

GOLD FIELDS LTD

Form 6-K

May 20, 2011

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 May 2011

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- _____

COSTS CONTAINED DESPITE SEASONAL DECLINE IN PRODUCTION

JOHANNESBURG. 19 May 2011, Gold Fields Limited (NYSE & JSE: GFI) today announced net earnings for the March 2011 quarter of R1,100 million compared with a loss of R777 million in the December 2010 quarter and earnings of R316 million in the March 2010 quarter. In US dollar terms net earnings for the March 2011 quarter were US\$158 million, compared with a loss of US\$106 million in the December 2010 quarter and earnings of US\$44 million in the March 2010 quarter.

March 2011 quarter salient features:

- Group attributable gold production 830,000 ounces, 5 per cent higher than corresponding quarter last year;
- Total cash cost up 4 per cent to R168,455 per kilogram (US\$751 per ounce) in line with corresponding quarter last year;
- Net operating costs reduced for the third successive quarter;
- NCE margin up 1 percentage point to 21 per cent; and
- Process of acquiring minorities in Peru completed and Ghana commenced.

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

“

Gold production of 830,000 ounces in the March 2011 quarter was 5 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter a year ago (793,000 ounces). The fall of 8 per cent from the previous quarter was due to the traditional Christmas break in South Africa.

Sound cost control in all Regions has resulted in net operating costs decreasing from R5,015 million (US\$724 million) in the December quarter to R4,878 million (US\$699 million) in the March quarter as operations continue to benefit from business process re-engineering (BPR). This is the third quarter in a row that net operating costs have been reduced. Despite the relatively high fixed cost nature of the business, total cash cost increased quarter on quarter by only 4 per cent from R161,894 per kilogram (US\$728 per ounce) to R168,455 per kilogram (US\$751 per ounce) despite lower production in the March quarter compared with the December quarter. Cost containment allowed Gold Fields to increase its NCE margin to 21 per cent. Our intention is to position the Group to generate sustainable margins at a range of long-term gold prices.

Safety remains Gold Fields' single most important operational and sustainability issue. This is embodied in our promise that “if we cannot mine safely, we will not mine”. To this end, we deeply regret the five fatalities reported this quarter. Despite a significant reduction in fatalities over the past three years, we have not shown an improvement over the last three quarters. Subsequently we are applying even greater rigour to our safety initiatives, centred mainly around strategies to engineer out risks, increased focus on compliance to standards and behavioural change.

Our growth strategy continues apace. Resource definition drilling

continues at the Chucapaca project in Peru, with twelve drills currently on site. Drilling results demonstrate strong grade and structural continuity within the current resource model, and suggest that mineralisation is still open to the west. In parallel, work is ongoing on collecting data for the feasibility study, including metallurgical test work and the environmental impact assessment (EIA). A substantial community engagement and socio-economic programme is underway in the Chucapaca project area.

In the Philippines, exploration at the Far South East project is ramping up with five underground diamond drill rigs operating. Three more rigs are expected to be commissioned during the June 2011 quarter. The metallurgical drilling programme at the Arctic Platinum project in Finland was completed. Two 50 tonne ore samples are now available for pilot plant flotation, which is scheduled to start in the June 2011 quarter and completed in the September 2011 quarter.

At the Yanfolila project in southern Mali, an inferred Mineral Resource of 740,000 gold equivalent ounces was declared as at December 2010. The resource delineation drilling programme is continuing and we expect further meaningful increases in our resource position during 2011. In addition, a scoping study is planned for later in the year.

Due to the progress we have made on these projects we are well positioned to achieve our goal of the Group having a profile of 5 million ounces per annum either in production or in development by 2015.

At the end of the March quarter, Gold Fields Corona (BVI) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited made a voluntary purchase offer to acquire the outstanding common voting shares and investment shares of Gold Fields La Cima that were not already owned. The offer closed on 15 April 2011 with a high percentage take-up bringing our effective economic shareholding in La Cima (Cerro Corona) to 98.5 per cent from 80.7 per cent. This transaction was partially financed by a draw-down of existing debt facilities.

We have also entered into a binding agreement with IAMGOLD Corporation to acquire its 18.9 per cent minority stake in our Tarkwa and Damang mines in Ghana, for a cash consideration of US\$667 million. The completion of the proposed acquisition, which is subject to certain conditions precedent being met, including Gold Fields shareholders approval, is expected by 31 July 2011.

These transactions are low risk acquisitions in line with our strategy of increasing our offshore exposure and acquiring 100 per cent of our operating assets where possible.

We have published our Integrated Annual Report for the six months to 31 December 2010. This marks an important change for Gold Fields, as it represents our first attempt at 'integrated' reporting, blending our operational, sustainability and financial performance.

The integrated report provides a holistic understanding of Gold Fields performance, risks and opportunities and exciting long-term prospects. I encourage you to read the report.”

Stock data

JSE Limited – (GFI)

Number of shares in issue

Range - Quarter

ZAR111.41 – ZAR128.40

- at end March 2011

722,283,489

Average Volume - Quarter

2,101,349 shares / day

- average for the quarter

721,328,149

NYSE – (GFI)

Free Float

100 per cent

Range - Quarter

US\$15.84 – US\$18.14

ADR Ratio

1:1

Average Volume - Quarter

3,616,958 shares / day

Bloomberg / Reuters

GFISJ / GFLJ.J

1 | GOLD FIELDS RESULTS

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 five fatalities occurred at the South Africa region during the quarter. Three accidents were engineering related and two were mining related.

In comparison with the December quarter, the Group’s fatal injury frequency rate regressed from 0.12 to 0.13. The lost day injury frequency rate improved by 13 per cent from 4.32 to 3.76 and the days lost frequency rate improved by 12 per cent from 194 to 171. The serious injury frequency rate regressed by 22 per cent from 1.75 to 2.13. The recent trend in our fatality rate is deeply concerning.

KDC again achieved one million fatality free shifts. The strategy of engineering out the risk in the South Africa region and ensuring compliance to standards and procedures continues to be core to improving the safety environment of all our employees. The focus for next quarter is to reduce the risk and number of tramming accidents. Compliance to standards is being driven ‘top down’ by management and supervisors with the help of technical experts.

Definitions

Lost Day Injury (LDI) takes into account any injury occurring in the workplace where a person is unable to attend a full shift due to his injury at any time following the injury.

Days Lost takes into account the number of days lost due to injuries recorded.

