	20.7	0.4
June 2010				
320.0				
110.1	61.7	22.6	17.9	7.9
Other expenses				
September 2010				
(33.2)				
(18.5)	(3.2)	(5.7)	(2.2)	(7.5)
June 2010				
(29.1)				
(18.5)	(3.7)	(6.1)	(1.3)	(7.4)
Profit/(loss) before taxation				
September 2010				
308.4				
71.2	61.4	(1.7)	18.5	(7.1)
June 2010				
290.8				
91.6	58.0	16.5	16.6	0.5
Mining and income taxation				
September 2010				
(109.0)				
(20.8)	(17.3)			
3.8	(9.8)			
2.6				
June 2010				
(115.1)				
(36.7)				
(22.2)	(7.1)	(6.8)	(0.6)	
- Normal taxation				
September 2010				
(55.9)				
(4.3)	(6.0)	1.8	(0.1)	
-				
June 2010				
(46.0)				

(11.7)				
(11.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)		
-				
- Royalties				
September 2010				
(29.6)				
(6.3)	(4.5)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.4)
June 2010				
(28.8)				
(6.4)	(4.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.4)
- Deferred taxation				
September 2010				
(23.6)				
(10.1)	(6.9)	2.8	(9.0)	3.0
June 2010				
(40.3)				
(18.6)	(6.5)	(5.8)	(6.1)	(0.2)