Serious Injury takes into account any injury where a person is defined as an LDI but unable to return to work within 14 days of their injury occurring.

Financial review

Quarter ended 31 March 2011 compared with quarter ended 31 December 2010

Revenue

Attributable gold production decreased by 8 per cent from 898,000 ounces in the December quarter to 830,000 ounces in the March quarter. At the South African operations, production decreased by 15 per cent from 485,000 ounces to 411,000 ounces. Attributable gold production at the West African operations increased by 2 per cent from 169,000 ounces to 173,000 ounces. Attributable equivalent gold production at the South American operation increased by 14 per cent from 76,000 ounces to 87,000 ounces. At the Australian operations, gold production decreased by 7 per cent from 169,000 ounces to 158,000 ounces.

At the South Africa region, all of the operations were affected by the customary Christmas break which typically impacts the March quarter.

At KDC, gold production decreased by 15 per cent from 310,600 ounces (9,661 kilograms) in the December quarter to 262,600 ounces (8,169 kilograms) in the March quarter. At Beatrix gold production decreased by 25 per cent from 99,000 ounces (3,080 kilograms) to 74,400 ounces (2,314 kilograms) mainly due to the combined effects of the Christmas break and safety related stoppages. At South Deep,

SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

Key statistics

UNITED STATES DOLLARS

Quarter

Quarter

March

2010

December

2010

March

2011

March

2011

December

2010

March

2010

24,690	27,951	
25,808		
kg		
Gold produced*		
oz (000)		
830	898	793
169,538	161,894	
168,455	R/kg	
Total		
cash		
cost		
\$/oz		
751	728	703
241,860	243,506	
245,326		
R/kg		
Notional cash expenditure		
\$/oz		
1,093	1,094	1,003
14,263	14,498	
14,458	000	
Tonnes		
milled/treated		
000		
14,458	14,498	14,263
265,641	303,958	
311,708	R/kg	
Revenue		
\$/oz		
1,389	1,366	1,102
334	348	
343	R/tonne	
Operating		
costs		
\$/tonne		
49	50	44
2,570	4,240	
4,091	Rm	
Operating		
profit		
\$m		
586	610	344
35	46	
46	%	
Operating		
margin		
%		
46	46	35
9	20	
21	%	
NCE		

margin			
%			
21	20		9
316	(777)		
1,100	Rm		
Net earnings/(loss)			
\$m			
158	(106)		
44			
44	(110)		
153			
SA c.p.s.			
US c.p.s.			
22	(15)		
6			
292	(776)		
1,101	Rm		
Headline earnings/(loss)			
\$m			
158	(106)		
40			
41	(110)		
153			
SA c.p.s.			
US c.p.s.			
22	(15)		
6			
320	1,475		
1,152	Rm		
Net earnings excluding gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments, non-recurring items and share of (loss)/profit of associates after royalties and taxation			
\$m			
165	211		44
45	206		
160			
SA c.p.s.			
US c.p.s.			
23	29		6

* 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 7 per cent.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 2

production decreased by 2 per cent from 75,500 ounces (2,349 kilograms) to 74,000 ounces (2,301 kilograms).

At the West Africa region, managed gold production at Tarkwa increased by 5 per cent to 186,100 ounces for the quarter mainly due to increased CIL throughput and head grade. At Damang, gold production decreased by 5 per cent from 60,400 ounces to 57,500 ounces due to lower mining volumes from the higher grade Damang pit cutback.

At the South America region, production at Cerro Corona increased by 15 per cent from 93,700 equivalent ounces in the December quarter to 108,100 equivalent ounces in the March quarter. This was as a result of increased plant throughput, higher gold head grade and an increase in metal recoveries.

At the Australasia region, Agnew's gold production decreased by 14 per cent to 37,900 ounces. Production was impacted by a once off paste fill cement consistency issue. At St Ives, gold production decreased by 4 per cent from 125,100 ounces to 120,500 ounces due mainly to a decrease in mined grade.

The average quarterly US dollar gold price achieved increased from US\$1,366 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$1,389 per ounce in the March quarter. The average rand/US dollar exchange rate at R6.98 was marginally weaker than the December quarter level of R6.92 while the average Australian dollar achieved parity with the US dollar rising 2 per cent during the quarter. The resultant rand gold price increased from R303,958 per kilogram to R311,708 per kilogram.

Revenue decreased from R9,255 million (US\$1,334 million) in the December quarter to R8,969 million (US\$1,285 million) in the March quarter due to the lower production, partly offset by the higher gold price received.

Operating costs

Net operating costs decreased from R5,015 million (US\$724 million) in the December quarter to R4,878 million (US\$699 million) in the March quarter. Despite the lower production and inherently high fixed cost structure, total cash cost increased by only 4 per cent from R161,894 per kilogram (US\$728 per ounce) to R168,455 per kilogram (US\$751 per ounce).

At the South Africa region, operating costs decreased by 6 per cent from R2,964 million (US\$428 million) to R2,783 million (US\$399 million) mainly due to cost saving initiatives as well as lower electricity charges. Total cash cost at the South African operations increased by 10 per cent from R194,115 per kilogram (US\$872 per ounce) to R213,759 per kilogram (US\$953 per ounce) due to the decrease in production partially offset by the decrease in operating costs.

At the West Africa region, operating costs including gold-in-process movements, decreased by 12 per cent from US\$139 million (R960 million) in the December quarter to US\$122 million (R851 million) in the March quarter mainly due to a higher gold-in-process credit in the March quarter. Total cash cost at the West African operations decreased from US\$540 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$521 per ounce in the March quarter.

At Cerro Corona in South America, operating costs including gold-in-process movements increased from US\$37 million (R252 million) to US\$44 million (R305 million). The increase was mainly due to an increase in sales and distribution costs and an increase in the statutory workers legal participation in profits in line with the higher earnings. Total cash cost decreased from US\$449 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$387 per ounce in the March quarter due to the higher gold sales partially offset by increased operating costs.

At the Australasia region, operating costs including gold-in-process movements increased from A\$124 million (R840 million) to A\$134 million (R940 million). This was mainly due to a draw-down of inventory to supplement production. Total cash cost for the region increased from A\$731 per ounce (US\$719 per ounce) to A\$835 per ounce (US\$838 per ounce).

Operating margin

The net effect of the changes in revenue and costs, after taking into account gold-in-process movements, was a 4 per cent decrease in operating profit from R4,240 million (US\$610 million) in the December quarter to R4,091 million (US\$586 million) in the March quarter. The Group operating margin at 46 per cent was similar to the December quarter. The margin at the South African operations decreased from 35 per cent to 30 per cent. At the West African operations the margin increased from 57 per cent to 64 per cent. At Cerro Corona in South America the margin was similar at 72 per cent, while at the Australian operations the margin decreased from 47 per cent to 39 per cent.

Amortisation

Amortisation decreased from R1,334 million (US\$193 million) in the December quarter to R1,240 million (US\$178 million) in the March quarter, in line with the lower production.

Other

Net interest paid of R41 million (US\$6 million) in the March quarter compares with net interest paid of R65 million (US\$9 million) in the December quarter. In the March quarter interest paid of R116 million (US\$17 million) was partly offset by interest received of R55 million (US\$8 million) and interest capitalised of R20 million (US\$3 million). This compares with interest paid of R140 million (US\$20 million), partly offset by interest received of R56 million (US\$8 million) and interest capitalised of R19 million (US\$3 million) in the December quarter.

The share of loss of associates after taxation of R4 million (US\$1 million) in the March quarter compares with a gain of R11 million (US\$1 million) in the December quarter. The March quarter's loss relates to

the Group's 34.9 per cent interest in Rand Refinery. The December quarter included a R7 million (US\$1 million) translation adjustment on Rusoro and a R4 million (US\$0 million) gain from Rand Refinery.

The gain on foreign exchange of R3 million (US\$0 million) in the March quarter compares with R1 million (US\$0 million) in the December quarter. These exchange differences relate to the conversion of offshore cash holdings into their functional currencies.

The gain on financial instruments of R6 million (US\$1 million) in the March quarter, compares with R10 million (US\$1 million) in the December quarter. These gains related to positive valuations of listed warrants.

Share based payments of R122 million (US\$18 million) were R48 million (US\$7 million) higher than the December quarter's R74 million (US\$11 million) due to period-end forfeiture adjustments in the December quarter.

Other costs decreased from R80 million (US\$11 million) in the December quarter to R76 million (US\$11 million) in the March quarter.

Exploration

Exploration expenditure decreased from R223 million (US\$32 million) in the December quarter to R139 million (US\$20 million) in the March quarter attributable primarily to:

- a decrease in expenditure at Far South East (FSE) of R28 million (US\$4 million) related to timing of expenditure. Expenditure for the quarter amounted to R17 million (US\$2 million); and
- expenditure at Chucapaca which amounted to R85 million (US\$12 million) in the March quarter and was capitalised as it reached pre-feasibility stage compared with expenditure of R48 million (US\$7 million) in the December quarter which was expensed.

Refer to the exploration and corporate development section of this report for more detail on exploration activities.

Feasibility and evaluation costs

In the March quarter feasibility and evaluation costs amounted to R27 million (US\$4 million) all of which was spent on the Far South East (FSE) project in the Philippines, as the other feasibility studies have reached the stage where they are being capitalised. This compares with R66 million (US\$9 million) in the December quarter of which R43 million (US\$6 million) was incurred at Chucapaca (all costs on this

3 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS

project have been capitalised from this quarter) and R23 million (US\$3 million) which was incurred at the FSE project.

Non-recurring items

The non-recurring items in the March quarter of R83 million (US\$12 million) were mainly due to voluntary separation packages of R29 million (US\$4 million) and business process re-engineering and restructuring costs of R53 million (US\$8 million) at all our operations.

The non-recurring items in the December quarter of R2,329 million (US\$327 million) were mainly as a result of a series of empowerment transactions which included share-based payments for the Employee Share Option plan of R1.2 billion (US\$172 million), share-based payments for the South Deep transaction of R825 million (US\$116 million), share-based payments for the GFIMSA transaction of R73 million (US\$10 million), voluntary separation packages of R95 million (US\$13 million) and business process re-engineering and restructuring costs of R84 million (US\$12 million) at all our operations.

Royalties

Government royalties increased from R92 million (US\$14 million) in the December quarter to R165 million (US\$24 million) in the March quarter. The higher royalty payment in the March quarter was due to the once-off royalty credit adjustment at the Ghanaian operations in the December quarter.

Taxation

Taxation for the quarter amounted to R780 million (US\$112 million) compared with R561 million (US\$81 million) in the December quarter.

Normal taxation decreased from R680 million (US\$97 million) to R600 million (US\$86 million). Deferred taxation moved from a credit of R119 million (US\$16 million) in the December quarter to a charge of R180 million (US\$26 million) in the March quarter. This movement was due to a R377 million (US\$53 million) credit to deferred taxation as a result of a decrease in the deferred taxation rate at the South African mining operations in the December quarter.

Earnings

Net earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders amounted to R1,100 million (US\$158 million) or 153 SA cents per share (US\$0.22 per share), compared with a net loss of R777 million (US\$106 million) or 110 SA cents per share (US\$0.15 per share) in the December quarter.

Headline earnings i.e. earnings excluding the after tax effect of asset sales, impairments and the sale of investments, amounted to R1,101 million (US\$158 million) or 153 SA cents per share (US\$0.22 per share), compared with headline losses of R776 million (US\$106 million) or 110 SA cents per share (US\$0.15 per share) in the December quarter.

Earnings excluding non-recurring items as well as gains and losses on foreign exchange, financial instruments and gains or losses of associates after royalties and taxation amounted to R1,152 million (US\$165 million) or 160 SA cents per share (US\$0.23 per share),

compared with earnings of R1,475 million (US\$211 million) or 206 SA cents per share (US\$0.29 per share) reported in the December quarter.

Cash flow

Cash inflow from operating activities for the quarter amounted to R2,783 million (US\$398 million), compared with R3,889 million (US\$557 million) in the December quarter. This quarter on quarter decrease of R1.1 billion (US\$159 million) was mainly due to the movements in working capital. The build-up of working capital of R291 million (US\$42 million) in the March quarter compares with a release of working capital of R802 million (US\$109 million) in the December quarter due to a short term build-up of accounts receivable associated mainly with the timing of concentrate sales.

In the March quarter dividends of R506 million (US\$73 million) were paid to owners of the parent and R59 million (US\$9 million) were paid to non-controlling interest holders at Damang. This compared with R149 million (US\$20 million) in the December quarter all paid to non-controlling shareholders at La Cima and Damang. .

Capital expenditure decreased from R2,414 million (US\$347 million) in the December quarter to R2,069 million (US\$296 million) in the March quarter.

At the South Africa region, capital expenditure decreased from R1,257 million (US\$182 million) in the December quarter to R995 million (US\$143 million) in the March quarter mainly due to timing of expenditure. Capital expenditure at South Deep amounted to R411 million (US\$59 million) in the March quarter compared with R511 million (US\$74 million) in the December quarter, with the majority of the expenditure on development and the ventilation shaft deepening and infrastructure. Expenditure on ore reserve development (ORD) at KDC and Beatrix was R12 million less at R473 million. KDC's ORD decreased from R387 million to R380 million and Beatrix's ORD decreased from R98 million to R93 million quarter on quarter.

At the West Africa region, capital expenditure decreased from US\$99 million to US\$84 million due to a reduction in expenditure on mining fleet and equipment at Damang, as the owner mining project is nearing completion. In South America, at Cerro Corona, capital expenditure decreased from US\$20 million to US\$17 million.

At the Australasia region, capital expenditure decreased from A\$44 million to A\$39 million for the quarter. At Agnew, capital expenditure decreased from A\$16 million to A\$15 million. St Ives decreased from A\$28 million to A\$24 million with A\$8 million spent on exploration and the balance on mine development.

Buy-out of non-controlling interest holders at La Cima amounted to R1,368 million (US\$198 million) and related to the buy-out of 127.9 million shares representing 9 per cent of the issued shares of Gold Fields La Cima taking the Group's holding up to 89.7 per cent at quarter end. Income associated with this buy-out will be accounted for

from the June quarter.

Proceeds on the disposal of investments of R12 million (US\$2 million) relates to a loan repayment from one of the Group's mining contractors at St Ives.

Net cash inflow from financing activities in the March quarter amounted to R2.3 billion (US\$330 million). Loans received in the March quarter amounted to R3.2 billion (US\$458 million) mainly as a result of a draw-down on an offshore facility. Loans repaid amounted to R950 million (US\$136 million), consisting primarily of R735 million (US\$105 million) of the South African commercial paper programme and a partial repayment of the non-recourse term loan at Cerro Corona of R69 million (US\$10 million).

Net cash inflow for the March quarter at R1,074 million (US\$154 million) compared with R1,177 million (US\$172 million) in the December quarter. After accounting for a positive translation adjustment of R66 million (negative US\$9 million) on offshore cash balances, the net cash inflow for the March quarter was R1,139 million (US\$145 million). The cash balance at the end of March was R6,603 million (US\$954 million) compared with R5,464 million (US\$810 million) at the end of December.

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.

NCE per ounce influences how much free cash flow is available in order to pay taxation, interest, greenfields exploration, feasibility projects and dividends.

NCE margin is defined as the difference between revenue per ounce and NCE per ounce expressed as a percentage.

The Group NCE for the March quarter amounted to R245,326 per kilogram (US\$1,093 per ounce) compared with R243,506 per kilogram (US\$1,094 per ounce) in the December quarter. The NCE margin for the Group improved from 20 per cent to 21 per cent.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 4

At the South Africa region, NCE increased from R279,715 per kilogram (US\$1,257 per ounce) to R295,494 per kilogram (US\$1,317 per ounce). The NCE margin of 5 per cent in the March quarter compares with 7 per cent in the December quarter. The lower margin was due to the decrease in production partially offset by lower operating costs and lower capital expenditure. The overall NCE margin is impacted by the funding of South Deep. The NCE excluding South Deep increased from R252,202 per kilogram (US\$1,134 per ounce) in the December quarter to R272,250 per kilogram (US\$1,213 per ounce) in the March quarter. The NCE margin excluding South Deep was 13 per cent in the March quarter compared with 16 per cent in the December quarter.

At the West Africa region, NCE decreased from US\$1,009 per ounce to US\$938 per ounce and the NCE margin increased from 26 per cent to 32 per cent due to the higher production and lower capital expenditure.

At the South America region, NCE decreased from US\$650 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$537 per ounce in the March quarter due to the increased production and decreased capital expenditure. The NCE margin increased from 54 per cent to 61 per cent.

At the Australasia region, NCE increased from A\$986 per ounce (US\$970 per ounce) in the December quarter to A\$1,035 per ounce (US\$1,038 per ounce) in the March quarter due to the decreased production resulting in an NCE margin of 26 per cent compared with 29 per cent in the December quarter.

Balance sheet (Investments and net debt)

Investments decreased from R1,079 million (US\$160 million) at 31 December 2010 to R1,022 million (US\$148 million) at 31 March 2011. This was mainly due to Mvela Resources unbundling the 856,330 shares held, back to Gold Fields. The Group reclassified these shares as Treasury shares which are accounted for under shareholders equity.

The cash balance increased from R5,464 million (US\$810 million) at the end of the December quarter to R6,603 million (US\$954 million) at the end of the March quarter.

Net debt (long-term loans plus the current portion of long-term loans less cash and deposits) increased from R3,974 million (US\$589 million) in the December quarter to R5,269 million (US\$761 million) in the March quarter, as a result of borrowings incurred to fund the buy-out of minority shareholders in La Cima.

Detailed and operational review

Cost and revenue optimisation initiatives through Business Process Re-engineering

The Business Process Re-engineering programme (BPR) commenced during the second half of calendar 2010. 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 an NCE margin of 20 per cent in the short to medium term and 25 per cent in the longer term.

South Africa region

The BPR underpins the suite of M projects which was established during financial 2008 for delivering optimised cost and revenue results over a three year period.

Stoping full potential (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. The BPR Stoping full potential project aims to enable the delivery of full potential at every workplace by introducing standardised reporting and practices and eliminating constraints.

The BPR Stoping full potential, amongst others, aims to leverage advance per blast to drive quality-volume and address the key constraints which affect productivity on a shaft by shaft basis, including effective face times, logistics in-flow and out-flow models and mining cycles.

This is being achieved through the following key improvement initiatives:

- ° Implementation of a daily performance management routine and a suite of tools to minimise lost blasts;
- ° Acceleration of efforts to equip panels to improve flexibility and face length;
- ° Implementing improved planning and scheduling on a rolling 18 month basis for each panel;
- ° Optimising availability of in-stope workers through new labour management processes; and
- ° Addressing shaft specific key infrastructural and engineering constraints such as ventilation, hoisting-and shaft schedules, and winch management and repairs.

Average face advance regressed from 6.7 metres to 6.1 metres in the March quarter due to the impact of the Christmas break. Focus continued on safety, improvement of flexibility and panel availability factors.

Developing full potential (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 KDC and Beatrix. South Deep 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 development advance rates.

For the March quarter, 86 per cent of flat-end metres were advanced by mechanised means at the long-life shafts of KDC and Beatrix compared with 74 per cent in the December quarter. This improvement was largely achieved by increasing the efficiency of the rigs.

NCE full potential (Project 3M)

Project 3M focuses on optimised spend in specified categories. The BPR NCE full potential project focuses on all categories of spend. The first phase of the BPR initiatives, which commenced in the second half of calendar 2010 in South Africa and included the merger of the Kloof and Driefontein operations, now known as KDC, was concluded at the end of December 2010.

In the second phase of the project, targeted cost reductions of between R500 million (US\$68 million) and R1.0 billion (US\$137 million) have been scheduled for KDC and Beatrix for the period to December 2012. These cost saving initiatives are proposed to be achieved through various programmes which include, amongst others, productivity improvement initiatives, continued reduction in staff through natural attrition and voluntary severance and power cost savings initiatives. This will help to absorb some of the inflationary pressures faced in terms of input costs.

A key priority is a fit for purpose structure at South Deep which is:

- ° consistent with the new regional structure and principles;
- ° appropriate for the ramp-up; and
- ° customised for bulk trackless mechanised mining.

The completion of this work is a key deliverable for 2011.

Our intent with BPR in 2011 is to mitigate as much of the anticipated mining inflation increases as possible. Cost reductions of R87 million were achieved in the March quarter, resulting in inception to date savings of R260 million since the initiative started around the middle of 2010. These savings were mainly achieved by changing to a more cost effective support regime, a reduction in staff through natural attrition and the voluntary separation programme, a reduction in non-specialised contractors and power cost saving initiatives.

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

5 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS

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 110dB(A) after December 2013. In order to achieve this target the company is focusing on reducing the noise at source and enforcing the use of personal protective equipment.

The number of measurements expressed as a percentage of noise measurements of machinery/equipment emitting noise in excess of 110dB(A) is currently 4.7 per cent. Silencing of equipment is ongoing and each intervention is project managed.

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 either replacing complete unit installations or installing additional first stage pre-filtration systems to increase dust filtration efficiency by removing larger particles of dust before they enter the primary dust filtration unit (94 per cent implementation to date across the South African region);
- ° the use of foggers to trap dust particles liberated from tipping points before dust enters the main air stream (83 per cent implementation to date across the South African region);
- ° footwall treatment to bind dust on the footwall and prevent it from being liberated into the intake air ways (100 per cent implementation to date across the South African region); 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 being spring loaded are self-closing once tipping is completed (54 per cent implementation to date across the South African region).

It must be noted that although the footwall treatment was completed in all identified areas, periodic retreatment is required to maintain effectiveness.

Of the individual gravimetric dust sample measurements taken during the March quarter, 98 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.

In March 2011, the South African Constitutional Court ruled that legislation which limited employees' rights to claim compensation for certain diseases including silicosis was unconstitutional. As a result, the Court found that employees had the right to sue employers for common law damages to the extent that such employees could prove that they

had suffered loss as a result of the negligence of the employer and such loss could be quantified. The potential impact to the Group is being assessed. In addition, we are reviewing our current processes to determine what additional measures can be taken to further mitigate the risks to employees of contracting silicosis.

West Africa region

Tarkwa

Focus during the quarter was directed at productivity improvements, cost reductions through consumption improvement and price reductions in the areas of mining, processing and maintenance. Productivity improvements contributed to a record production quarter in the CIL process plant. The BPR delivered US\$4 million for the quarter; US\$2 million in throughput benefits and US\$2 million in owner maintenance. Contract waste mining across the site was suspended towards the end of the quarter and replaced with full owner operation.

Focus for the June quarter is directed at improving gold production by debottlenecking existing processing plants with the commissioning of three new larger tertiary crushers at the North Heap leach facility together with initiatives to reduce downtime at all the crushing and process circuits. Implementation of initiatives in global sourcing of grinding media, re-negotiation of maintenance and repair contracts (MARC) and consolidation of earth works contracts on site is expected to reduce operating costs by US\$6 million per annum. BPR is also focused on improving mining efficiencies, optimising the mining fleet and improving controls around fuel consumption.

Damang

The first phase of the business process re-engineering project was completed with the conversion from contractor mining to owner operation and owner maintenance which was completed on 24 March 2011. During the quarter owner mining commenced in the satellite pits and benefits of US\$2 million were achieved, with full benefits expected to be realised in the June 2011 quarter.

Focus for the June quarter is directed at the implementation of phase 2 of the business process re-engineering, which encompasses maximising the full benefits from owner mining and duplicating the business process re-engineering initiatives implemented at Tarkwa.

Australasia region

Agnew

Following the introduction of owner mining, productivity consultants have assisted in reviewing the short term interval controls thereby improving the tonnes trucked from underground. Agnew also replaced the MARC with owner maintenance of the production mining fleet which will improve equipment availability and reduce costs. The remainder of 2011 will see the consolidation of the improvements made with continued training of front line supervisors in short term interval control and focus on key production issues. In the process plant, an upgrade to the gravity plant will be installed and commissioned over the next two quarters, resulting in improvements to recovery and process efficiencies by the end of the third quarter of 2011.

St Ives

BPR at St Ives is focused on high value business improvement opportunities with the potential to generate A\$25 million in benefits per annum. The improvement of short term interval controls in all areas has resulted in measurable improvement especially in the Heap leach plant where daily throughput has been increased. Other opportunities are in implementation phase with an expectation that many of these will transition to cash flow status in the June quarter.

A key BPR initiative at St Ives has been the optimisation study of the entire mine and process stream by outside specialists. The results of this optimisation are currently being analysed and assessed and key improvements will be introduced into life of mine plans and operational strategies. Part of this work is to also investigate the heap leach verses milling mix and what opportunity exists to improve throughput and efficiencies. St Ives also intends to move towards an owner operated model whereby the site has less reliance on contractors in key areas. This strategy is being implemented during 2011 and 2012 as contracts expire.

South Africa region

KDC

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

262.6

310.6

-

kg

8,169

9,661

Yield - underground

- g/t

6.6

6.6

- combined

- g/t

3.2

3.8

Total cash cost

- R/kg

206,916

191,088

-

US\$/oz

922

859

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg
264,341
 253,286

-
 US\$/oz
1,178

1,138
 NCE margin

- %
15
 16

Gold production decreased from 310,600 ounces (9,661 kilograms) in the December quarter to 262,600 ounces (8,169 kilograms) in the March quarter due to lower volumes mined because of the Christmas break and a decline in the average mine call factor. Production in the quarter was negatively impacted by various safety stoppages, adverse environmental conditions and engineering related issues which have contributed to the lower mine call factor due to underground ore accumulations.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 6

Underground tonnes milled decreased from 1.35 million tonnes in the December quarter to 1.09 million tonnes in the March quarter directly as a result of the lower volumes mined exacerbated by the lower mine call factor. Underground yield at 6.6 grams per tonne was similar to the previous quarter. Surface tonnes milled increased from 1.18 million tonnes to 1.44 million tonnes due to higher volumes treated during the Christmas break. Surface yield remained constant at 0.7 grams per tonne.

Main development decreased by 4 per cent from 11,976 metres to 11,545 metres while on-reef development increased by 16 per cent from 2,057 metres to 2,378 metres. The average development value increased from 1,868 centimetre grams per tonne in the December quarter to 2,257 centimetre grams per tonne in the March quarter.

Operating costs decreased from R1,861 million (US\$269 million) to R1,721 million (US\$247 million). This decrease was mainly due to cost saving initiatives and a decrease in employees in service, together with lower electricity charges and a decrease in stores cost due to the lower production. Total cash cost for the quarter increased by 8 per cent from R191,088 per kilogram (US\$859 per ounce) in the December quarter to R206,916 per kilogram (US\$922 per ounce) in the March quarter.

Operating profit decreased from R1,057 million (US\$152 million) in the December quarter to R826 million (US\$118 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from R586 million (US\$85 million) to R439 million (US\$63 million) mainly due to timing of spend on various projects.

Notional cash expenditure increased from R253,286 per kilogram (US\$1,138 per ounce) in the December quarter to R264,341 per kilogram (US\$1,178 per ounce) in the March quarter mainly as a result of the lower gold produced. The NCE margin decreased from 16 per cent to 15 per cent.

Beatrix

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

74.4

99.0

-

kg

2,314

3,080

Yield - underground

- g/t
4.4
4.4
-
combined
- g/t
2.5
3.0
Total cash cost
- R/kg
232,411
192,630
-
US\$/oz
1,036
866
Notional cash expenditure
- R/kg
300,173
248,799
-
US\$/oz
1,338
1,118
NCE margin
- %
4
17

Gold production decreased from 99,000 ounces (3,080 kilograms) in the December quarter to 74,400 ounces (2,314 kilograms) in the March quarter. The lower production was mainly due to the Christmas break and safety related stoppages. The safety stoppages and interruptions due to equipment failures contributed to a lower mine call factor due to underground ore accumulations.

Underground tonnes milled decreased from 666,000 tonnes to 499,000 tonnes, while the underground yield remained constant at 4.4 grams per tonne. Surface tonnes milled increased from 362,000 tonnes to 409,000 tonnes due to higher volumes treated during the Christmas break. Surface yield decreased from 0.4 grams per tonne to 0.3 grams per tonne.

Main development decreased from 6,191 metres in the December quarter to 5,135 metres in the March quarter as planned. The on-reef development decreased from 1,622 metres to 1,495 metres and the average main development value increased from 1,044 centimetre grams per tonne in the December quarter to 1,121 centimetre grams per tonne in the March quarter, mainly due to the value variability of the zones being developed.

Operating costs decreased from R606 million (US\$88 million) in the December quarter to R549 million (US\$79 million) in the March quarter. This decrease was mainly due to lower production volumes and cost saving initiatives. Total cash cost increased from R192,630 per kilogram (US\$866 per ounce) to R232,411 per kilogram (US\$1,036 per ounce) due to the lower production.

Operating profit decreased from R322 million (US\$46 million) in the December quarter to R174 million (US\$25 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from R160 million (US\$23 million) to R145 million (US\$21 million) with the majority spent on infrastructure upgrades, the methane exploitation CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) project and ore reserve development.

Notional cash expenditure increased from R248,799 per kilogram (US\$1,118 per ounce) in the December quarter to R300,173 per kilogram (US\$1,338 per ounce) in the March quarter due to the lower production. The NCE margin decreased from 17 per cent to 4 per cent.

South Deep project

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

74.0

75.5

-

kg

2,301

2,349

Yield - underground

- g/t

5.7

5.1

- combined

- g/t

4.0

3.9

Total cash cost

- R/kg

219,296

208,514

-

US\$/oz

977

937

Notional cash expenditure

- R/kg

401,391

428,948

-

US\$/oz

1,789

1,928

NCE margin

- %

(28)

(42)

Gold production at South Deep decreased from 75,500 ounces (2,349 kilograms) in the December quarter to 74,000 ounces (2,301 kilograms) in the March quarter. This marginal decrease in production was largely due to the Christmas break. A mechanised mining record of 170,000 reef tonnes broken was achieved in the month of March, primarily due to increased production from long-hole stoping and benching, which contributed towards ameliorating the impact of the Christmas break.

Underground ore processed decreased from 442,000 tonnes in the December quarter to 387,000 tonnes in the March quarter. Total tonnes milled, which included 108,000 tonnes from surface sources and 83,000 tonnes of off-reef development, decreased from 606,000 tonnes in the December quarter to 578,000 tonnes in the March quarter.

Underground yield increased from 5.1 grams per tonne in the December quarter to 5.7 grams per tonne in the March quarter. This was mainly due to increased production from the higher grade 95 3 West area.

Development decreased from 3,096 metres to 2,842 metres in the March quarter. The new mine capital development in phase 1, sub 95 level, decreased by 3 per cent from 908 metres in the March quarter to 882 metres in the December quarter. Development in the current mine areas above 95 level decreased from 1,987 metres to 1,699 metres.

All development, both above and below 95 level, declined quarter on quarter as a consequence of the Christmas break. Vertical development increased from 201 metres in the December quarter to 261 metres in the March quarter. De-stress mining decreased from 6,975 square metres in the December quarter to 4,987 square metres in the March quarter also as a result of the Christmas break.

Operating costs increased from R497 million (US\$72 million) in the December quarter to R512 million (US\$73 million) in the March quarter. This increase was mainly due to overtime worked to limit the loss in production due to the Christmas break and due to major maintenance work. In addition, labour cost for the December quarter was lower than normal due to the impact of the no-work-no-pay rule applied during the strike. Total cash cost increased from R208,514 per kilogram (US\$937 per ounce) to R219,296 per kilogram (US\$977 per ounce).

7 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS

Operating profit decreased by 3 per cent from R214 million (US\$31 million) in the December quarter to R207 million (US\$30 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from R511 million (US\$74 million) in the December quarter to R411 million (US\$59 million) in the December quarter, in line with the project plan. The majority of this capital expenditure was on development, the ventilation shaft deepening and infrastructure, as well as construction of the new tailings dam facility.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from R428,948 per kilogram (US\$1,928 per ounce) in the December quarter to R401,391 per kilogram (US\$1,789 per ounce) in the March quarter due to lower capital expenditure.

West Africa region

Ghana

Tarkwa

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

186.1

176.6

Yield - heap leach

- g/t

0.5

0.5

- CIL plant

- g/t

1.5

1.4

- combined

- g/t

1.0

1.0

Total cash cost

- US\$/oz

464

517

Notional cash expenditure

- US\$/oz

871

893

NCE margin

- %

37

35

Gold production increased from 176,600 ounces in the December quarter to 186,100 ounces in the March quarter. The higher production was as a result of increased CIL throughput and head grade.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, decreased from 32.9 million tonnes in the December quarter to 29.3 million tonnes in the March quarter. Productivity was affected by diverting mining fleet from the pits to supply waste material for the construction of the new Tailings Storage Facility. Ore mined at 5.5 million tonnes and mined grade at 1.24 grams per tonne was similar to the previous quarter. The strip ratio reduced from 4.86 in the December quarter to 4.36 in the March quarter. Contract waste mining across the site has been replaced with full owner operation.

The total feed to the CIL plant increased from 2.85 million tonnes in the December quarter to 2.94 million tonnes in the March quarter. Yield from the CIL plant increased from 1.4 grams per tonne to 1.5 grams per tonne. The CIL plant produced a record 138,500 ounces in the March quarter compared with 126,800 ounces in the December quarter.

Total feed to the heap leach decreased from 2.90 million tonnes to 2.86 million tonnes. The heap leach process yield decreased from 0.53 grams per tonne to 0.52 grams per tonne. The “High Pressure Grinding Roller” (HPGR) unit at the South heap leach processed 0.87 million tonnes, compared with 0.84 million tonnes in the December quarter. The HPGR tonnes are included in the total feed tonnes to the heap leach. The heap leach process produced 47,600 ounces, compared with 49,800 ounces in the December quarter. The shortfall was attributable to a decrease in gold placed on the heaps and flow delays through multiple lifts.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, decreased from US\$101 million (R695 million) in the December quarter to US\$83 million (R576 million) in the March quarter. This was mainly due to a higher gold-in-process credit in the March quarter partly offset by higher fuel and power prices. Total cash cost decreased from US\$517 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$464 per ounce in the March quarter, mainly as a result of increased production and the higher credit to gold-in-process.

Operating profit increased from US\$141 million (R977 million) to US\$175 million (R1,219 million).

Capital expenditure increased from US\$56 million (R384 million) in the December quarter to US\$57 million (R396 million) in the March quarter, with new mining equipment, the tailings dam expansion and pre-stripping being the major items.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from US\$893 per ounce to US\$871 per ounce due to increased production. The NCE margin increased from 35 per cent to 37 per cent.

**Damang
March
2011**

December
2010

Gold produced
- 000'oz

57.5

60.4

Yield - g/t

1.4

1.5

Total cash cost

- US\$/oz

703

608

Notional cash expenditure

- US\$/oz

1,154

1,349

NCE margin

- %

17

2

Gold production decreased from 60,400 ounces in the December quarter to 57,500 ounces in the March quarter, as a result of lower mining volumes from the high grade Damang pit cutback (DPCB). This was due to partial sterilisation of the pit floor while mining the East ramp which will allow access to additional ore supply from the end of the year by increasing the pit floor area. Due to safety reasons mining of the high grade ore zone in the DPCB was restricted as concurrent mining of the ramp on the Eastern high wall and mining of the pit floor cannot take place simultaneously. As a consequence, lower grade material was fed to the plant during the quarter which resulted in a lower yield. Mining of the ramp will continue to constrain production by approximately 5 to 10 per cent until the end of the year.

Total tonnes mined, including capital stripping, increased from 3.3 million tonnes in the December quarter to 5.1 million tonnes in the March quarter. The increase in tonnes mined is a requirement for exposing long term ore reserves and delivery of fresh ore to the mill. Ore mined increased from 1.1 million tonnes to 1.3 million tonnes. The total strip ratio, including capital strip was 3.1 compared with the previous quarter's 2.0. The replacement of contractor mining with owner mining was substantially completed by the end of March.

Tonnes processed at 1.25 million tonnes were similar to the December quarter. The yield decreased from 1.5 grams per tonne to 1.4 grams per tonne mainly due to a reduction in mining volumes from the DPCB as described earlier.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from US\$38 million (R264 million) in the December quarter to US\$39 million (R274 million) in the March quarter mainly due to increased power and fuel costs. Total cash cost increased from US\$608 per ounce to US\$703 per ounce mainly as a result of the decreased production and increased costs.

Operating profit decreased from US\$45 million (R310 million) in the December quarter to US\$40 million (R280 million) in the March quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from US\$43 million (R305 million) to US\$27 million (R187 million) mainly as a result of the owner mining project reaching completion. Capital expenditure on the owner mining project amounted to US\$8 million (R56 million) in the March quarter compared with US\$35 million (R242 million) in the December quarter. Since inception US\$51 million has been spent on owner mining with US\$4 million required on remaining equipment. The project was completed on time and total expenditure was in line with the plan.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from US\$1,349 per ounce in the December quarter to US\$1,154 per ounce in the March quarter. The NCE margin increased from 2 per cent to 17 per cent due to the lower capital expenditure.

GOLD FIELDS RESULTS I 8

South America region

Peru

Cerro Corona

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

40.6

34.6

Copper produced

- tonnes

9,685

9,474

Total equivalent gold produced

- 000' eq oz

108.1

93.7

Total equivalent gold sold

- 000' eq oz

112.2

87.5

Yield - gold

- g/t

0.8

0.8

- copper

- %

0.64

0.66

- combined

- g/t

2.1

1.9

Total cash cost

- US\$/eq oz

387

449

Notional cash expenditure

- US\$/eq oz

537

650

NCE margin

- %

61

54

Gold price *

- US\$/oz

1,383

1,361

Copper price *

- US\$/t

9,648

8,516

* Average daily spot price for the period used to calculate total equivalent gold ounces produced.

Gold produced increased from 34,600 ounces in the December quarter to 40,600 ounces in the March quarter. Copper production increased from 9,474 tonnes to 9,685 tonnes. Concentrate sold contained a payable content of 42,150 gold ounces and 10,170 tonnes of copper with average prices of US\$1,379 per ounce of gold and US\$9,021 per tonne of copper respectively, net of treatment and refining charges.

The higher gold and copper production in the March quarter was due to a 6 per cent increase in ore processed (1.58 million tonnes compared with 1.50 million tonnes), a higher gold head grade (1.26 grams per tonne compared with 1.18 grams per tonne) and an increase in metal recoveries. Gold metal recoveries improved from 63.2 per cent to 65.7 per cent and copper improved marginally from 82.0 per cent to 82.5 per cent, mainly driven by a higher quality of material mined during the March quarter. This was partly offset by a decrease in copper head grade (0.80 per cent to 0.77 per cent).

Total tonnes mined increased from 3.01 million tonnes in the December quarter to 3.29 million tonnes in the March quarter. Ore mined at 1.67 million tonnes was 11 per cent higher than the 1.50 million tons mined in the December quarter, reflecting the higher plant availability and tonnage treated. The strip ratio for the March quarter was 0.97, down from 1.00 in the previous quarter.

Gold yield for the March quarter was similar to the December quarter at 0.80 grams per tonne, while copper yield was 0.64 per cent compared with 0.66 per cent in the December quarter. Equivalent gold yield increased from 1.9 grams per tonne to 2.1 grams per tonne.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from US\$37 million (R252 million) in the December quarter to US\$44 million (R305 million) in the March quarter, mainly due to a concentrate inventory reduction of 2,900 tonnes, an increase in infill drilling, higher sales and distribution costs due to higher volume shipped, and an increase in the accrual for statutory workers legal participation of profits in line with the higher earnings. Total cash cost was US\$387 per equivalent ounce for the March quarter compared with US\$449 per equivalent ounce in the December quarter, mainly reflecting the effect of the higher equivalent ounces sold.

Operating profit increased from US\$88 million (R604 million) in the December quarter to US\$112 million (R785 million) in the March quarter, reflecting the higher metal production and sales together with higher metal prices.

Capital expenditure for the March quarter was US\$17 million (R117 million), compared with US\$20 million (R142 million) in the December quarter. The lower expenditure during the March quarter was mainly due to delays in the permitting for the oxide plant.

Notional cash expenditure decreased from US\$650 per equivalent ounce in the December quarter to US\$537 per equivalent ounce in the March quarter due to the lower capital expenditure and the higher equivalent ounces produced. The NCE margin increased from 54 per cent to 61 per cent.

Australasia region

Australia

St Ives

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

120.5

125.1

Yield - heap leach

- g/t

0.5

0.4

- milling

- g/t

2.9

3.1

- combined

- g/t

2.3

2.4

Total cash cost

- A\$/oz

860

768

-

US\$/oz

862

756

Notional cash expenditure

- A\$/oz

997

991

-

US\$/oz

1,000

976

NCE margin

- %

28

29

Gold production decreased from 125,100 ounces in the December 2010 quarter to 120,500 ounces in the March 2011 quarter due to an overall decrease in mined grade this quarter.

At the underground operations, ore mined decreased from 484,700 tonnes at 4.6 grams per tonne in the December 2010 quarter to 456,700 tonnes at 4.2 grams per tonne in the March 2011 quarter. This grade and tonnage reduction reflects reduced ore and grade from Belleisle during this quarter, in line with the planned closure scheduled for next quarter, and the re-scheduling of the ramp-up process at Athena, placing emphasis on long hole and slot drilling to achieve greater short- to medium-term flexibility, thereby sacrificing early available ounces. Athena is nonetheless expected to achieve full production by June 2011, as planned.

At the open pit operations total ore tonnes mined was similar at 0.95 million tonnes. Overall open pit grade decreased from 2.2 grams per tonne to 1.9 grams per tonne, in line with current mine scheduling.

Gold produced from the Lefroy mill decreased from 119,400 ounces in the December 2010 quarter to 113,600 ounces in the March 2011 quarter, due to a decrease in head grade from 3.3 grams per tonne to 3.0 grams per tonne. The decreased head grade reflects the reduced mined grades from source. Production from the heap leach facility increased from 5,700 ounces in the December 2010 quarter to 6,900 ounces in the March 2011 quarter.

Operating costs, including gold-in-process movements, increased from A\$95 million (R647 million) in the December 2010 quarter to A\$105 million (R736 million) in the March 2011 quarter. This was mainly due to a draw-down of inventory to supplement the lower ounces mined, produced at similar costs because of the fixed nature of costs at St Ives. Total cash cost increased from A\$768 per ounce (US\$756 per ounce) to A\$860 per ounce (US\$862 per ounce) due to reduced production and draw-down from gold-in-process.

Operating profit decreased from A\$79 million (R535 million) to A\$62 million (R435 million), due to lower revenue and increased costs this quarter.

Capital expenditure decreased from A\$28 million (R194 million) to A\$24 million (R166 million) with the majority of expenditure invested in exploration and mine development. The access road to the Formidable open pit project has been established and pre-strip activities will commence next quarter. The Formidable open pit is expected to yield

9 I GOLD FIELDS RESULTS

53,000 ounces of gold over a 16 month period with full production expected in October 2011.

Notional cash expenditure increased from A\$991 per ounce (US\$976 per ounce) in the December 2010 quarter to A\$997 per ounce (US\$1,000 per ounce) in the March 2011 quarter. The NCE margin decreased from 29 per cent to 28 per cent.

Agnew

March

2011

December

2010

Gold produced

- 000'oz

37.9

44.3

Yield

-

g/t

6.4

6.6

Total cash cost

- A\$/oz

758

625

-

US\$/oz

760

615

Notional cash expenditure

- A\$/oz

1,155

969

-

US\$/oz

1,158

954

NCE margin

-

%

17